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Alabama.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The election returns of Aug. 10 were as usual, both surprising and disappointing to the friends of the candidates who lost.

The race was one of the most exciting in the history of the state. The candidates were all popular and the betting was strong on the losers. Some issue was the hope and moved the pivot on which the election was expected to turn. The issue differed only in the matter of approach to the problems absorbing the interests of the state at present and no change of front in the commonwealth can be expected.

The influences governing the expression of the electorate were wielded with mighty force; there was no balance of voting power, and, while the results were close, and the victory was on the side of the best working machine, the cause of progress, to all intents and purposes, has won another notch.

We hope that the division of sentiment ended with the campaign and the only question now is the best means by which all can contribute most to the success of the winners and the progress of the state.

The state is entering upon an epoch of unprecedented prosperity. The two things most necessary to realize it are good roads and good schools. The work is already well begun and a determined effort to carry it forward to its climax is the only reasonable attitude that could be taken by any one of the factions in the fight for a great opportunity.

A great opportunity will come upon the shoulders of the new state administration. With the means at hand and the sentiment ripe for a briskly forward movement in highway and educational progress, there looms the probability for the most brilliant achievement in the annals of any Southern commonwealth. The foundation for it is securely laid in available resources, substantial sentiment and tentatively feasible plans; the rest is the matter of a short time, a sense of the great responsibility and the direction of a masterful builder. Alabama will have a great administration. It cannot lose sight of its needs nor can it fail to sense the imperative demand for immediate action in the direction of its goals. The call has been the persistent wail of childhood for educational opportunities compatible with the demands for well rounded citizenship; the call of the rurals for open avenues of egress to the outer world; the call of the poor, the ignorant, the unfortunate for educative contact and economic leverage.

Certainly those who have been honored to answer the call will not be wanting in the line of duty.

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PASADENA, CAL.

Post

OCT 27 1926

Colored Society to Hear Talk on Votes

The regular monthly meeting of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held tomorrow night at the Friendship Baptist church, corner of Dayton and Delacy streets, beginning at 8:15 o'clock.

In addition to the regular routine of business, the executive board has arranged to present Attorney Josephine Stephenson, who will give an explanatory outline of the long list of amendments which are to be submitted to the voters at the coming election, November 2.

All members are asked to attend and a cordial invitation is extended to the general public to be present.

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CALIFORNIA MAN OUT FOR ASSEMBLY

(By ERROL A. JONES,
(Golden State News Service)

OAKLAND, Cal., July 1.—William McFarland has been chosen to run for the assembly from the 39th district by the East Bay Civic League of this city, it was learned today.

The nomination of McFarland came as a climax to civic affairs of the group—fostered by the Civic League. It's aim and object is to stimulate activities among colored people along the lines of citizenship and to play a leading role in politics.

"I think that I have a good chance to win," was the statement of McFarland to the writer as he quesioned him as to the August primaries.

"I'll have to beat Mike Kelley's candidate to do it."

McFarland comes well qualified for the position he seeks as candidate, he being well known as a writer and corresponden of newspapers. He organized Cooks and Waiters Union No. 456 of this city and other branches in Los Angeles and the State of Texas.

The candidate recently appeared before the United States Labor Board of Chicago and later in Washington, D. C., to argue for a living wage for dining car employees.

McFarland made a name for himself in Goldfield, Nevada, as publisher of the Goldfield Commercial Review, during the hectic days of the gold rush and six shooters.

Broyles For Assembly Campaign Committee

Atty. H. M. Broyles, who last week announced his candidacy for the nomination on the Republican ticket as Assemblyman from the 73rd district, is making rapid strides in the development of his campaign. The following is the list of members of the Broyles for Assembly Campaign committee: J. C. McIntire, E. M. Green and Chas. Green, Lonnie Goodwin, Lizzie Goodwin, Freeman Washington, Ardelia Washington, Jerry M. Beatty, Mrs. Julia M. Beatty, H. C. Kyle, Mrs. F. C. Woods, Thomas Presly, W. A. Lockett, Mrs. H. M. Broyles, Mrs. Chumbly, Mrs. McReynolds, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Blackshaw, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] son, Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy, Miss Grace B. Broyles and Miss M. H. Broyles. Other members are, Oscar D. Stokes, Marshall Glenn, Theodore Thompson, Malcolm Keyes, Jas. W. Carter and Garfield Dair.

NEGROES TAKE PROMINENT PART IN CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 15.—Several Negro candidates made great records in the primary election held August 31. That of Assemblyman Fred M. Roberts, of the 74th district was a foregone conclusion as he has a host of friends and a great following of white voters who appreciate his honesty and straight-forwardness. Attorney W. O. Tyler made a great race in the 73rd Assembly district, but both he and the other colored candidate, H. M. Broyles, lost to the white candidate. Mr. Fred Williams, with but three years and a half residence in Los Angeles, was elected to the County Central Committee along with Attorney Afue McDowell and Frank Monser.

TWO NEGRO EDITORS WIN IN CALIFORNIA PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 11—(P. C. N. Bu.)—Returns from California's state primary election reveal the fact that two race editors have been victorious. Fred Williams, editor and publisher of the "Pacific Defender" was nominated as a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

Roberts Re-Elected to Legislature.

Frederick M. Roberts, editor of "New Age" and for four terms the only race member of the California Legislature received 1,431 votes against his white opponents, 814 thereby receiving the nomination which in his case means Roberts return to the legislature for his fifth term.

Other Colored Candidates Defeated

Titus Alexander, the only Negro democratic candidate, Attorney Broyles and Attorney Tyler Colored candidates for the Assembly were defeated. Tyler and Broyles opposing each other in the 73rd. Assembly District polled enough votes collectively to have defeated their white opponent by a margin of 191 votes, splitting the vote cast Tyler the victory. Howard W. Davis, incumbent defeating Tyler by 446 votes.

Attorney Tyler, a Howard graduate was undoubtedly opposed by the powerful realty interests who resent his wonderful success in fighting local segregation cases.

Governors Defeat Satisfactory

The defeat of Gov. Richardson by C. C. Young, a progressive Republican was entirely satisfactory to the Colored voters. Richardson who appointed 57 judges without appointing Attorney Cerutti of Los Angeles the Race candidate, has never appointed a Negro to a single position during his entire administration.

FREDRICK M. ROBERTS IS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY

Titus Alexander, Democrat Polls 6000 Votes But Fails To Win

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 12th—The Republican lanside of votes that carried into office all of its candidates at Tuesday's election made Fredrick M. Roberts, Assemblyman for the 74th Assembly District for the fifth consecutive term.

The same lanside buried Titus Alexander in an avanlanche of votes and he was beaten three to one by his white opponent running on the Republican ticket. Alexander was running for the office of Assemblyman from the 72nd District which like the 74th, is located in the city of Los Angeles. Receiving 6000 votes it a very creditable showing for a democratic candidate in a Republican stronghold and it shows that Titus Alexander, who is as much at home in a western mining camp as at a Democratic Convention, has many friends in his home district who voted for the man rather than the party.

Fredrick M. Roberts who has a clean record in State politics is editor and publisher of the New Age-Dispatch, a Los Angeles Newspaper. He resided for some years in Colorado, attending school there and at one time was principal of a school in Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

EDITOR ROBERTS WINS FIFTH ASSEMBLY TERM AND WILLIAMS MAKES CO. COMMITTE

By Fay Jackson

With the votes of 37 out of 38 precincts reported at this writing, Editor Frederick Madison Roberts, of the New Age Dispatch, and Assemblyman from the 74th district, shows fair chances of being renominated to the Assembly by a large majority over his opponent, Robert Wilson. The total number of votes counted so far showed 1341 for Roberts and 896 for Wilson.



Mr. Roberts has served in the Legislature four consecutive terms, and is the author of two of the most important bills safeguarding the interests of our group, namely, the Civil Rights bill and the School Text Book bill. He is always an outstanding figure in the Legislature and his vote is often the deciding factor in the adoption or passage of a bill.

Mr. Roberts is a Republican, and deserves the continuance of the support and confidence of the people of the 74th district in the general election, November 2nd.

Representing the 74th Assembly District, Editor Fred C. Williams of the Pacific Defender was elected to the County Central Committee along with Attorney Afue McDowell and Frank Mouser, at the state and congressional election August 31.

Editor Williams came to Los Angeles three and one-half years ago and in that short time has endeared himself in the hearts of the Los Angeles



public by his persistent efforts to serve and safeguard the best interests of his people that he is often spoken of as the "Mayor of Central Avenue."

The work of the Central Committee has to do with the formation of the program of the Republican party as it affects the interests of that party in Los Angeles county.

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D.C.

Washington Bar Backs Successor To Judge Terrell

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27—The Washington Bay Association at its meeting last Thursday night at the Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., endorsed three candidates for the vacancy on the bench of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia caused by the death of Judge Robert H. Terrell.

The candidates, who were endorsed, were L. Melendez King, R. R. Horner and James A. Cobb. The President and the Attorney General were advised that the appointment of anyone of these three candidates met the approval of the bar association.

BAR ASSO. ENDORSES THREE FOR JUDGE

Washington, D. C., (Afro Bureau) —The Washington Bar Association at its meeting last Thursday night at the Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A. endorsed three candidates for the vacancy on the bench of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia caused by the death of Judge Robert H. Terrell.

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Officers for this year were also elected. S. L. McLaurin was elected president to succeed George E. C. Hayes, whose term expired by constitutional limitation. Charles H. Houston was elected first vice president. As such he is the chairman of the executive committee. Isaiah Lisemby was elected second vice president. Louis R. Mehlinger was re-elected secretary, and Charles E. Robinson treasurer. Ambrose Sheaf, Jr., was elected corresponding secretary.

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General

SENATORS SEEK OWN NOMINEES FOR RECORDER

McKinley, Ill., And Watson, Ind., Ask Coolidge To Name Men

SENATORS WORRIED OVER RE-ELECTION

Lack Of Patronage And Legislation Cause Voters Indifference

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Afro Bureau)—As the dates for the various primaries draw close, Republican Senators, whose terms will expire on March 3, 1927, are worried over the Negro vote in their respective states.

They are being assailed because of the failure of the Negro as a group to receive favorable consideration in either matters of legislation or appointments to federal offices.

The first Senator who has had to combat such an attack is William B. McKinley, who is being opposed in the Illinois primary by Frank L. Smith. Since he has been in the Senate, Senator McKinley has voted favorably on every question of special interest to the Negro, but he is being held responsible for the failure of Congress to enact any legislation especially benefitting colored persons.

Other Senators who must meet this same line of attack, include Senators James E. Watson and A. R. Robinson, of Indiana; George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania; Albert B. Cummins of Iowa; Charles Curtis, of Kansas; George H. Williams, of Missouri, and O. E. Weller, of Maryland.

Appointments

Senators have become active in the interests of their colored constituents. Senators McKinley, Watson and Pepper have sought the appointment of a colored man from their respective states as Register of the Treasury. Secretary Andrew W. Mellon is said to have refused to agree to any such appointment.

After Froe's Job

Senators McKinley and Watson have also urged the appointment of one of their colored constituents to the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, which is now being filled by Arthur G. Froe, of West Virginia. Senator McKinley, who is an administration senator, believes that he will name the next appointee to this office. Senator Watson is supporting Ernest G. Tidrington, of Evansville, Ind.

Warner McGuinn

Representative John Phillip Hill who is opposing Senator Weller for the Republican nomination in Maryland, got into the fight for the Recordership when he recently visited the White House and presented the name of Warner T. McGuinn, of Baltimore.

Pepper Busy

It is said that Senator Pepper, who is being opposed by Governor Clifford Pinchot and Representatve William S. Vare for the Republican nomination in Pennsylvania, will secure the appointment of a colored man as assistant United States' attorneys in his state, one at Philadelphia and the other at Pittsburgh.

The date of the Illinois primary is April 13. The Indiana primary will follow on May 4, and the Pennsylvania primary on May 18.

A Senator's Seat

THE clanging hoof and horn of Southren Senators are already making newspaper din over the possibility of seating Mr. Vare, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Smith, of Illinois, whose nomination expenditures of millions of precious dollars are said to mark the zenith of high financing for a seat in the Senate. Says Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas: "If Candidates Vare and Smith are certified to retain their seats, the Senate and the Nation ought to apologize to Newberry and glorify him for so gently, timidly, and modestly corrupting the Republican elecorate of Michigan."

* * *

Now, we hold no brief for Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith. Nor do we defend any kind of corruption. But it is only fair to remind Senators Robinson, Heflin and their august associates of Dixieland, who ride roughshod into the Senate on a half fare ticket, that in Pennsylvania and Illinois there being no grandfather clauses, all eligibles are permitted to go to the polls and vote, all the time. In fact, there are now in those states Negro voters who, prior to their migration into states which recognize the Fifteenth Amendment, had merely read about, but had never seen, a ballot. Were the Negroes of Arkanasas, Mississippi, Georgia, and their sister territorial commonwealths to have the unrestricted use of the ballot—well, the present bloc of southern Senators would merely have become contributions to political history.

The South should remain silent whenever the ELECTORATE is being discussed, for "He who seeks equity must do so with clean hands."

The Candidates

THERE are two Negroes on the Republican ticket to be voted on by Harlem voters November 2. One, H. Adolph Howell, is candidate for the State Assembly, and the other, Myles A. Paige, is candidate for the State Senate. Negro citizens of all parties, who vote for their election, cannot go wrong. They are thoroughly competent to fill the offices for which they have been nominated; they have always championed the cause of their race; they have been regularly identified with the party responsible for their nomination.

As BETWEEN the election of Ogden Mills and the re-election of Governor Alfred E. Smith, it should not be difficult to decide, though neither of the parties which named them for the gubernatorial office has shown a disposition to accord Negro citizens of the State the same recognition it accords other citizen-groups.

GOVERNOR SMITH, who is a Tammany Democrat, is serving his third term as Governor and has had ample time to render whatever service to the State he capable of rendering. He probably knows this and were it not for the fact that he has an insane ambition to become President, would gladly give some one else a chance at the office. It is here that Smith's re-election offers the greatest menace to the Negro. He is a cool, calculating politician who will let nothing stand between him and his desire to be named by his party for the Presidency.

Needless to say, he would as readily sacrifice all of his professed principles of fair play and a square deal for each and every citizen to become the Presidential nominee of his party, as he changes his hat or coat. Even in this State he has not lived up to these promises, as witnessed by his failure to take a stand in the Dempsey-Wills fight controversy and his failure to recognize the Negro's capacity for appointive office.

IN NATIONAL POLITICS, the Democratic party is dominated by the Southern element and once in Washington, either as Senator or President, Smith would become the spokesman of that element. He knows how to lead a mob and the South would call upon him for this service. We know from past experiences with Democratic Presidents what that would mean — more humiliation, more discrimination, more segregation.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLS, we firmly believe, has unselfish motives in seeking to become Governor of the State. He did not enter upon a political career for what he could get out of it, but for what he could put into it—his service, his courage, his educational advantages, his wealth. Law-abiding Negro has been as much for the legislation he has fostered in Congress citizens in the district which sends him for the benefit of the to Congress speak highly of him. The black man as for the white man.

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Elections

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NEGRO CANDIDATES WON MANY OFFICES IN RECENT ELECTION

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill.—Gauged by his acquisition of new elective offices the American Negro voter gained but little in the great campaign which has just closed. In many states from New York to California he was found striking out in an effort to work his way into the legislative councils of the states, but save in those districts where he was already entrenched, his success was entirely negligible. Second to his aspiration for office was his fight against segregation measures, in which he was more successful, and third was his effort to elect white candidates friendly to him. In this latter respect the returns show him to be not much better off than he was.

In Massachusetts and in California, two of the most widely separated states, the Negro vote registered most strongly against segregation. In Massachusetts it was against the segregation of Negroes in the departments at Washington. Negro voters took occasion ot express their resentment against Butler at the polls for this evil which Coolidge overlooks. In California the segregation measures defeated were local issues.

Colored America elected nine state legislators Tuesday, five in Illinois, two in Missouri, one in California and one in New York. St. Louis also won a justice of the peace, as did Gary, Ind., and two constables must be checked to the credit of the Missouri town.

Warren B. Douglas and George T. Kersey were sent to the state legislature from the third district. Kersey is also committeeman of the Third Ward, and is developing a great following in the city. From the first district Sheadrack B. Turner, the former law partner of Judge Albert B. George, and Charles Griffin, a fraternal man, were re-elected. Adelbert H. Roberts was re-elected to the state senate, the only Negro senator in America. Roberts, Kersey, Turner, and Griffin are all of the Ed Wright camp. Douglas is a Deneen man, and more inclined toward the eclipsed political leader, Oscar DePriest.

Six Negroes were elected to office in St. Louis. By electing Attorney John A. Davis as a member of the lower house Missouri legislature, two colored men will be members of the state's law making body. Hon. Walthall H. Moore who also was elected to that body, will begin his third term in that body.

Judge Crittenden E. Clark, who went over in fine style, will begin his second term as justice of the peace, in the Fourth District. When first elected to that office, four years ago, he was the first of his race to be so honored in Missouri; therefore, he had several contests which lingered along through all the state courts, before he finally won out. He was re-elected on "his record."

Langston Harrison and Ira Dorsey, who were also successful, will begin their second terms as constable of the Fourth and Fifth districts, respectively, while William A. (Billy) Morant, will begin his first term as constable of the Fourth District.

All of the above named their race on the G. O. P. ticket, and won over their democratic opponents by large majorities.

In Gary, Ind., Judge William C. Hueston, Negro republican, was elected over his white democratic opponent by nearly five thousand votes, despite the fact that the Negro population of the district is only one-eighth.

RACE VOTE IS EFFECTIVE IN MANY CITIES

Los Angeles, St. Louis Elect Officers

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—The result of the elections last week proved in striking manner the strength of the Race vote in this city. Six were elected to office here at Tuesday's election. By electing Attorney John A. Davis as a member of the lower house, Missouri legislature, two of the Race will be members of the state's law-making body. Hon. Walthall M. Moore, who also was elected to that body, will begin his third term in the house.

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Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 12.—Assemblyman Roberts was re-elected for his fifth term. Two other Race candidates for assembly were defeated, but made excellent showings. Titus Alexander, Democrat, with the indorsement of William Gibbs McAdoo, had the full support of his party.

Race folk gave strong support to sustain the Wright act and against the effort to license race track gambling. They also voted almost to a man against school and playground measures tending towards discrimination. They were divided on a measure to force Bible reading in public schools. The measure was defeated. The forum, better suffrage, and other civic organizations here are schooling Race folk to use their ballot most effectively.

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NEGRO GAINED LITTLE IN THE LATE ELECTION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Gauged by his acquisition of new elective offices the American Negro voter gained but little in the great campaign which has just closed. In many states from New York to California, he was found striking out in an effort to work his way into the legislative councils of the states, but save in those districts where he was already intrenched, his success was entirely negligible. Second to his aspiration for office was his fight against segregation measures, in which he was more successful, and third was his effort to elect white candidates friendly to him. In this latter respect the returns show him to be not much better off than he was.

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The election of 1926 demonstrates beyond question that Colored America has ceased to be influenced by sentiment of party, and henceforth must be reckoned with on accomplishments. If there were an opportunity for a genuine protest against Republican indifference and riding on a high horse, the Negro voter gave that protest at the ballot in the states of the nation where his votes count, and it has been in no uncertain terms.

In the states of Kentucky, Maryland,, Missouri, New York, Massachusetts and Oklahoma, there were enough Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket, or remained from the polls by disgusted in difference, to have changed the results in favor of Republicans' Disgusted indifference did more among Negroes than voting Democratic, but in all of the states mentioned, there were appreciable numbers who voted for the Democratic candidate for United States Senator for personal reasons.

In the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, there were thousands of Colored voters who either remained away from the polls, or voted for opposition candidates. Comments from these sections vary from a mild protest to a torrent of invectives about the "double dealing manner and false promises of the Republicans" While Republican Senators and Congressmen were elected from these states, they have plainly been placed on the defensive, and if they hope to return their prestige, or, to be able to save the party in 1928, the days of "passing the buck" and "hide and seek" must give away to practical achievements and constructive legislation that reaches the common Negro newspaper, came out strong people, backbone of the Republic. The Chicago Defender, the largest ly Democratic.

In Illinois where the Negro is stronger politically than in any other state, there was witnessed an emphatic effort on the part of the Democrats to seduce the colored vote. Plenty of money was spent in the Negro wards of Chicago, and with certain colored newspapers. All of the outspoken sentiment prior to the election seemed to favor the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, George E. Brennan. After the Defender in support of him, came the new-born, but artfully stepping, Bee, The Enterprise, another new paper, The Inquirer, said to have been organized for the benefit of the Democrats, and the Chicago Broadax. In the Fourth Ward where Robert Abbott, editor of the Defender lives, things were said to be going bad for the Republican candidate until Bishop A. J. Carey returned and whooped it up for him. Abbott had joined a number of other citizens in a personal effort to put over the Democratic champion of light wines and beer.

Election returns, however, did not show much results from these pre-election efforts. There probably were not more than five thousand Negro Democratic votes cast, as against 75,000 Republican votes. The man in the street did not like the idea of supporting a national Democrat.

Ed Wright, Second ward political leader, fought for his friend of the Illinois Commerce Commission, Senator-elect Frank L. Smith, and came out gloriously. The Whip endorsed Smith, and so did Heebie Jeebies. Both these papers are now jubilant over the success of the Republican candidate.

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Republican of Massachusetts were stnuned because of the Senatorial plurality registered against Senator William M. Butler. The election of David I. Walsh, his democratic opponent, was of nation-wide significance. Butler's weakness was not revealed until the Gop spellbinders opened their campaign in the western part of the state three weeks prior to election. There were rumors of apathy throughout the state, but not enough to balance the popularity of eitehr until both candidates clashed in the Berkshires. Walsh clashed in the Berkshires. Walsh riddled Butler's arguments full of holes. Thousands were turned away from his rallies, standing room being at a premium. Keen political observers were unanimous in their opinions that Butler was slipping badly. Butler partisans foresaw his doom because of his ad showing in the western part f the state.

President Coolidge decided to vote in person at Northampton. His press release was regarded as only a gesture to aid Butler. One remarkable feature of the election was the vote cast by the colored electorate. In the large cities including Boston, Cambridge, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester, Walsh received a tremendous vote in the colored precincts. The Black Belt of Boston, a G. O. P. stronghold, gave Butler a frosty reception by a lack of crosses. Butler was beaten because President Coolidge did not seem to heed colored America's argument against the evils of segregation in Washington.

ELEVEN ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE LAST TUESDAY

Afro American 11-13-26 Baltimore Md.

Members Of Lower House Named In N. Y.; Ill.; Mo.; Ra. And ~~Cal.~~

ILLINOIS LEADS WITH ONLY STATE SENATOR

G. O. P. National Committee Meets Ben Davis Still Outside

CHICAGO. (A. N. P.)—Colored America elected eleven state legislators Tuesday, five in Illinois, two in Missouri, one in California, two in Pennsylvania and one in New York.

St. Louis also won a justice of the peace, as did Gary, Ind., and two constables must be checked to the credit of the Missouri town.

Maryland

Maryland went Democratic. Her favorite son and champion of State's rights, Albert Ritchie, was re-elected governor, and O. E. Weller, Republican candidate for United States Senator, was defeated by Millard Tydings, Democrat, due to the defection of Republican votes under John Phillip Hill, a Republican wet. Arthur C. Briscoe, John L. Berry, and Lewis H. Davenport, all colored candidates for the lower house of the Maryland legislature, lost. Briscoe needed only forty votes to win.

Only Whites Elected

Three white Republicans and three white Democrats were elected from the Fourth legislative District where Negro voters are in the high majority. There are charges that this is the third successive election in which the Republicans in the district have double-crossed Negro candidates by electing only the whites on the ticket. White Republicans claim that they supported colored candidates all the way.

Counted Out

Baltimore Republicans further charge that the Democrats, who control the election machinery, counted the colored candidates out. Thomas R. Smith, Democratic leader, has enough votes in the Negro district to put up his own candidate on the Democratic ticket, and win, but so far there has never been a colored Democratic candidate for any office, or even a Colored Democratic judge or clerk of election.

Smith's policy and defeat of Republicans postpones indefinitely whatever chances Negroes had for appointment to police and fire departments, or even jobs sweeping streets and driving carts.

California

Out in the Far West, Negroes elected one man to the legislature. Frederick Roberts, a legislator, lawyer and newspaper man. The Negro vote is said to have caused a Republican land-slide. Pitts, Negro socialist, and Alexander, Negro Democrat, both lost, although Alexander got four thousand white votes.

A playground proposition, another on parks and beaches and a school classification measure, all aimed to segregate, were all defeated. Negro friends won the big offices, Young for governor, Fitts for lieutenant governor, and Shortridge for senator. A Negro voting strength of 100,000 was pitted against a Ku Klux Klan vote of 250,000, and was successful in most instances.

Massachusetts

Republicans of Massachusetts were stunned because of the Senatorial plurality registered against Senator William M. Butler. The election of David I. Walsh, his Democratic opponent, was of nation-wide significance. Butler was beaten because President Coolidge did not seem to heed colored America's argument against the evils of segregation in Washington.

The Negro Assistant United States District Attorney, Wm. H. Schneck, may be displaced because of this defection. He organized the Colored voters in behalf of Butler. The result of his management was a failure.

The colored press was divided. Monroe Trotter favored Walsh. The Chronicle and Monroe Mason supported the G.O.P. ticket and did all they could for Butler. Walter Cohen's telegram and Emmett Scott's letter were broadly advertised. Neither of them did any good.

New York

The Negro Republican vote in New York carries little weight except locally. There are practically as many Negro Democrats as Republicans, and these Democrats enjoy more favors than the Republicans. One Negro Republican, Adolph Howell was elected to the legislature from the Twenty-first district. Another Negro Republican, Myles Paige, a candidate for the state senate, was defeated by a white Democrat. The Negro vote on governor split about even, although for senator it was preponderantly in favor of Wadsworth.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania went Republican which was nothing unusual. Now that the election is over there are charges and counter-charges of corruption, the excessive use of money and the domination of machine politics.

It is generally known that in Pittsburgh, under Leslie, and in Philadelphia, under Vare, there is a most gigantic machine. There are Negroes in these cities that could not under any condition be made to vote for anybody but the "gang" candidate. They make their living they tell you, from the "gang". It is generally known that in South Philadelphia, at least, it is a high crime to say a word against the vast political machine. However, that may be, there has lately arisen a group of men of thought who have stood out for certain things, and although small in number, their influence will be felt a little later on.

Illinois

In Illinois where the Negro is stronger politically than in any other state, there was witnessed an emphatic effort on the part of the Democrats to seduce the colored vote. Plenty of money was spent in the Negro wards of Chicago, and with certain colored newspapers. All of the outspoken sentiment prior to the election seemed to favor the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, George E. Brennan.

After the Defender in support of him, came the new-born, but artfully stepping, Bee. The Enterprise, another new paper. The Inquirer, said to have been organized for the benefit of the Democrats, and the Chicago Broadax. In the Fourth ward where Robert Abbott, editor of the Defender, lives, things were said to be going bad for the Republican candidate until Bishop A. J. Carey returned and whooped it up for him. Abbott had joined a number of other citizens in a personal effort to put over the Democratic champion of light wines and beer.

Results Poor

Election returns, however, did not show much results from these pre-election efforts. There probably were not more than five thousand Negro Democrtic votes cast, as against 75,000 Republican votes. The man in the street did not like the idea of supporting a national Democrat.

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Davis Still Outside

In the last campaign, Benjamin Davis, Georgia G. O. P. National Committeeman, did not have a single candidate up in the entire State of Georgia. All candidates were Democratic. He has been particularly quiet since his last invasion of Washington right after he was elected to fill the shoes of the late Henry Lincoln Johnson. At that time he is said to have gone into the city making a lot of noise which fell on deaf ears. He was finally told, according to report, to go back to Georgia, keep quiet and behave himself, that when he was wanted he would be sent for. Davis has not been seated as a member of the National Republican Committee yet.

That committee met Monday, and it was the presumtion that he would be seated because he had kept quiet as he was told to do. These things, however, seem to indicate that Davis is not doing well at home or abroad.

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BETTIS IS THIRD, MRS. RICHARDSON FOURTH IN RACE

Bentley Runs Fifth, With Scott and Cone Trailing Far Behind in County Election.

JOHNSON, WOOD ARE REELECTED

Voting Light in Fulton Contest—Ideal Weather Spurs Workers at County Polls.

Sweeping country and city precincts alike, Paul S. Etheridge and Charles G. Turner Wednesday were overwhelmingly victorious in the county election to choose two members of the Fulton commission.

Mr. Etheridge, who was a candidate to succeed himself on the county board, led the ticket, with Mr. Turner, a former chairman of the commission, less than 100 votes behind. Byron Bettis ran third; Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, fourth; Ernest G. Bentley, fifth; Earl F. Scott, sixth, and R. E. L. Cone trailed the ticket. The complete vote in the election as compiled by The Constitution showed:

Etheridge, 5,716.
Turner, 5,058.
Bettis, 2,986.
Mrs. Richardson, 2,761.
Bentley, 1,610.
Scott, 946.
Cone, 489.

Edwin F. Johnson was reelected to the commission without opposition.

Judge Jesse M. Wood, of the criminal court of Atlanta, also had no opposition.

Small Per Cent Voted.

A total of 46,426 citizens were qualified to vote in the election, but less than 10,000 went to the polls.

Mr. Etheridge and Mr. Turner led the race from the start, when small county precincts reported after closing early Wednesday afternoon. They increased this lead at the large city precincts reported Wednesday night.

Mr. Bettis headed the ticket with Mr. Etheridge in the first, fourth and eleventh wards, and ran ahead with Mr. Turner in Cook's district. Mrs. Richardson led the field in precinct A of the eighth ward and in precinct B of the ninth, but Mr. Etheridge and Mr. Turner ran far ahead in all other precincts.

Ideal weather Wednesday spurred workers at the polls, but failed to produce a heavy vote in the county election.

FEB 11 1926

CONG. UPSHAW SUCCEEDS IN CLOSING WHITE HOSPITALS TO NEGROES

No record of events in Washington discloses a neater, more expenditious and more thorough job than was done by Congressman W. D. Upshaw, of Georgia, when he succeeded in closing the white hospitals of his state to disabled negro soldiers. In doing this, however, with the coperation of General Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, he was able to make a more humane disposition of negro patients. They were sent to Tuskegee, where they will be treated under a natural environment by nurses of their own race.

Mr. Upshaw has been heartily congratulated on this fine piece of work, not alone by his own colleagues, but by members of Congress and others from many other sections of the country. The presence of negro patients in Hospital 48 constituted a menace and was a continual cause of irritation and friction. It was an affront to the whites and a cruelty to sensitive blacks who were quite aware that they could not fit into such an environment.

The Congressman, who was recently introduced to an audience by Charles S. Barrett, President of the National Farmers Union, as the most tactful and hardest working man in Congress, made an ally of General Hines and thus accelerated the work of relieving Atlanta of an intolerable situation. Last year it will be remembered, a negro was discovered in the room of a nurse. Her screams attracted attention and the offender was captured, tried and convicted.

The Atlanta statesman gives much credit to the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs and the Soldiers Welfare department of that organization for initiating the drive against the care of negro soldiers by white nurses in a white hospital. When the Congressman was in Atlanta during the Christmas holidays he received a protest from Mrs. R. K. Rambo, president of the Atlanta Federation of Women's clubs. Immediately on his return to Washington, he lodged the protest with General Hines and tactfully, with characteristic energy, insisted on speedy action. In less than a month from the time of his first interview with the General, Mr. Upshaw received the gratifying news that the last negro was taken from the hospital and none would hereafter be sent there.

Discussing the matter, Mr. Upshaw gave full credit to all who had assisted him in this enterprise. He especially emphasized the servxice performed by Mrs. Rambo and Mrs. Nichols, chairman of the Soldier Welfare Committee.

"Heartiest congratulations are due Mrs. Rambo, Mrs. Nichols and the fifteen thousand patriotic women citizens for initiating this wholesome and timely movement," said Mr. Upshaw. "I found General Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, and Major Gordon, of Hospital 48, both responsive to the necessity for this change as soon as hospital beds could be provided. I simply urged upon them that in taking those negroes out of the basement at Hospital 48 they were giving better treatment to the soldiers who fought for their country, while at the same time they were obeying the great DIVINE HUMAN LAW, 'WHAT GOD HAS PUT ASUNDER, LET NO MAN JC OGETHER.'"

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THREE MEN SENT TO CITY COUNCIL IN GARY, INDIANA

Ride To Victory On Wave Of Republican Landslide In City

GARY, Ind., Nov. 13.—Complete returns from the mayoralty election here last week show that Floyd E. Williams, republican candidate, has been elected by a landslide which swept all the rest of his ticket into office with him.



A. F. Whitlock

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the Harrison Club when the victory was announced. The newly elected mayor was presented with two large baskets of flowers, and he responded with a speech thanking all his supporters for their cooperation. At the conclusion of his speech, he presented a flower from his baskets to each of the victorious candidates, who in turn responded with a short talk.



W. E. Burrus

Three colored candidates for councilman were among those successful in the election. A. F. Whitlock, the winner of the race in the Fifth Ward, was re-elected by a large vote. He was the first colored man elected to the office of councilman, and past record is so creditable as to leave no doubt about his future record.

In the Fourth Ward, Dr. Samuel R. Blackwell was successful in defeating his democratic opponent. Dr. Blackwell is a well-known physician in Gary, and is to be congratulated for his success also in the political field.



Dr. Blackwell

The citizens in the Third Ward will be represented in the council by W. E. Burrus, who also defeated his opponent with comparative ease. Mr. Burrus is also a popular young man, serving his first term in the council and his friends are very enthusiastic over his success.

Elect Three Negro Aldermen in Gary

Gary, Ind., Nov. 10.—Three Negroes running for aldermen on the Re... re elected here last election. They were opposed by three other colored men running on the Democratic ticket and one running as an independent. Their election is significant in that the fact is established that Negroes now constitute a sufficient percentage of the population of Gary to wield a powerful influence in local politics. Prior to the election never more than one colored representative has been in the council at a time.

The three victors in the election are William E. Burris, third ward; A. B. Whitlock, fifth ward; and S. R. Blackwell, fifth ward. All three candidates when interviewed expressed their appreciation of the confidence shown in them by the voters. They have all three publicly pledged themselves to fulfil to the utmost of their ability their duty to the city as a whole and to their districts.

JUDGE HUESTON WINS NOMINATION OVER FIFTEEN CANIDATES

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Gary, Ind., May 16.—With the support of both factions, the anti-klan and the klan forces, Judge W. C. Hueston swept to victory over his fifteen opponents seeking the Republican nomination for Justice of the Peace. The judge was appointed to fill one of the vacancies in the office of Magistrate in 1924 and up for for nomination to succeed himself.

Among the Judge's opponents was Louis Caldwell, a Negro lawyer; it is claimed he was put on the ticket to split the colored vote and thereby defeat Judge Hueston. In spite of the fact that the attorney had the support of Colonel Roscoe C. Simmons who was imported from Chicago to work in his behalf, the plan failed and the attorney was found with the other fourteen who sought and failed. Simmon's support of Attorney Caldwell occasioned much surprise to the citizens of Gary as for a number of years he has been an avewed friend of Judge Hueston.

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INDIANA MEDIC IN RACE FOR SENATE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Mar. 17.—The first colored candidacy for United States Senator in this city since reconstruction days was announced last week. Dr. James R. Norrell, prominent in medical circles, announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Arthur Robinson, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Samuel Ralston.

A vigorous campaign will be made throughout the state, according to backers of the physician. A state campaign manager will be appointed and clubs organized in the principal cities of the state. A prominent fraternal leader among the women, whose name the sponsors refuse to divulge at present, has pledged herself to lead the campaign among the women voters. The Rev. Charles S. Williams, A. M. E. prelate, will head the speakers' bureau.

Dr. Norrel's platform, for the most part, pledges national legislative relief for the colored citizen.

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CLAIM SENATOR STILL HOLDS CITY JOB

The political are... County and Chica... ride shock Mo... Attorney W...

P. W. CHAVERS FIGHTS CHICAGO BOSSES

CHICAGO.—The Douglass Pro... gressive Republican League is back... P. N. Chavers for Congress in the Republican primaries ... tin B. Madden.

Chave... is ... president of ... Bank, he... cent of ... Negro ...

COURT BLOCKS SCHEME TO ROB ROBERTS

WINDY CITY NEGROES DO MUCH NOMINATING IN RECENT ELECTION

Colored Electors Nominated Race Men for State Senator, Four Legislature Representatives, County Commissioner and Three Senatorial Committeemen.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill.—In one of the most bitterly contested primary elections ever held in the State of Illinois, with the world court as an issue, and all the ordinary factional patterns torn apart, Chicago Negroes Tuesday under the almost uncontested leadership of Edward H. Wright, member of the state commerce commission and committeeman of the Second Ward, nominated a state senator, four representatives, a county commissioner and three senatorial committeemen.

The senate nomination went to the present incumbent, Adelbert H. Roberts, who was elected two years ago, the first Negro to ever serve in the Illinois legislature. His nomination was contested by W. G. "Habeas Corpus" Anderson, and Nathan S. Taylor. Anderson sought to have Roberts' name stricken from the ballot because he is a clerk in the municipal court, but was unsuccessful. Taylor, two years ago, made the most successful fight ever chalked up against Congressman Martin B. Madden. His vote in this primary was negligible, as was that of Anderson.

Spirited fighting was done in the races for the lower house of the assembly. In the first district, Jacob Tipper, publisher of the Chicago Enterprise, and Richard E. Westbrook, a spectacular attorney, resident consul for Liberia, and one time assistant state's attorney, threw their hats in the ring against Shedrach B. Turner and Charles Griffin, incumbents. Turner and Griffin were nominated by startling pluralities despite the contest waged by the others. In the third district, the political death knell of the once powerful Oscar DePriest was sounded. His candidate for the legislature, William King, was badly defeated, the two successful nominees being George Kersey, father of the monument bill for the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and committeeman of the Third Ward, and Warren B. Douglas, a Deneen incumbent. Kersey led the ticket, getting more votes than both the others. He supports the faction dominated by Edward Wright.

P. W. Chavers, advertised as the founder of the Douglass National Bank, and former apron manufacturer, made little impression in his race against Congressman Madden, polling only some two thousand votes. Madden was not even forced to leave Washington. There are many Negroes in the district who want a colored congressman, but they want the right kind of a man and they do not want to turn their backs on a man who has been so valuable to them as Madden. They claim that Madden's friendship dates for many years back.

Col. Frank L. Smith defeated Senator McKinley for the nomination for the United States senate, despite a vigorous fight in which Walter Cohen of Louisiana, Col. Patton of Mississippi, Wayman Wilkerson of Memphis, and other Southern leaders came to Chicago to help McKinley win. This was indeed fortunate for Negroes. Wright, the colored leader, is a member of the commission of which Smith is chairman. It is known that Smith has great respect for Wright and vice versa. In the event of Smith's election in November, Illinois Negroes stand to count much in national politics.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
APRIL 19, 1926

NEGROES CLAIM CREDIT FOR M'KINLEY DEFEAT

Rout in Illinois Only First Blow in Drive on Administration, Their Leaders Say

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, April 18. — Negro leaders here are taking the credit for the defeat of Senator McKinley in the Illinois primaries. They announced that Republicans must live up to their promises or go down in defeat where the colored voter holds the balance of power. Senator McKinley is criticised for the delay in the consideration of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and the confirmation of James A. Cobb to the Judgeship of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

The McKinley defeat, the Washington Tribune, their race paper published here, says, "conveys to the Administration a very emphatic warning as to the sentiments of a group of voters whose attitude has long been misinterpreted and disregarded.

"While Illinois is the first, it will not be alone in recording the mind of the Negro and an Administration that has too long been indifferent to the race."

COLORED MEN NOMINATED ON REPUBLICAN TICKET IN CHICAGO

Chicago, April 15.—In a bitterly contested primary held here Tuesday, the following colored men were nominated on the Republican ticket: A. H. Roberts, State Senate; Geo. T. Kersey, Warren B. Douglas, S. B. Turner, Chas. Griffin, State Representatives. Henry S. Goins, members of Board of County Commissioners.

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APRIL 27, 1926

The marginal plurality in an election or a primary may always be a matter of dispute. The negroes of Illinois claim that they defeated McKinley for not championing the anti-lynching bill. Perhaps they did. In that case, however, it will still be impossible to claim that the World Court issue had no part in the Smith victory. It takes more than one issue to make a primary.

WATERTOWN (WIS.) TIMES
THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1926.

Primary Probers Give Magnate Till Thursday To Talk

By Paul R. Mallon

Chicago—The senate primary investigating committee today ran afoul of a series of obstacles which threatened to interfere seriously with its purpose to reveal the full story of Illinois senatorial primary.

Counsel for Samuel Insull, public utilities magnate and Allan Moore, chairman of the Smith campaign committee have advised them that they can refuse to furnish information desired by the federal investigators.

Insull declined to reveal how much money he gave to the Crowe-Barrett faction here which joined the campaign of Frank L. Smith, republican senatorial nominee only a few weeks before the April primary.

Moore has refused to name contributors who gave about $75,000 of the $253,000 which he has admitted was spent to further Smith's candidacy through the state.

Both consulted counsel before opening of the second day of the hearing this morning and their counsel advised them, the United Press is informed, that they can refuse to reveal their full stories. Insull takes the position that the Crowe-Barrett faction was not in the senatorial race and that hence their activities are not a fit subject for senatorial inquiry. Moore contends that the minor contributors to the Smith campaign demanded his confidence and that he should be permitted to protect them against publicity.

While these two developments offered a serious blockade to the future course of the investigation the committee moved to ascertain how much was spent by Senator William B. McKinley who was defeated by Smith for the republican nomination. Persons in close touch with his campaign have estimated that he spent anywhere from $260 000 to $1,000,000 and the committee called Hiram Green, his campaign manager, and J. W. Stipes, a dowstate McKinley leader to furnish an accurate accounting of expenditures. Telegraphic subpoenas were sent them last night to come to Chicago from their homes in Champaign, Ill.

Insull Spent About $173,735.

According to best information now, the republican and democratic senatorial races cost something over half a million dollars. Insull in all spent about $173,735. He gave all but $15,000 of that sum to help Smith, and $15,000 to George Brennan, the democratic candidate. Smith spent in all $253,000 and Brennan $20,000. McKinley's total is expected to be ascertained from Green and Stipes.

A new batch of subpoenas was ordered by the committee this morning for additional witnesses.

Chicago — Financing and organization of the unsuccessful campaign of Senator William B. McKinley for reelection were subjected to inquiry today by the senate primary investigating committee.

Chester Willoughby, private secretary to McKinley, who handled about $50,000 for him, was recalled at opening of the second day of the federal investigation of the Illinois primary.

Reed questioned Willoughby at length on yearly donations by McKinley to institutions. The witness told of a donation to a college at Tuskegee, Ala., and said he had heard that McKinley gave $50,000 to Lincoln university, a Kentucky institution.

Willoughby said Mr. Hill of the Kentucky university made speeches for McKinley during the campaign.

"Isn't it a fact that Hill made the speeches because McKinley promised $50,000 for his university.

"I don't know of any promises."

"Well, McKinley gave the money and Hill made the speeches?"

"I've heard it."

Willoughby said he had neglected to tell the committee yesterday that two Chicago headquarters were maintained for McKinley. Chairman Reed manifested impatience with Willoughby's slight knowledge of the McKinley campaign which he ran.

"Do you mean that you ran this campaign and yet know nothing about what was going on?" Reed asked.

"Well, I wasn't around very much," said Willoughby.

Willoughby denied that McKinley

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had given any large donations to churches or public institutions.

"I think he only gave his usual amount that he gives every year," said the witness.

Willoughby said he was unaware that the state was "flooded" with world court propaganda during the campaign. He said the Illinois federation of women's clubs sent out literature agitating American adherence to the court.

"And you were paying for it?" prompted Reed.

"Yes sir."

Willoughby said he had no knowledge of the national press service distributing world court propaganda.

He said he knew nothing about the ed speakers for McKinley.

Reed read a statement by the national press service which assailed him and Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, for opposing the world court.

Excuse Insull Until Thursday.

Willoughby was excused and Reed announced that Samuel Insull, utilities magnate, would be given until Thursday to decide whether he should reveal the amount of his contributions to the Crowe-Barrett faction. Reed explained that Insull had informed the committee that he would like to consult further with his lawyer.

Charge Political Conspiracy.

Chicago—Democrats conspired with republicans in the April Illinois primary to designate Frank L. Smith as republican senatorial candidate, Roy O. West, secretary of the republican national committee told the senate investigating committee.

West charged emphatically that the George Brennan democratic organization in Chicago had working agreement with the Crowe-Barrett republican faction to defeat Senator William B. McKinley.

Under the agreement, said West, the Crowe-Barrett republican senatorial candidate was elected and democrats—whose senatorial race was not hotly contested—received certain nominees for county offices.

"You mean that a democratic faction entered a conspiracy to have some of its candidates aded by a republican faction, and in return the republican faction aided the democrats," Chairman Reed asked.

"I believe that is true," said West. "I know a lot of democrats voted in our republican primary."

"And you don't believe in such a hybrid organization?" Reed continued

"I certainly do not. I never have. I believe republicans should stand up and vote for republicans and democrats for democrats."

Brennan won te democratic senatorial nomination and has long been democratic leader of Illinois. The Crowe-Barrett faction in Chicago, is said to hold the same power in the republican party here as Brennan holds in the democratic organization.

"The Crowe-Barrett crowd wanted to beat Senator McKinley and could use the democrat votes," said West. "The Brennan organization needed votes for its county ticket.

"They both got what they wanted."

West's charges of conspiracy in Cook county politics furnished the only feature of the morning session. He will resume the stand this afternoon.

A greater part of his testimony was taken up with explanations of factional strife in the republican party in Cook county.

After the morning meeting Joseph A. Wise of the International Labor News Service, walked up to Reed and demanded heatedly that labor officials be permitted to answer charges of Senator Caraway, democrat, Kansas.

Reed said labor officials would be called at the proper time. When Wise persisted, Reed refused to talk to him and walked from the room.

Chicago Negroes Elect Five to Offices

Amsterdam News

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Five Negroes were elected to the Illinois State Senate and Assembly last Tuesday. The successful candidates were: 11-10-26

Adelbert H. Roberts, re-elected to State Senate, to which body he was the first Negro to be elected.

George T. Kersey, State Senator.

Sheadrick B. Turner, re-elected to Assembly.

Charles A. Griffin, newly elected Assemblyman.

Warren B. Douglass, re-elected to Assembly.

New York N.Y.

DR. G. W. PRINCE CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN OF 4TH

Pledges Honest Effort In His Reforms To Voters If He Is Elected

To the Voters of The Fourth Ward of the City of Chicago, Illinois:

I am taking this method of announcing my candidacy for alderman subject to the Primary, February, 1927. In making this announcement to voters, I do so with the full knowledge of what the office imposes and the responsibility it carries, and were I not a fit candidate in all that the term implies in reference to character, ability and approved efficiency, I should not ask the suffrage of my constituents.



Dr. Prince

I firmly believe that, in the last analysis, good government is the product of good men zealous, courageous and ambitious to carry out the will of the people who elected them. That these men will shape policies and initiate such plans as conduce to the interest all in common.

Pledges Honest Effort

I pledge, should the voters of my ward honor me with election to this public trust, that I will do all in my power to further the interest of Chicago as a whole and particularly my ward, where so many question arise for discussion and adjustment.

The organization of City Government, its operation, in short its science, as it peculiarly effects certain conditions, places, systems, enterprises, relationships, and groups are familiar to me through years of study along these lines.

The fundamental plank of my platform is the greatest good to all people to be gained by work actually accomplished rather than by vague promises.

For Higher Standard

I could outline more than a hundred specific things that I will attempt to do, covering every phase of our civic life, but for the present I am satisfied merely to place myself four-square before the voters that they may know my capability for the office to which I aspire.

I am sincerely hoping that our next Aldermanic group shall have men of our race who are capable of measuring up to the highest qualifications in the way of constructive legislation.

Should the partial biographical sketch given below commend me to substantial recognition later in the campaign I will specify the various reforms for which I propose to fight if elected to the City Council of Chicago.

Biography

In 1908 Dr. George W. Prince, 4843 St. Lawrence avenue, specialist in diseases of infants and children, graduated from the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago-Evanston. Immediately thereafter he accepted a position as associate pediatrician in the Provident hospital 1. Chicago, occupying this position until his departure for Europe in 1914, where he pursued post graduate work at the University of Vienna.

Returning to this country two years later, Dr. Prince was promoted to head the Provident department of pediatrics, serving until 1918 to become president and chief of pediatric staff at Lake Park Hospital, 4147 Lake Park avenue.

When antagonistic spirit of adjacent property owners closed this institution in 1920, Dr. Prince again took up post-graduate work in Europe; in this instance at the University of Paris. In 1922 Dr. Prince was elected president of the Infant Welfare department of Olivet Baptist church, retaining his position as pediatrician at the Fort Dearborn hospital, now known as Wilson Hospital. Dr. Prince is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Association, Cook County Medical Society, and the local chapter of the Phi Beta Sigma.

A number of public-spirited citizens of the fourth ward a few weeks ago organized themselves into the Good Government Association of which Dr. Prince is president, Dr. Stephens, vice president, and Mrs. Smith, secretary. This organization sponsors the candidacy of Dr. Prince.

GEO. W. PRINCE, M. D.

Political-1926

Iowa

Elections.

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
MARCH 20, 1926

Negro Cheers Greet Hunter Klan Stand

A colored audience at McCree's hall, East Sixteenth and Filmore streets, cheered heartily last night when Fred Hunter, candidate for mayor against Mayor Garver, reiterated the denial of membership or affiliation with the Ku-Klux klan which he made in the primary election campaign.



FRED HUNTER.

Thanking the voters of the precinct for their support in the primary, Mr. Hunter promised an unbiased administration, and reviewed briefly his record on the county board of supervisors. During his four years as chairman of the board, Mr. Hunter said, $4,000,000 was spent in road building.

"This $4,000,000 was spent under competitive lettings, nearly all of it for cement paving," he said. "The cement used in this paving was purchased from local manufacturers who employ hundreds of workmen. The gravel was taken from Polk county pits and the work on the roads was done by Polk county laborers."

Defining the duties of a mayor, Mr. Hunter said that it was his primary duty to aid in the development of the city.

"The mayor should aid every agency for the promotion and building of the city," he said. "He should make it his principal business to see that the city goes forward—not backward."

Representatives of a majority of other candidates there reopened issues brought forward during the primary campaigns.

Charges of "slush" funds were launched by John MacVicar, who declared that "the voters eventually pay" for expensive campaigns.

Political - 1926 Elections.

Kansas.

Platform of Nick Chiles
Candidate for United States Senator

My Platform for United States Senator for Kansas, to relieve Senator Curtis from his ardious duties of worshiping the golden calf in the East, and bowing to Jeff Davis in the South.

1. The Holy Bible for my guide.
2. To re-enfranchise the Southern Wing of the Republican Party and place them where the immortal Lincoln and late President Grant left them. Topeka Plaindealer
3. To enforce the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Amendments of the constitution without discrimination.
4. There should be some method devised whereby corn, wheat, fuel, and railroad rates should be stabilized, and taken out of Politics, as the farms, fuel and railroads are the source from which we derive our benefits. 6-25-26
5. All Labor should be kept in commensurate with the times and should be paid sufficient amounts to enable them to properly support and educate their families and to buy homes. There should be a Cabinet Officer known as Secretary of Education, and it is the duty of the Government to see that its citizens, at least, have a common school education in every section of this country. If neccessary, an amendment to the constitution or enactment of such laws that will compel parents to send their children to school. And also, that municipalities be compelled to make the necessary appropriation of finance to carry out this program. That this country in a few years should stand head of literary training of all countries of the world. Topeka Kansas
6. The American farmer, Business Men and Labor will never have peace in this country until the Southern Oligarchy, which is now controling the United States Senate by the method of the cloture rule, has been broken up, and this can only be done by opposition in the South. It is the duty of the Republican Party to see to it that all Republicans, whether North, South, East or west, should at least have the right to vote for President, Vice President, Congressmen and Senators in the Southern States, where the Republican Party has been disfranchised and almost obliterated. It is a crime for the Naional Republican Convention to accept delegates from those States to make a nominee for the party when they are not permitted to cast an electoral vote for the reason of being disfranchised.
7. We are in favor of a Western man for the nomination of President in 1928.
8. I have lived in Topeka, forty years past, and I am the owner and publisher of the "Topeka Plaindealer," and have been for the past twenty-seven years.

I am a Tax Payer and a believer in the Golden Rule.

NICK CHILES FOR THE SENATE

Nick Chiles, the veteran editor of one of the best known papers of the race, is a candidate for the United States Senate from Kansas. Like members of the race in other sections of the country it is highly probable that the leaders of the Republican party have treated Mr. Chiles with that lack of consideration to which he is entitled. It is a most healthy sign when members of the race take upon themselves the responsibility of running for high office. Constantly voting for members of the white race has gotten us nowhere. We continue to elect white Republicans to office and immediately they are elected they forget all about those who were responsible for their elevation. Too many colored men cannot aspire to public office appealing to the suffrage of the people. What the colored people in all parts of the country should do is to nominate colored men and women of fitness for office. Get colored voters in the habit of voting for members of the race, give them loyal support, and this course will do more to bring about race solidarity, and put the fear in the hearts of the white Republicans, than anything we may do. All the colored voters of Kansas should rally to the support of Mr. Chiles. The vote he shall get will be an object lesson to reactionaries in Kansas. Maybe after this contest is over the Republican party in Kansas will give more respectful consideration to the colored people of that state.

Courier 7-16-26 Washington D.C.

COLORED FOR CONGRESS

NICK CHILES FILES AGAINST SEN. CURTIS IN KANSAS — HOMER PHILLIPS OPPOSES DYER IN MO.

Topeka, Kans., June 1, 1926; Nick Chiles, editor of the Topeka Weekly Plaindealer, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Charles Curtis.

His platform will be enforcement of all the Constitution.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 1, 1926; (PNS)—Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis, filed his official declaration Tuesday with the Secretary of State as a candidate for Congressman from the Twelfth District. L. C. Dyer, Republican, St. Louis, is present Congressman from the district and recently filed as a candidate to succeed himself.

Topeka Plaindealer 6-25-26 Kansas

Nick Chiles Announces Himself Candidate for U. S. Senator to Replace Hon. Charles Curtis

Nick Chiles announces himself a Candidate for United States Senator to succeed Hon. Charles Curtis who has served in both houses almost thirty years. The Solid South has taken his whip and drove him to dark recesses of the Senate chamber. The cloture rule is a mockery and our Dear Charlie is afraid to tell them. Send a man to the Senate who will defend the good name of Kansas and the party as well.

Announced Candidate
6-4-28
Topeka Kansas

We are in the race for United States Senator from Kansas for the reason we need a change which means much for the Kansas people. We are disgusted at the way our Republicans are letting the South run the party. Why not re-enfranchise the party votes and contend for power in the South? Jeff Davis is as much in evidence in Washington as he was in Montgomery, Alabama, during the Civil War, and Southern Representatives never fail to let the Republicans know the lost cause was right, and Jeff Davis ought to have been in the White House instead of Lincoln, and our leading Senators seem to like it, and are too much like cowards to resent it. Senator Curtis is not representing the John Brown sentiment of Kansas in the Senate. The Late Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, Late Roscoe Conklin of New York, Late J. Benson Foraker of Ohio, Late James G. Blaine of Maine, were master minds of the world. Those Southern rebel senators would not dare attempt such methods as they are now putting over. They knew their places and sat quietly and looked on. Senator Curtis is afraid to defend the rights of his party when challenged by the Democrats.

THE PLATFORM OF NICK CHILES
Candidate for United States Senator

1. The Holy Bible for my Guide.
2. To re-enfranchise the Southern Wing of the Republican Party and place them where the immortal Lincoln and late President Grant left them.
3. To enforce the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Amendments of the constitution without discrimination.
4. There should be some method devised whereby corn, wheat, fuel, and railroad rates should be stabilized, and taken out of Politics, as the farms, fuel and railroads are the source from which we derive our benefits.
5. All Labor should be kept in commensurate with the times and should be paid sufficient amounts to enable them to properly support and educate their families and to buy homes. There should be a Cabinet Officer known as Secretary of Education, and it is the duty of the Government to see that its citizens, at least, have a common school education in every section of this country. If necessary, an amendment to the constitution or enactment of such laws that will compel parents to send their children to school. And also, that municipalities be compelled to make the necessary appropriation of finance to carry out this program. That this country in a few years should stand head of literary training of all countries of the world.
6. The American farmer, Business Men and Labor will never have peace in this country until the Southern Oligarchy, which is now controling the United States Senate by the method of he cloture rule, has been broken up, and this can only be done by opposition in the South. It is the duty of the Republican Party to see to it that all Republicans, whether North, South, East or West, should at least have the right to vote for President, Vice President, Congressmen and Senators in the Southern States, where the Republican Party has been disfranchised and almost obliterated. It is a crime for the National Republican Convention to accept delegates from those States to make a nominee for the party when they are not permitted to cast an electoral vote for the reason of being disfranchised.
7. We are in favor of a Western man for the nomination of President in 1928.
8. I have lived in Topeka, Kansas, forty years past, and I am the owner and publisher of the "Topeka Plaindealer," and have been for the past twenty-seven years.

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NICK CHILES.

Political – 1926
Elections.

Kentucky.

COLORED CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED MEASURES THAT EX CLUDE THEM

Telegrams To Senaters Give Notice of Opposition

There will be strong opposition from colored voters to the proposed bond issues of $5,000,000 each for the University of Kentucky and for various penal, charitable and other institutions, unless those bond issues are to include Colored people. Expressions are heard on every hand from colored citizens to this effect: "I will never vote for any bond issue that does not give proportionate benefits and relief to colored people and their institutions."

As proof of this the following telegram was sent to Senator Whitehead Mass. Nunn Brock, and Lewis Ryaus and Representatives R. C. Jones and C. W. Ryans; "Colored voters of the state urge you to secure amendment to the proposed 5,000,000 bond issue for University of Kentucky, adding $500,000 for Negro state education." signed;

Roscoe C. Simmons, Dr. W. T. Merchant, Dr. R. Oliver, G. G. Young, Harvey Burns, William Warley.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Louisville N. A. A. C. P. Wednesday night at the Y. M. C. A. the president of the branch was instructed to and did send to Senator Lewis Ryans, Republican and Senator W. A. Perry, Democrat, the following telegram:

"The Louisville Branch of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People with 3000 members in Louisville, over 10,000 in the state wishes to say that Any Bond Issue that does not make proportionate benefits for Colored people whether in penal, charitable or educational institutions will find an almost unanimious opposition of the Colored voters of the state. The present proposed bond issue not excepted."

Signed: William Warley, President of the Louisville Branch on the instruction of the executive committee.

The Executive Committee is composed of Rev. H. W. Jones, A. L. Garvin, WilsonLovett, Dr. Wilson Ballard, Dr. R. B. Scott, Dr. J. A. C. Lattinmore, Messrs. G. P. Hughes, W. H. Steward, A. E. Meyzek, Miss S. Worthington, Mrs. B. Etherly. All the members of the Executive Committee were not present when this action was taken, although the number present was sufficient to make the action official.

Senator Lewis Ryans was in the city Thursday morning and talked the matter over with a number of Colored citizens. He agreed to introduce the proposed amendments including Colored people in the bond issues.

Political - 1926

Louisiana.

Elections.

LILY-WHITE CANDIDATE DEFEATED IN LOUISIANA

Associated Negro Press

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22 — The death knell of Lily-Whiteism was sounded in New Orleans Tuesday when in the primary held for members of Congress, William C. Harder, president of the Pelican Republican Club, whose platform was against the colored man in politics in any manner whatsoever, received twenty-one votes in the entire first congressional district. Gus Oertling, candidate of the regular Republican party, will go on the official ballot in November. Harder received only one vote in his own precinct.

Political 1926

Elections.

Maryland

Out For Leislature



Louis Davenport, 17th ward and Arthur Briscoe, 14th Ward, G. O. P. Candidates for state legislature.

Clarence Wright, 15th Ward also endorsed can not run due to the fact that he has removed as a declined voter. The 17th Ward may thus get two candidates.



Louis Davenport

for a place in the State Convention, said the election spoke for itself.

Mrs. Octavia Washington, whose nomination as female member of the State Central Committee is indicated in the incomplete returns, told the Afro-American that if the final count shows she is elected, she promises that the confidence of the people will not be misplaced.

Friends of both Goldsborough and Macbeth are claiming victory for their candidates. That the race was close is shown by figures tabulated in the 14th ward where Goldsborough poled 608 votes and Macbeth, 539.

Campaign Begins

J. Stewart Davis, who is managing the campaign of E. Milton Altfeld, Democrat, who will oppose Harry O. Levin, Republican, says that the campaign will now begin. Altfeld won overwhelmingly over his Democratic opponent and Davis says with complete Democratic organization support there will be more than enough Republican to put him over.

Friends of those nominated on the 50-50 ticket for House of Delegates, say that this year a determined effort will be made to put over the candidates.

Badger Wins

John Badger defeated Charles Hall, Hill candidate for executive of the 17th ward. Hall polled 569 votes and Badger 606.

Emerson Defeats Lane

Walter Emerson defeated Everett Lane, Hill candidate for executive 14th ward. Emerson polled 646 votes and Lane, 504.

Thursday's Returns

Returns available Thursday indicate that Ritchie's state wide democratic vote for governor was 102,-456. Maloy's 24,115 which makes 126,571 Democratic votes cast.

Weller polled 35,100 and Hill, 32,-549 which makes 67,649 votes cast. This indicates that the Democratic primary strength is twice that of the Republicans.

Legislative Ticket

The fact that John Berry and Louis Davenport were endorsed for legislature by both Hill and Weller caused them to run far ahead of Arthur Briscoe, who was endorsed by legislature.

Levin Worked

Harry O. Levin, G. O. P., state Senator worked from 6 A. M., to midnight election day for his friends. Levin was unopposed for State Senate.

Delegates

G. O. P. Delegates named to the State Convention Fouth District were:

John R. Cole, Warner T. McGuinn, Samuel Hackett, Hamilton N. Hayes, Sr., Charles A. Hicks, Paul J. Harris, Charles H. Fisher.

2nd district, Joseph P. Evans

WELLER TICKET CARRIES STATE IN PRIMARY

G. O. P. Senator Loses City, But Runs Away In Md. Counties

THREE NAMED FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Senator Captures 15 Counties; Col. Hill 5; Doubtful 4

Senator O. E. Weller was the victor in the G. O. P. Primary Tuesday.

The Senator carried fifteen counties, giving him 56 votes in the State convention.

His opponent, Colonel John Philip Hill, carried Baltimore City and five counties.

Four counties are doubtful.

Three To Legislature

The Weller ticket carried with it the nomination of John Berry, Louis Davenport and Arthur Briscoe to the State Legislature, Fourth District. Berry apparently led the ticket. He is a Howard University graduate and a special representative for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was aided by State Senator Harry O. Levin.

Ritchie Wins

Governor Ritchie polled 40,719 votes and his opponent 12, 693 in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Weller's Majority

With several counties missing Weller polled 26,617 votes and Colonel Hill 24,914. While the Senator's plurality is small, nevertheless, he has carried fifteen counties to six carried by Hill.

Weller men carried 21 city wards out of 28 on the City Committee. He will also control the State Central Committee, and the entire machinery of his party in the State.

Legislature Votes

In the Fourth District race for legislature, Berry polled 2,453, Davenport 2,424, Briscoe 1,950, Beman 1,892, Fine 1,699 Phillips, 1,412. The last three are white.

For Governor

The Weller candidate for Governor defeated the Hill candidate also. Mullkin polling 21,925 to 18,626 polled by Humphreys.

More Democrats

Totals now available showed that 50,000 Republicans and 53,000 Democrats voted in the primaries. This is barely a fourth of those entitled to vote.

BRISCOE AND BERRY NAMED TO LEGISLATURE

With three precincts missing, Arthur C. Briscoe and John L. Berry, candidates for House of Delegates in the Maryland Legislature, seem to have won on the face on returns.

Democrats elected a Governor, Albert C. Ritchie, and a U. S. Senator, Millard Tydings, who succeeds O. E. Weller. With a lead over his nearest opponent of 138, Briscoe seems to certain to win out, while Berry's lead of 160 votes over Daniel E. Josephs may be cut by returns from 1st precinct of the 15th Ward, keen precincts of the 15th Ward and the turns not in from the 47th and 19th political observers say.

With the above three precincts missing the vote for the House of delegates candidates stands as follows:

Berman, 10584;
Fine, 10404;
Phillips, 10053;
Moale, 9326;
Briscoe, 8927;
Berry, 8791;
Louis Binder, 8789;
Daniel Josephs, 8632; and
Lewis H. Davenport, 8655.

Berman, Fine, Phillips, Briscoe, Berry and Davenport are Republicans, while Binder, Moale and Josphs are Democrats. With Berman, Fine and Phillips, the white Republicans sure to win, and Moale, a Democrat leading all three colored Republican candidates, the toss now is between Josephs and Berry, assuming that Briscoe will hold his present lead when all votes are counted.

Levin Victor

By a majority estimated at headquarters as more than 1,000, Harry O. Levin, has won decisively over his cousin opponent, E. Milton Altfeld for the State Senate.

Analysis of returns as they came in showed that Democratic voters in the Fourth District were voting at least 90 percent of their strength. In some precincts the entire Democratic registration came out. On the other hand as many as 50 percent of Republican voters did not vote in some precincts.

Although the white Republican the colored Republican candidates candidates ran neck and neck with in the heavily populated colored wars, there was a wide difference between some of the votes in the white precincts. In strong Phillips precincts, the vote indicated that he did not carry the colored candidates along with him.

ried the Fourth District by a big

Weller Loses

While U. S. Senator Weller carmajority, he seems to have lost thru the city and sstate to his opponent, Millard E. Tydings.

Former Mayor, William F. Broening, made, perhaps the best showing of all. He ran farther ahead of Robinson than Mullikin did Ritchie. The Fourth District gave Mullkin however, a majority.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

NOV 4 1926

ARTHUR BRISCOE WELLERITES PLEASED WITH G. O. P. PRIMARY

Senator Loss Of Fourth Ward Blamed On Old Time Methods

Although leaders in the Fourth Legislative District concede that Col. John Phillip Hill won the district by a slight margin they blame it on old time methods.

"It was just as I expected," said Henry F. Arnold, a Wellerite. "He should have won over Hill in the Fourth by a large majority. He lost because those who had charge of his campaign resorted to 1900 methods of corralling the colored vote."

John Berry nominated for Legislature said Col. Hill's personal appearance in the 2nd District for meetings, aided the Hill campaign. Hill spoke in several public meetings while Senator made no active campaign personally.

Election day, Col. Hill was getting out the vote and ringing door bells personally stirring up his friends. Hill workers in the city out numbered Wellers two and three to one.

Speaks For Itself

Atty. Warner T. McGuinn, Hill adherent, who won over his opponents

Negroes Fail To Win Seat In House Of Delegates

aree On Republican Ticket In City Defeated—G. O. P. Whites Victors.

The tradition that no Negro ever has been a member of the General Assembly of Maryland will remain unbroken until 1930. In the Fourth Legislative district of Baltimore city the Republicans nominated three white men and three Negroes, and the white men, with three white Democrats, were elected.

Daniel C. Joseph, who received the lowest vote of any of the successful candidates, was, on the unofficial returns, 548 votes ahead of Arthur E. Briscoe, who led the Negroes on the Republican ticket. Robert E. Ford, Democrat, was 30 votes ahead of Briscoe, but was the seventh man on the list and only six could be elected.

FAVOR WELLER TO BEAT COL. HILL TUESDAY

Present U. S. Senator Certain Victor In G. O. P. Primary

THREE CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE

Berry, Davenport, Briscoe Have Weller Okey For Lower State Body

Senator Ovington E. Weller, is favored to defeat Colonel John Philip Hill for the United States Senate in the Republican primary Tuesday.

Senator Weller has not only control of the city and the State Central Committees, which constitute the organization throughout the State, but the Senator has lost no time since Congress ended, several weeks ago, in building up a strong organization throughout the State.

The great mass of the clergy in Baltimore city and in the counties have practically been forced into the Weller camp by the outspoken attitude of Colonel Hill on the prohibition question. Colonel Hill is termed the "wettest of the wets," and on the floor of Congress urged the repeal of the dry amendment and the passage of new legislation to supersede the Volstead act.

Colonel Hill made a number of enemies when he lined up with Democrats in the House this year to oppose the erection of a $35,000 monument in France to the 372nd Infantry, colored troops. Colonel Hill was a member of the battle monument commission and argued that already sufficient recognition had been given to the colored soldier in bronze tablets placed upon monuments already erected in France.

Political Suicide

Politicians downtown point out that Colonel Hill's candidacy at this time is practically political suicide. As Republican congressman from the Second District, he could have been reelected almost indefinitely. This district is ordinarily Democratic, but because of the Colonel's wet platform he would have won out with ease.

Instead of seeking to go back to Congress, he chose to lock horns in the primary with the State's only Republican Senator, thereby arousing one of the bitterest party contests known in this State for years. Instead of two Republican representatives in Congress, winning without trouble, both seats are in jeopardy.

Political—1926

Elections.

Michigan

DETROIT MICH. EVE. NEWS
OCTOBER 26, 1925

NEGRO VOTERS HEAR BOWLES

Candidate Replies to Various Questions; Cheered at Greek Meeting.

Charles Bowles, candidate for Mayor, answered a series of questions Sunday afternoon following an address delivered to Negro voters of the Ford Employes' Club, St Mathew's Guild Hall, at St. Antoine and Elizabeth streets. Earlier in the day he spoke before the Progressive Assyrian Club, Amaranth Hall, Gratiot and McDougall avenues.

When Mr. Bowles arrived at Amaranth Hall, Mayor John W. Smith was speaking, despite an announcement made at the City Hall that he would not deliver any addresses Sunday. Those in charge of the meeting asked Mr. Bowles to go upon the platform.

"No, I don't wish to do anything that would disturb the Mayor's address and I'll remain in the rear of the hall until he concludes," Mr. Bowles said.

STATES POSITION.

In his address to the Negro voters, Mr. Bowles said:

"I certainly appreciate the opportunity you have given me to address you, because of misrepresentations concerning me and the things that I stand for. Everything possible has been told you to arouse prejudice against me, and while I don't know whether you will give me any votes I want to tell you exactly where I stand.

"If elected I will be the mayor for the colored people as well as the white people. I will do everything possible for the mutual interests of all in a social as well as a governmental way.

"Many things have been told to you that are an insult to your intelligence. I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan and I have never indorsed that organization.

TELLS OF COMPLAINTS.

"You might be surprised to know how many Negro home owners have called on me and described intolerable vice conditions which are permitted to exist near them and with which their children come in contact constantly. I want to tell you that if elected I will insist on law enforcement in the Negro districts as well as in white districts."

"Well, we're not getting it now," a man in the audience shouted. (Some applause).

At this point a young Negro in the rear of the audience, who was wearing a John W. Smith button, arose:

"What do you mean when you say 'Negro district?'" he demanded.

"Exactly what I said," Mr. Bowles replied. "Districts in which Negroes predominate."

"Do you indorse the ideals of the Ku Klux Klan and do you believe it is an American or un-American organization?"

THE KLAN AGAIN.

"I have never approved or condemned the Ku Klux Klan. I am not a member of that organization and I am responsible only for the ideals of organizations to which I do belong."

"Do you think there should be Negro policemen and that they should patrol in sections where there are whites as well as Negroes?"

"I believe in the law and will obey the law which places all on the same basis."

Another man arose and said:

"Out on Tireman avenue a Negro family moved into a house and—"

"Just a minute," interposed J. L. Jeter, 3640 Elba street, chairman, "you are making a speech and not asking a question. You can make your speech after Mr. Bolwes leaves."

NOT "STICKER" CANDIDATE.

The next question came from the rear of the room:

"Are you a sticker candidate this year?"

"I am not," replied Mr. Bowles. "I have been regularly nominated."

In his address to the Progressive Assyrian Club, Mayor Smith explained school appropriations, and Mr. Bowles discussed that matter in his address.

"There is just this about the schools," said Mr. Bowles. "It avails you nothing to spend millions for schools and then permit a condition of vice and crime to flourish in the vicinity of the schools to which your children must go."

The assembly room of the Hotel Fuller was filled with members of the Church of Spiritual Harmony when Mr. Bowles appeared.

"The cry has gone up from the City Hall: 'Find My Gang'," Mr. Bowles said. "I've found and pointed out some of the gang who are now working for the D. S. R.

"ANOTHER GANG."

"Now let me tell you of another gang, one whose presence is not flashed from billboards or emblazoned in political speeches but which nevertheless has enjoyed a lucrative business in recent months. I am speaking of the gang in the voting district around the Bishop School, one of the most vicious, criminal and lawless districts in the city.

"That's a gang, I admit, that is not mentioned. Yet it is an effective gang on election day, as was proved at the last election when my opponent received 792 votes and I received one. I want to tell you that the undesirable element will vote again and it is up to every man and woman in this city who favors law enforcement to turn out at the polls."

Mr. Bowles also dwelt on the rapid transit problem, pointing out that, in his opinion, a $200,000,000 expenditure for rapid transit was "more than the city can afford at this time."

"The subway dip plan is a nucleus for an elaborate rapid transit plan in later years if we can afford it," he said. "We spent $121,000 on the Rapid Transit Commission last year and $82,000 this year and it is about time we got some tangible results for our expenditures."

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

At a meeting early in the evening at the Greek School on Macomb street between Hastings and St. Antoine streets Mr. Bowles had one of the most enthusiastic meetings he has addressed since the campaign began. The hall was filled and dozens were standing outside. Mr. Bowles was introduced by Spera Katsulas. At the conclusion of his address he was presented with a bouquet of flowers. Msgr. Joury Protosyngelas delivered a short address in Greek, which, interpreters stated, was not political in its nature.

When Mr. Bowles arrived at Germania Hall, 3381 Mack avenue, where he was scheduled to speak at 9:45 to members of the Saxonia

Singing So... ...y
Adolf Fuchs, ... the
society, and ot...

"I know I ca... ...quart-
ers and invited ... peak," Mr.
Fuchs said. "Bu... while our
dance was on s... lows came
over and mdae a b... about your
speaking and the ... lent says it
would be better no ... speak or go
up in the hall wh...e the dance is on."

"I had not been notified until tonight that anyone had invited Bowles to speak," Thomas Deptner, the president, said. "I didn't think we should stop dancing to hear him."

Mr. Bowles made no attempt to speak.

CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN ON FINAL ROUND

[Special to the Defender]

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10.—What has been characterized as a slanderous attempt to turn voters of our Race against Fred W. Green, whose campaign for governor of Michigan is sweeping everything before it, was disclosed in a letter signed by E. C. Manning of Ionia. Defender

Mr. Green, whose candidacy against the present Governor Groesbeck bids fair to land him in the gubernatorial chair at Lansing, now finds himself placed on the defensive by an appointee of the governor's, who has caused to be circulated a statement that the city of Ionia, of which Mr. Green is mayor, has openly opposed the settlement of our people there. Mr. Manning's letter refuting these charges follows:

Chicago Ill.

"Plain Slander"

It has come to my attention that a statement has been circulated that Ionia city "objects to Negroes living within its limits."

This is plain ungarnished slander, purely for political effect, put out by Charles Campbell, an appointee of the governor, with a view to malicious injury to the campaign of Fred W. Green, mayor of Ionia. I am a Negro. For six years I have been manager of Ionia Country club, whose president is Fred W. Green. I have business relations with the National bank of Ionia, of which Mr. Green is president. Never has there been the slightest hint of objection to Negroes living in Ionia. We have Colored people who have lived in Ionia and prospered for forty years. Another has been in successful business here twenty-six years. To my personal knowledge no man is more fair to men of all races than Fred W. Green, no city more fair than Ionia, Mich.

Respectfully,
E. C. MANNING.

Following close upon the heels of his refutation, supporters of Mr. Green recall that it was through the influence of Governor Groesbeck that Michigan has remained a "lily-white" state as far as boxing is concerned. The Detroit Times, a daily paper here, carried a story in its sport section on Jan. 1, 1924, in which it openly charged that the governor refused to permit Battling Siki to fight in the state because of his color. Boxing Commissioner Louis W. Plies was said to have been working under direct instructions from the governor when he prohibited Siki to fight in Grand Rapids.

Other mixed bouts have gone the same route of the Siki affair, it was charged, and the fighter of our Race has received little or no chance to display his wares in Michigan. Commenting on this state of affairs, the Times said:

Plies' decision to bar mixed bouts in Michigan practically proves the contention of this writer that Battling Siki was not barred in this state because of his reputation of being a drunkard, but because he was matched with a white man. It goes without saying that Plies' final stand after his frequent switches is the stand of the Groesbeck administration.

Plies also announced that Battling Siki would not be allowed to appear in an exhibition with another Negro in Grand Rapids today. He stated that Siki cannot perform in a Michigan ring as a fighter, comedian, singer or clog dancer.

Political - 1926 Elections.

Minnesota

St. Paul Citizens File Name Of Lawyer For Councilman

Graduate of Howard University Being Backed By Women's Clubs.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—Race people of this city, one-l of the famed "Minnesota twins," established a precedent last week, when they filed the name of Attorney Olander J. Smith for Councilman in the coming spring city and council election.

Pittsburgh Courier 2-20-26 Pg. 1

Mr. Smith is one of the city's legal lights, maintaining a suite of offices in the Metropolitan Bank Building. He is a local product, but attended school at Howard and Columbia Universities, taking an intensive summer course at the latter institution. He later attended the St. Paul College of Law, working with the Northwestern Jobbers' Credit Bureau, a nation-wide organization. He became assistant secretary but relinquished the job because of illness. He completed the study of law at the Minnesota College of Law and Northwestern College, graduating in 1923.

He has won a number of important cases and enjoys a lucrative practice before the district and federal courts.

Mr. Smith is being backed by several Women's Clubs and fraternal organizations.

Political - 1926

Missouri.

Elections.

First Elective Negro Officer



C. H. TURPIN

Written by Wm. Herbert Fields, National Grand Master of A. U. K. & D. of A. Published In Official Program of "Pageant of Progress."

The rising to political preference and the recognition of the Negro as a factor of importance in the politics of the City of St. Louis has been a parallel of stubborn resistance.

But in every crisis there is a man who is willing to pay the price of leadership. In this case the man was Charles H. Turpin. In the year of 1910 he started out to win a coveted place. The fight which he put up at that time is well remembered by the citizens of that day. Twice the decision of the Supreme Court of the state was reversed in Mr. Turpin's favor. Mr. Turpin fought and won his place as Constable of the fourth Constabulary District in St. Louis. He held the place to the honor both of the people of his race and all the citizens of the city. He declined to be a candidate for renomination in the recent primaries.

Due entirely to the efforts on the part of Mr. Turpin, we have today, in the City of St. Louis, six elected officers. Judge Clark held with distinction, and was elected the second time, to the office of Justice of Peace of the fourth District. We have Constables Langston Harrison and William Morant of the same District, and Mr. Ira Dorsey of the fifth District. All of these men have a number of appointments.

We have the following officers, appointed and elected otherwise: Robert Scott, elected Committeeman of the sixth Ward, the first colored man to be elected to said office in the City of St. Louis. We have as Committeewomen, Mrs. Cassie Harris, of the fifth Ward; Mrs. Florence G. Davis, of the nineteenth Ward; Mrs. Elizabeth Slaughter Gamble of the sixth Ward, and Mrs. Carrie Tillman of the sixteenth Ward. In the Legislature we have the Honorable Walthall M. Moore, for the third time elected, and Honorable John A. Davis, recently elected.

With the exception of the City Treasury, we have representatives in every Municipal Department, including two Fire Companies, a squad of Policemen in uniform, a Colored Sergeant of Police, the most noted detective in the United States, Ira Cooper. We have other representatives in the following Departments:

Associate City Counsellor, Walter Hill.

In the Probate Court Department, Probate Clerks J. P. Harris and Wm. H. Banks.

Assistant Circuit Attorney, George B. Jones

In the Office of Deputy Sheriff, six Deputy Sheriffs.

Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Aldermen, C. C. Tillman

In the Office of City Marshall, two Deputy Marshalls.

Superintendent of City Hospital No. 2, Dr. Fred Slaughter.

In the Office of Circuit Clerk, R. C. Fisher and others.

In the Office of City Collector, Albert Burgess.

City Comptroller's Office, Lesley Taylor.

We have, also, colored custodians of all the city public buildings:

In Municipal Courts Building, W. A. Hawkins.

City Hall, W. L. Cox.

Court House, J. C. Campbell

There are also colored employes in the finest market in the United States, located in St. Louis on Broadway and Morgan. We also have E. T. Summytt, Pure Food and Drug Inspector for St. Louis.

In the City Assessor's Office, four Clerks.

In the License Collector's Office, two Clerks.

In the Recorder's Office, four Clerks

In the Water Rates, two Clerks.

In Special Tax Office, one Clerk.

In Collector of Revenue's Office, two Clerks.

Clerk Court of Criminal Correction Office, one Clerk.

Clerk Police Court No. 2, two Clerks.

Mr. Turpin's activities have also been in the line of business. Not a business or civic movement has been launched but that he has been a vital factor. Today he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Peoples Finance Corporation, the largest Negro finance corporation in the world. He is the second largest Negro contributor to the Community Fund, also proprietor of the Booker Washington Theatre.

Upon the insistent demands of his many friends, Mr. Turpin has decided to allow his name to be presented at the primaries of 1927 as a candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward.

DAVIS GOES TO MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

Four Others Elected in St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—John A. Davis, lawyer, and Walthall M. Moore, both of our Race, are among the 19 men, all Republicans, who were elected last week to represent St. Louis district in the Missouri house of representatives. Both were elected from the Third district, which is largely populated by our people. Moore will be serving his thirl term. Davis, a native of Texas, will serve his first. 11-13-26

Four other men of our group were elected to office in St. Louis. They are Crittenden E. Clark, justice of the peace in the Fourth district, and Ira A. Dorsey, Langston Harrison and William A. Morant, constables in the Fourth and Fifth districts.

Morant, proprietor of the Plantation Inn, a pleasure resort on Market St., will begin his first term. The others were re-elected for second terms.

Chicago Defender 12-18-26

Chicago Defender

Political—1926

Missouri

Elections.

MANY NEGRO CANDIDATES TO SEEK PUBLIC OFFICES

All Indications Are That A Lively Battle Will Be Waged By Ambitious Office Seekers.

Many More Will Probably Enter Before The Last Filing Day In June.

From all indications, and intimations, there will be a "gang" of Negro candidates for public offices in the coming primary, which will take place here August 3rd.

Even though, at this time, which is regarded as early, there are quite a number of aspirants; yet, no one will venture to say just how many more will have their "hats in the ring" by the last filing day which is in June. The offices being sought are from U. S. Congress down to Committemen.

St. Louis Argus 4-16-26

In the race for U. S. Congress, Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn has already filed his declaration; while Atty. Homer G. Phillips is said to be ready to file if the call of the people is strong enough. An aggressive campaign is being made in his behalf. Just recently have appeared placards and hand bills, on which was Homer Phillips' picture, bearing the name of the Unity League, an organization said to be backing Phillips for Congress. The names of several ministers and other persons also appear on the bills as "Endorsers".

The supporters of Mr. Vaughn are getting busy and in several wards there have sprung up "Vaughn organizations", recently. thus it looks, at present, as though the once two friends, Vaughn and Phillips, will meet in battle face to face opposing each other in bitter conflict before the end of the primary election, unless Phillips fails to file.

For State Legislature, Hon. Walthall M. Moore will be a candidate to succeed himself from the Third Representative District. Atty. John A. Davis is said to have the "bee in his bonnet" for the office also. Four are to be elected.

In the Fourth District, William A. Thomas, 4136 Lucky, expects to be a candidate for the legislature from that District, four (4) to be elected.

For Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District, Hon. Crittenden E. Clark, the present incumbent, expects to succeed himself. Other avowed candidates for the office are Atty. Freeman L. Martin, who expects to file soon and Atty. Roy Lowe. It is also possible that Atty. Jos. L. McLemore will be a candidate for Justice. Atty. Frank Bledsoe will probably be a candidate for Justice in the Fifth District.

For Constables, Langston Harrison, one of the present incumbents, is relying upon his record to assure his re-election; while C. H. Turpin is silent as to whether he will run. Wm. Banks, Deputy Probate Clerk, is an avowed candidate; and following close on his heels are John Edwards, and A. C. Scales. Jesse Raybon, who is called a "Miller man," has declared his intention to be a candidate for constable also from the Fourth District, two (2) to be elected. In the Fifth District, Ira Dorsey, the present incumbent is betting on possession as nine points advantage. He expects to succed himself; while Jeff Covington is likly to be a candidate for one of the offices, two (2) to be elected.

For Committeeman Sixth Ward, Robert T. Scott expects to succeed himself. Wm.(Billy) Morant believes he can win the committeeship; while Ernest Patillo is eyeing the office with a watchful eye.

To date, little opposition has developed against the five committee women, who are now in office.

JULIUS MARSHALL LOSES IN ILLINOIS PRIMARY

St. Louis Argus 4-16-26

At the primary election in Illinois Tuesday, Julius Marshall of East St. Louis, who was a candidate for State Representative, lost by nearly 2,000 votes.

One feature of the vote, which may be mentioned, is that in Brooklyn, a Negro town, Marshall received 1,166 votes, while all three of his white opponents received only 135 votes.

In the entire district, Mr. Marshall received more than 10,000 votes.

TWO IN FIELD AGAINST DYER

ST. LOUIS, MO. (ANP)—Homer G. Phillips, attorney, announced his candidacy in the Republican primary to succeed L. C. Dyer, white, congressman from the 12th Missouri district. Dyer is author of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

George L. Vaughn, also a colored attorney, previously filed against Dyer.

The AFRO-AMERICAN of two weeks ago stated that some friends of Dyer had expressed a willingness to spend $50,000 in order to send him to Congress.

Because 60 per cent of the Republican vote in this district is colored, Dyer would now have a chance to win the nomination except the colored people divide as nows eems to be the case since Phillips has filed. The feeling is here that the colored vote will divide between Vaughn and Phillips and Dyer will win the nomination with ease.

HOMER G. PHILIPS ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS FROM DYER'S DISTRICT

(By The Associated Negro Press)

St. Louis, Mo., April 7.—Homer G. Philips, widely known colored attorney, who has been prominent in political circles in his state for years has announced his canidacy for Congress to succeed L. C. Dyer in the 12th Missouri District. The Unity League is the name of the organization sponsoring Attorney Philips for the position of national legislator, and it claims a representation among its members in most of the churches and civic and social societies in St. Louis. The 12th district is largely Negro. Durng the last national campaign, Mr. Philips served under the Republican work among voters in western states. Congressman Dyer, the present incumbent, is the author of th eanti-lynching bill. He has made numerous addresses throughout the country under the auspieces of the N. A. A. C. P., and it is probably that most of his public prominence has come from his espousal of the lynching measure. He has served the district for seven terms. Attorney George P. Vaughan is also expected to file a petition.

In its statement explaining its support of Attorney Philips, the Unity League sets forth:

"The need of a Negro in the Congress of the United States is imperative. Here in the 12th District in our city, we have sufficient votes to elect and it is believed by us that it is our duty to bend our efforts toward this end. We have sought to find an available person to present to the people, one who, by his intlligence, experience, and reputation, local and national, could be usd for this high service.

"To arrive at a fair and just conclusion, of necessity, many elements must be taken into consideration, important among which is a man whose personality will appeal to all classes among us. In addition to having ability, the canidate must have had contract with leaders of our people, political experience of a national character, and a wide knowledge of public questions, and a temperament that will enable him to command the respect and cooperation of others.

"In our efforts to bring forward the best man possible, having only the welfare and advancement o fthe race in mind, we have taken council and advice from very available source, ir our respective wards in the district and throughout the city, our conclusion and judgement is that Homer G. Philips is the man to be supported for Congress.

"His undoubted abilities as a lawyer, his personality, experience and wide national reputation, Race loyalty and powers of leadership, we find has commended him to his people and all classes can be united in his interest and he can win."

Dyer Wins Seat

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. C. Dyer, white, author of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, received 1966 votes and was renominated for Congress on the G. O. P. ticket. His colored opponent, Vaughn, received 2082 votes and Phillips, 1835 votes.

The total white and colored vote cast in this district was less than the total registered vote.

Vaughn filed for Congress against Dyer. He believes that Dyer's friends put Phillips on the ticket in order to divide the colored vote.

Walthall Moore and John Davis were nominated for State legislature on the Republican ticket.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOV 7 1926

ST. LOUIS SENDS TWO NEGROES TO ASSEMBLY

Four Others Elected for City Offices in Tuesday's Election.

Two Negroes are among the 19 men, all Republicans, who were elected Tuesday to represent St. Louis districts in the Missouri House of Representatives. They are John A. Davis and Walthall M. Moore, both of the Third District, which has a large Negro population. Moore will be serving his third term, Davis his first.

Four other Negroes were elected to office in St. Louis. They are Crittenden E. Clark, Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District, and Ira Dorsey, Langston Harrison and William A. Morant, Constables, in the Fourth and Fifth districts.

Morant will will begin his first term, the others were re-elected for second terms.

THIRTY NEGRO MEN AND WOMEN FILE FOR OFFICE

Lively Contest Is Expected For Offices. Constables And The Committeeships Draw Largest Number Of Aspirants

MOST ARE CANDIDATES ON REPUBLICAN TICKET

Following the last filing day for public offices in the state, for the coming primary election, there appeared on the scene many candidates seeking political referment.

In the race, we find those seeking offices, from that of United States Congress to that of City Committee, all on the Republican ticket except one, George B. Vashon, who seeks the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn and Atty. Homer G. Phillips are opposing each other, for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Twelfth District. This district is now being represented by Hon. L. Dyer. There is also one Chas. Higgins in the race.

For State Legislature

Hon. Walthall M. Moore, Atty. John A. Davis and Atty. Roy Lowe are candidates for representatives from the Third District. Mr. Moore is the present member of the Legislature, serving his second term. There are four to be elected from the District. In the Fourth District, A. W. Thomas has filed.

Justice of the Peace

For Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District, Hon. Crittenden E. Clark, the present incumbent, is seeking re-election. Atty. Freeman L. Martin, A. C. Maclin and E. H. Taylor, are also candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace. Two are to be elected. Of the Fifth District, Frank Bledsoe is a candidate.

Constable

For Constable in the Fourth District, Langston Harrison, the present incumbent, is betting on the "nine points of law," for the fellow who is in. There are seven other Negro candidates seeking the office of Constable in the district. A. C. Scales, Wm. Banks, Jesse Raybon, "Billy" Morant, John J. Elwards, A. L. Gardner and Lesie Taylor. Two are to be elected. In the Fifth District, Ira Dorsey, the present incumbent, is seeking re-election. Jeff Covington and C. J. Thomas have also filed. Two are to be elected.

Committeeships

Robt. T. Scott one of the Negro members of the Republican Central City Committee, is seeking to succeed himself, in that office from the Sixth Ward. He is being opposed by Ernest Patillo, a Deputy Constable in Langston Harrison's office. Twentieth Ward: Dr. A. W. Cheatham. Twenty-third Ward; Geo. U. Cloud, William Robinson, Ralph A. Turner and John Casey. In the Fifth Ward: Mrs. Cassie Harris, Mrs. Tillie Griffin and Mrs. Emma M. Easton. Sixth Ward: Mrs. E. Gamble and Mrs. Charlotte R. Davis. Sixteenth Ward: Mrs. Carrie Tillman and Mrs. Ione Penrose. Seventh Ward: Mrs. Florence G. Davis and Mrs. Lydia Wilson. Twenty-third Ward: Mrs. Geo. Gallian, Mrs. Anna B. Wilburn, Mrs. W. C. Bridges, and Mrs. Laura Sneed-Fox.

Combinations Expected

Some of those who claim to be close to the political situation as it affects the colored people of the city, predict that there will be some surprises in the ranks of the several candidates, as efforts are being made to affect certain combinations. It's a safe bet at this stage of the game, that the Clark-Morant-Scott wing of Negro Republicans, all in the Sixth Ward, are working together. There is, however, some speculation as to the friendliness of these men with Committeeman Frank Slater of the Seventeenth Ward, and Billy Runge, his brother-in-law, who is also a candidate for Constable. Some are saying that way up the line near the election, there is to be a switch made, whereby a white Constable and a white Justice of the Peace is to be elected. This, of course, is mere speculation, but may be watched.

The Committee contest between Scott and Patillo promies a real fight, as Patillo is not a novice at the game. He appears to have the popular backing of the people, while Scott is depending largely upon possession, and his political allies, to put him over. Patillo is said to have the backing of Mayor Miller.

WANTED, A NEW DEAL

The Negro in this country holds a peculiar place in the body politic, and as such, he has not received the benefits of the natural growth and developments of the land, as was justly due him.

As he has increased in numbers, and scaled the ladder of intelligence, being exposed daily to the things that he feels are rightfully and justly his, by every rule of the game, there is no wonder that the masses of the colored people are crying for a new deal.

The fellow who has been dealing out to us in the past, has not given us our just dues, and we know it. Therefore, we want a new deal, especially in politics. To get this new deal, it may be found necessary to first get a new leadership in our own race. The job seeker and the fellow who puts self above everything else, are poor leaders. Self interest is too strong an element there, for one to do much for others. And then too, there is that class who some or all call "Uncle Toms," the yes-sir-me-too-boss, bowing and scraping class. These are slaves at heart. Yet we find some of that class pushing their way into leadership, with the aid of the bosses, for the bosses know that this class of Negro will be satisfied with whatever pittance that is handed to him. We cannot get a new deal under such leadership. Every inch they advance, means many times that much set back for the race.

In times like these, when men are seeking political preferments, and many are they who claim leadership, it behooves the voter to think, and cast about well, before making a choice.

SIX COLORED MEN WERE WINNERS AT POLLS TUES.

Two Elected To State Legislature. One Justice Of The Peace And Three Constables Are The Offices Won

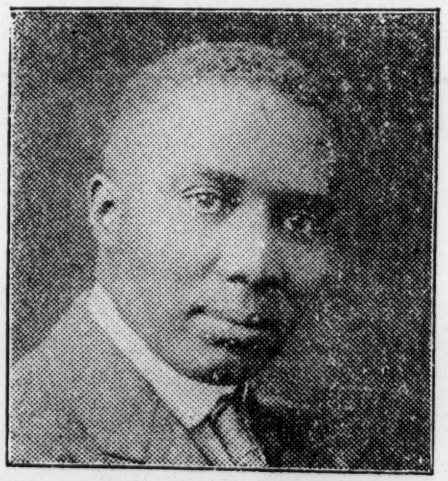
All Six Were Candidates On The Republican Ticket

Six Negroes were elected to office in St. Louis, at Tuesday's election. By electing Attorney John A. Davis as a member of the lower house Missouri legislature, two colored men will be members of the State's law making body. Hon. Walthall M. Moore who also was elected to that body, will begin his third term in that body.



WALTHALL M. MOORE

Judge Crittenden T. Clark, who went over in fine style, will begin his second term as Justice of the Peace, in the Fourth District. When first elected to that office, four years ago, he was the first of his race to be so honored in Missouri, therefore, he had several contests which lingered along through all the State Courts, before he finally won out. He was re-elected on "his record."



ATTY. JOHN A. DAVIS

Langston Harrison and Ira Dorsey, who were also successful, will begin their second terms as Constable of the Fourth and Fifth Districts, respectively, while William A. (Billy) Morant, will begin his first term as Constable of the Fourth District.

All of the above named made their race on the G. O. P. ticket, and won over their Democratic opponents by large majorities.

H. U. GRADUATE ELECTED TO MO. LEGISLATURE

By James C. Waters, Jr., Secretary, School of Law.

Advices received today at the Howard University School of Law indicate that Attorney John A. Davis, of the St. Louis bar, has been elected to the Missouri legislature by a plurality of more than 5,000 votes. Mr. Davis was one of a class of 25 members who took their LL.B. degrees at Howard University on June 10, 1921.

A freshman when the United States entered the World War, Mr. Davis answered the call to the colors. Returning to the university after it was "over over there," he resumed his studies in both College of Arts and School of Law, taking his A. B. in 1920, and the law degree a year later. Teaming up with the immortal Dan Bowles, of the class of 1911, Mr Davis passed the Missouri bar and was admitted to practice in January, 1922. In March, 1926, we find our young counsellor sitting in state in his own palatial suite in the People Finance Building, 11 Jefferson avenue north.

Political-1926 Elections.

Nebraska

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 4 1926

Omaha Negro Gets Legislative Seat.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3 (AP).—For the first time in several years a negro was elected to the Nebraska House. He is K. F. L. Barnett, a janitor, from the Tenth District, Omaha.

OMAHA VOTERS SEND TWO TO LEGISLATURE

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 19.—Dixie was given another setback recently when two members of our Race were elected by [illegible] voters to the [illegible] a position of trust that is ranked them below the Mason and Dixon line.

The newly elected state representatives are F. L. Barnett, Republican, from the [illegible] district, and Dr. John Singleton, Republican, from the [illegible] district.



Dr. Singleton

Win After Battle

The election of these two men to represent Omaha citizens in the state legislature came after a bitter fight waged against southern whites of Nebraska, who were opposed to their nomination.

Mr. Barnett is head janitor at Central police station. He was on duty when word came over the phone that he had been given the new job. His whole day was spent in receiving congratulations.

"No, I have not definitely decided what my policies will be," he said. "First, I shall call a meeting of those persons who aided me in the election and ask them about certain bills that should come up."

As head janitor Mr. Barnett keeps the floors clean at the police headquarters. His application to his duties on the day of his election, despite his new honor, won the commendation of Chief Van Deusen.

Thought Doctor Was Loser

Dr. Singleton is well known throughout the state. He is a dentist. He had been listed as a loser in the early returns, but it was found that a mistake in compilation of figures had been made.

"I feel that I am qualified to represent my district, as I am in close touch with my people and conditions. I will do all I possibly can for them," the doctor said. He is a graduate of Harvard university.

COLORED MAN ELECTED TO STATE LEGISLATURE FROM OMAHA, NEBRASKA

I. S. Barnett Is The First Race Man To Be So Honored In Thirty Years; Another Candidate May Also Be Elected

OMAHA, Nov. 3.—I. S. Barnett, colored candidate on the Republican ticket, was elected to the State Legislature from the 9th Dist., at the election Tuesday. Dr. Singleton in the 10th Dist. may have also been elected. The vote was so close that the result fluctuates with each precinct returns. This is the first time a colored man has been elected Representative in thirty years.

Dr. J. A. Singleton Elected To Nebraska Legislature

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The western press announces the election of Dr. John Andrew Singleton to the State Legislature of Nebraska. Dr. Singleton, who is a nephew of Walter J. Singleton of this city, is well remembered in Washington. He was graduated as Dental Surgeon from Howard University in 1920, and during his residence in the capitol city was tenor soloist at St. Mary's Church.

He had a wide acquaintance among our best people, and since his return to his home city, Omaha, he has been conspicuous for his activities in politics, and was affiliated with many fraternal organizations.

The Ninth District of Omaha reflects honor on its voters in honoring this young man. We congratulate Dr. Singleton and hope for him great success in the hall of legislation at Lincoln, Commonwealth of Nebraska.

Barnett, Ex-Janitor, Goes to State House

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—(By A. N. P.)—For the first time in several years a colored man has been elected to the legislature. H. F. L. Barnett, from the Tenth district, is the fortunate man. He was elected by a large majority.

Political-1926

Elections.

New Jersey.

PATERSON

NEW JERSEY

NOV 1 1926

ASKS COLORED VOTES BE CAST FOR SEGER

An appeal to the colored voters of the County to cast their ballots for George N. Seger, for Congress, was issued today by Oliver Randolph, Chairman of the New Jersey Conferenc Colored Republican clubs.

"As chairman of the New Jersey Conference of Colored Republican clubs," said Mr. Randolph, "I deem it my duty to issue this appeal to the colored voters of the state, urging them to vote for the Republican member of Congress from the district in which they live.

"This appeal is to the coorled voters of the Seventh Congress District.

"Hon. George N. Seger is the Republican candidate for Congress, from your district. I urge the colored voters of this district to vote for his election.

"We need Republican members of Congress in the next Congress, because we expect to see Congress pass a Federai Anti-lynching Law. If Congress should be Democratic, no anti-lynching law will be passed if Congrss should be Republican, an Anti-lynching Bill will certainly be passed by the House of Representatives and will also pass a Republican Senate, unless prevented by a filibuster of Democratic senators.

"You will hasten the passage of a Federal Anti-lynching Law electing a Republican Congressm. from your district, Tuesday."

Political—1926

Elections.

New York.

Republican Candidates Apparently Knifed By Voters in the 'Hill' Districts, 21st A. D.

A recapitulation of the vote cast in the 21st Assembly District in the recent municipal election, held Tuesday, November 3, shows some interesting comparisons. Every Republican candidate received a minority vote, and an analysis shows that the Democratic majorities, in practically every case, were due to the votes cast in the "Hill" or white districts.

There are forty-two election districts in the 21st A. D., twenty of them being predominantly white, nineteen predominently colored, with three (15, 16 and 36) having a considerable white vote against a colored majority.

No Republican candidate was given a majority in the "Hill" section, and in the "Valley" or Negro districts only Pope B. Billups and Theodore Smith, Republican nominees for Assembly and Board of Aldermen, respectively, secured a majority. But their vote was not sufficient to overcome the lead giving their opponents in the "Hill" districts. And the Tammany candidate, Walker, was given 68 more vote, in the colored districts than were given the Republican nominee, Waterman.

Billups Led Valley

Further dedication of the vote shows that Billups carried all but three of the election districts in which colored voters are in the majority, losing in the 16th by 67 to 28; in the 18th by 142 to 139, 3 votes; and in the 35th by 116 to 36. Billup's majority in the colored districts was 1,879, but his democratic opponent, Grossman, garnered a majority in the white districts of 3,033. Grossman's total vote was 6,210, Billups 5,163; majority, 1,047.

Sixteen of the 22 election districts in the "Valley" gave Smith a majority of 614, but the other six, with the twenty "Hill" districts, gave Henri W. Shields, democratic nominee, a majority of 1,192 Their total vote was Shields, 5,071; Smith, 4,520; majority, 551.

In the 20th Election District, in which former Assemblyman John Clifford Hawkins is Republican captain, the district was lost to the Republicans by three votes, although both Waterman and Billups carried the district by healthy majorities. Waterman got 190 votes, Billups 140, and Smith only 115.

Brown's Showing In 19th A. D.

In the 19th A. D., where the Republicans reelected their Assemblyman, Abraham Grenthal, although failing to elect the Aldermanic nominee, Wm. McGruder, a review of the vote shows that in the 39th Election District, of which Michigan C. Brown is captain, every Republicarn candidate was given a substantial majority. With a total vote of 345, Waterman was given a majority of 125, Grenthal led by 160, and MrGruder a majority over the combined Democratic and Socialist vote of 175. Other Republican candidates were given similar pluralities.

Julius Watson Named To Oppose Conklin In Republican Primary

Julius W. Watson, one of the best known Republicans in Harlem and prominent in church and fraternal circles, has been selected by the colored Republicans of the 21st A. D., to oppose Robert S. Conklin for membership to the Republican State Committee in the fall primary. The committee that had been seeking a candidate to oppose Mr. Conklin for the past two weeks is elated with Mr. Watson's acceptance. In accepting the call to lead the fight on Mr. Conklin's leadership, Mr. Watson wrote the editor of The Age as follows:

"Impressed with the fact that every citizen in this locality should cooperate in the determined effort now being made to gain the recognition to which colored Republicans are entitled, I have accepted the call to become a candidate for member of the Republican State Comittee in opposition to the present incumbent, Robert S. Conklin, leader of the 21st Assembly District.

"With the understanding that I am not the candidate of any particular faction and with assurance of support from the clergy, the business and professional men and women, and the various other agencies in this community there is every certainty that this cause wil prevail. It is plainly evident that the present leadership of the district is wholly out of tune with the rank and file of the party and that the course persued by Mr. Conklin is responsible for the strife now rampant within the local organization not in this section alone but throughout the entire district.

"The courageous men and women who are leading this fight should receive the wholehearted support of all who are interested in the preservation of the Repubican party here, and in the principle that every men, irrespective of color or condition, has the right to aspire to place and honor therein.

"The attempt to discipline the party worker who have dared to stand firm for these ideals should be rebuked, and that rebuke should be adminsitered at the polls on Primary Day. I shall ask the active support of every Republican in this call to duty."

Mr. Watson is president of the Clubmen's Beneficial League and a trustee of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church.

The fight against Robert S. Conklin, as leader of the district, dates back several years. In mayoralty campaign, last year, many colored voters were aleniated from the Republican party by Mr. Conklin's dictatorial attitude and by his arbitrarily appointing a colored associate leader instead of allowing the colored members of the County Committee to choose their own leader as they had

Those district captains who made strenuous objections to Mr. Conklin's action last fall have been recenty dismissed from these positions by Mr. Conklin. On August 5, he wrote 14 of the colored captains a letter of dismissal, as follows:

"We have deemed it advisable that you should not continue as a Republican district captain during the coming primary election.

These district captains and others who oppose Mr. Conklin have placed a complete ticket in the field and are working hard to rally the voters to their support. Special efforts will be made in behalf of Mr. Watson, who is opposing Mr. Conklin, and Miss Jane Crolley, who is opposing Mrs. Hortense Warner for membership to the Republican State Committee.

Running For Assembly In Third Buffalo District

Buffalo, N. Y.—For the second time in Erie County politics, a colored man is a candidate for elective office. George A. Burdick of Union street is a candidate for the State Assembly from the 3rd District.

Mr. Burdick operates an automobile shop at 260 Clinton street, and his petition, when filed shortly before midnight, contained the names of Frank X. Bernhardt is the white Republican candidate and Ben Mayer is named by the Democrats.

N. Y. AMSTERDAM HOME NEWS
Oct. 24, 1926

Name Howard A. Howell, ~~Colored~~ Harlemite, as Republican Designee for State Assembly

Howard A. Howell, colored, 2332 Seventh Ave., was designated as regular candidate for the Republican nomination from the 21st A. D., for the State Assembly the other night at the headquarters of the Manhattan Republican Club, Broadway, near 138th St.

The night was stiffling hot, and business before the meeting was rushed through as quickly as possible, especially in view of the fact that many had attended a Congressional and State Senatorial committee meeting the night before, at the 22d A. D. headquarters.

Oscar Igstaedter presided. William J. Campbell delivered an address, in which he stated that because Emanuel Hertz had been designated for congressional nominee the night before, he would not run against him on the ticket next fall.

Howard A. Howell was said at the club to be what is termed "the self-made business man."

He was educated in the West Indies, coming to this country while still a young man. He has never before run for public office.

Has Undertaking Business

He conducts an undertaking establishment, and is said to be active in real estate, being one of the wealthiest members of his race in this city.

He is a member of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, and has always been interested in fraternal orders of all kinds. It was said at the meeting that he is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and is a 32d Degree Mason.

At the meeting Emmanuel Hertz was endorsed as designee for Congress from the 21st Dist., as was George N. Jesse for State senator from the 20th Dist.

The club's State committee will be Robert S. Conklin and Mrs. E. Hortense Warner, executive members of the organization.

Delegates to the State Convention from the 21st A. D., will be Robert S. Conklin, district leader; John T McNeil, Charles H. Tuttle, Margaret A. Sealy, George W. Harris, Jane Crolley and John C. Hawkins.

The alternates to the convention will be Jacob Weissbaum, Oscar Igstaedter, Mary B. O'Neil, Theodore B. Smith, Horace W. Palmer and David Hyam.

Brikbatz

Charles H. Tuttle refused to do any of the work. He said he had done sufficient as chairman of the senatorial meeting the night before.

Ansel M. Willis tried his best to keep cool by fanning his face with a sheet of paper. He found that took too much energy so decided to sit quiet and suffer.

Richard Warner took so many trips to the water tank that he was told he ought to bring his chair along and sit by it.

Henry Ernstthal enjoyed the speeches because they made the meeting longer.

Mrs. Henry Ernstthal said she was more than pleased with the designees made at this meeting and the one the night before.

Harry Kessler suggested, humorously, that the meeting should not adjourn until several more speeches were heard.

Charles Helfer was a little uneasy. After a while he disclosed that he had planned an evening of pleasure and wanted to get away as soon as possible.

Sidney Frank said he thought the club could have designated no better man for its assembly candidate.

F. C. Carruth, despite the temperature in the room, declined to doff his coat. He wanted to retain his dignity.

Joseph Keating, who had been very busy throughout the day, felt inclined to doze now and then, but his friends kept him awake.

George Clintsman, who always did prefer a political meeting to any other kind, was right in his glory.

Carolyn Plato seemed to think that the meeting was a success from be-

ginning to end. Anyhow, she left smiling happily.

Perry Ansorge said that he had never in his life appreciated an electric fan as he did on this particular night.

Robert S. Conklin, when told that he looked rather warm, was surprised. He said, "I thought I must look boiled."

John T. McNeil, upon realizing the meeting was over, came suddenly to life. But he soon discovered, to his discomfort, that the end of the meeting did not cool the weather any.

Margaret A. Sealy said she was sure the club auxiliary would do all possible to aid Howell during the elections.

George W. Harris was as witty as ever. He kept everybody near him in a continuous state of laughter.

John C. Hawkins, who made a speech in his usual quiet way, was greeted by enthusiastic applause.

Jacob Weissbaum said that as one of the alternates to the convention, he would propose that the club alternate between business and a few moments in which to recuperate.

Oscar Igstaedter, being chairman of the meeting, had to work harder than anybody else and consequently dampened more handkerchiefs.

Mary B. O'Neil, who had come to the affair determined to do all possible to expedite the business in hand, succeeded in fulfilling her purpose.

Theodore B. Smith was quite satisfied with the way things turned out.

Laura Wiley was there with bells on when it came to discussing the fall elections. She says politics fascinate her.

Horace W. Palmer suggested that the gathering go out in the park and talk, where it was much cooler.

David Hyman offered the suggestion that everybody get excited so that they would forget the humidity.

Mrs. E. Hortense Warner was glad to see that the members turned out in good numbers.

Political - 1926
Elections.

New York.

Counsellor Myles A. Paige Is Named As Candidate For Primary Nomination To State Senate From the 19th S. D.

Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal Is Candidate For Nomination To Serve His Third Term In The Lower House On Strength Of Excellent Service He Has Rendered Constituents

The report that Counselor Myles A. Paige, of the law firm of Dyett, Hall & Patterson, 200 West 135th street, was to be the Republican candidate for nomination to the State Senate in the September primaries from the 19th Senatorial District, has been confirmed.

Counselor Abraham Grenthal, present Assemblyman from the 19th Assembly District, has been renominated for that office on the strength of the splendid record he has made during the past two terms.

Mr. Paige is just entering upon his 29th year, being born on July 18, 1898, at Montgomery, Ala., where he attended the public schools and St. Joseph's College. His high school course was taken at the State Normal School, in his home town, and he graduated with honors as class poet and orator, in 1917. He immediately entered Fisk University, Nashville, his mother's alma mater, but after a year and a half he transferred to Hoyard University, graduating in 1921 as B. A., with honors as class poet again.

The same year he entered Columbia University Law School, where he pursued the regular and postgraduate courses, graduating with honor in 1924, receiving the LL.B. degree. During his law school career he was elected to the King's Crown, an exclusive law school organization, and served also on the staff of the University Law Library from his second year.

The University band and orchestra, under direction of Bandmaster Goldman of the Goldman Concert Orchestra, claimed a part of his time, and at graduation, upon the insistence of his fellow musicians, he continued his affiliation and is still a member of that organization.

Passed First Law Ttest.

He passed the New York State Bar examination with a high rating on his first essay, winning high commendation from the State Committee on Character and Fitness of Applicants, and was admitted to practice June 1, 1925. His postgraduate work won for him the master of laws degree.

He is active in civic and public welfare movements, serving as secretary of the Citizen's Welfare Council of New York and the Citizen's Forum and of the Howard Universty Alumni Club of New York, vice-president of the local chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; active members of the Holy Name Socity; Imperial Lodge, I. B. P. O. E. of W.; Fisk University Club; New York County Lawyers Association, the largest lawyer organization in the world; the Lawyers Conference, and other legal bodies.

Mr. Paige is a member of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., and is adjutant of Col. Chas. Young Post, American Legion and is connected with a number of literary and social organizations and clubs.

His first political preferment was his election as an alternate delegate to the New York State Judicial Convention in 1925, and he is a member of the Republican County Committee from the 19th A. D. He was secretary of the convention to name the congressional nominee from the 21st Congressional District, comprising the 13th, 19th, 21st, and 23rd Assembly Districts.

Grenthal's Fine Record.

Assemblyman Grenthal is a familiar figure in party affairs, having served two terms as the 19th A. D. representative. His splendid ability has made him an outstanding figure in party councils, and he has won the love and devotion of the great voting body by his unselfish and unlimited application of his ability and influence in their behalf at all times. He has been of especial service to his constituents in the matter of protecting their interests against grasping and rapacious landlords, and the Grenthal Housing Bill, which passed the Lower House but was killed in the Senate, embodied the most beneficial and effective remedies yet offered in solving the present housing situation.

Mr. Grenthal also reintroduced the Billups' bill providing for a readjustment of Municpal districts, the enactment of which would have made possible the election of a Negro to the judiciary, which bill was defeated in the last Assembly.

Political - 1926 Elections.

Ohio

INCREASED VOTE RETURNS FLEMING TO CITY COUNCIL

Thomas W. Fleming was returned to City Council Tuesday by 3731 first choice votes, nearly a thousand more than he received two years ago. He is one of the three councilmen elected on first choice votes. The others are John M. Sulzman, 4643 and Herman H. Finkle 4,270.

Colored candidates polled first choice votes as follows:

Clayborne George in fourth district, 1216.

W. J. Gregg in the third district, 841.

Harry Harper in the third, 92.

Joe T. Thomas, 55.

Mr. Fleming is the only Colored candidate to receive enough first choice votes for election.

A significant feature of the election is the fact that a Catholic, a Jew and a Negro led the ticket in the order named, indicating that the Ku Klux Klan influence is negligible with Cleveland voters.

Dr. Gregg, whom some thought would draw votes from Fleming, failed to affect candidacy of the councilman who showed up stronger than ever.

"I appreciate the overwhelming vote of confidence the people have given me," declares Mr. Fleming. "I believed that they would do it, and they have not failed me. I pledge myself to a continuance of my policy in the interest of the people of my district."

"I wish to thank the people for their loyal support," says Mr. George. "I feel that my run has been creditable because of the generous support of the people of my district."

"This is merely the beginning," Dr. Gregg states. "Although not elected we have not been defeated for we shall carry the fight on. I went into this campaign not for personal gain but at the request of friends who felt that I would make them a good representative. I am grateful to the people who have supported me in this campaign."

DEMOCRATS BACK OHIO NEGRO FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Prominent Attorney Sure To Win Seat In State Body. Failed In Ranks Of Republicans

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 23.—Sully Jaymes, prominent colored attorney of this city, is a Democratic nominee for State Representative. He is one of the two Democratic designations without opposition. Physically, he is large; legally speaking, he has ability, and artistically speaking, he is colorful.

A well known authority of politics here, Herbert R. Mengert, in commenting on Jaymes' candidacy stated: "Jaymes is something of a character and power among his race, and while Republicans will say that it does not mean a revolution in politics, there is no doubt that the colored citizen is no longer to be delivered at the polls like cattle. They have learned to shop. Jaymes has contended for Republican nominations and received none, but now has the Democratic designation on a platter.

Negro Candidate For Governor Is In Fifth Place

Cleveland, Ohio.—The unofficial account of the election August 10, 1926, for the twelve candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, shows that the only Afro-American candidate Harry C. Smith of Cleveland, ran fifth, receiving more votes than seven white candidates. And that too, in the week that his paper, THE GAZETTE, entered its forty-fourth year, published every week on time since its first issue, August 25, 1883.

GREEN, DAVIS, GILLESPIE

Three golden opportunities are presented colored voters in the coming primary election if they will take advantage of the use of their ballot and nominate William R. Green for state senate, and Harry E. Davis and Chester K. Gillespie for the legislature on the Republican ticket.

We do not mean by this that colored voters should vote for these three men alone, there are many white men on the lists who richly deserve support by reason of their splendid public records and broad humanitarianism, but we mean that these three colored men, to whom we have referred, should by all means be nominated, because their nomination and subsequent election will insure us direct race representation in the law making bodies of this great state of Ohio.

Registration day on August ninth will give an opportunity to all those who have not yet voted in Ohio to register, and those who have moved since last election, and those who have just come of age. The qualification for a voter in Ohio is residence in this state for at least one year and in this county six months. There is no artificial red tape necessary to be unwound in securing the right to vote in Ohio. The ballot is every man and woman's right, and those who fail to exercise the right of franchise in Ohio ought to be promptly chased out of this state. We want voters in Ohio.

Harry Smith Blames Race For Failure In Primaries

Cleveland Editor Says He Needed Three-Fourths of Race Vote to Win.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—Summining up his failure to win the gubernatorial nomination last week, Harry C. Smith, former assemblyman and legislator and candidate recently for the Republican nomination, blamed the support by Race voters of Klan candidates and the failure of those who could vote to come to the polls, as the main cause of that failure. Smith ran fifth in the race for the governorship nomination and there were 12 candidates.

Asked for a statement as to his analysis of his failure to win out, Mr. Smith gave the following statement to a Courier representative:

Harry Smith Says He Could Have Been Nominated

The vote for candidates for the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio and all other candidates was VERY LIGHT. There were 12 candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the field. It was the opportunity of a lifetime for our people of Ohio to win the nomination but they failed to take advantage of it. They cast far less votes throughout the state proportionately than the white voters, and too many who did work and vote, did so for men the daily papers repeatedly announced for weeks past as KU KLUX KLAN ENDORSED CANDIDATES, because money was spent freely in behalf of those candidates. Especially is this true in the case of the candidacy of Myers Y. Cooper of Cincinnati, the successful candidate and nominee of the party. Backed by political organizations in various parts of the state which were most liberally supplied with funds, it is not at all surprising that he won. Even with such support, Mr. Cooper's total vote could have been beaten by our people of Ohio casting FIFTY THOUSAND LESS THAN THEIR TOTAL VOTE. Three-fourths of their more than two hundred thousand votes would have nominated me.

SEVEN REPUBS SEEK OHIO GOVERNORSHIP

One Woman and One Negro in Contest For Chief Executive Senate Race Warm

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 9.—(AP)—Without the usual flareup of eleventh hour charges, the Ohio primary campaign passed into political history tonight.

Tomorrow the voters will choose among 87 republican and democratic candidates for state office nominations; select nominees for congress, the legislature and county offices and express their sentiments on a constitutional amendment.

Seldom has there been bigger fields. On the republican ticket, twelve persons, including a woman and a negro, seek the nomination for governor; four are after the democratic nomination, but Governor Vic Donahey generally is conceded victory.

Twelve republicans and five democrats are aspirants for the nomination for lieutenant governor and there is almost an equal preponderance of candidates for nominations for the various other state offices.

Seven republicans oppose United States Senator Frank B. Willis for renomination, but it was not believed he would have much difficulty in being nominated. Charles Dick, Akron, a former United States senator, is among the seven.

The close of the campaign found what public attention there is in the primary focused on the republican race for governor, and the democratic contest for United States senator, in which Supreme Court Justice Florence E. Allen and Atlee E. Pomerene, for twelve years a democratic senator from Ohio, are the two leading candidates.

The constitutional amendment, which would permit benefitted property to be assessed for improvements, making possible greater scope in city planning, has aroused little interest, and public concern generally regarding any of the races, according to political workers who have been in the field, has been sluggish.

Political - 1926 Elections.

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Personal

Harry C. Smith, who, with eleven white men, was candidate for Governor in the recent Ohio primaries, ran fifth, receiving more votes than seven white candidates. Mr. Smith is editor of the Cleveland Gazette, which entered its forty-fourth year, never missing an issue since August 25, 1883.

Political – 1926
Elections.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
MARCH 3, 1926

NEGRO TO OPPOSE VARE FOR CONGRESS

G. Edward Dickerson Seeking Seat From First District—Asks O'Connor-Trainer Support

DARROW MAY TURN WET

G. Edward Dickerson, Negro lawyer, is circulating a petition as candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District. Dickerson lives in the Thirtieth Ward, where there is a heavy Negro vote. Three years ago Dickerson made a good showing when he opposed Councilman William McCoach for a seat in Council.

Dickerson is seeking the support of Magistrate Frank X. O'Connor and Joseph C. Trainer, who are leading the anti-Vare fight in the First District. He expresses the intention, however, of filing as a candidate, whether or not the O'Connor-Trainer forces back him. There are approximately 18,000 registered Negro voters in the district.

O'Connor would not say yesterday that he would support the Negro, but continued to talk about an "outstanding" opponent of Congressman Vare, intimating that he might eventually file papers as Vare's contestant.

Talk of Republican opposition to Congressman George Darrow in the Seventh District was revived yesterday and the intimation was made that Darrow might follow the lead of Congressman Vare and declare himself an advocate of modification of the Volstead act in the interest of light wines and beer. Darrow has been consistenty dry and hence such a reversal of form on his part is hardly to be expected.

Two Democratic candidates from the Twenty-second Ward are being mentioned as opponents of Darrow. They are Robert Bolger, former Assistant United States Attorney, and Otto Wolf, Jr.

J. Hampton Moore, former Mayor, may emerge as a congressional contestant, according to some of his friends, who say he is giving serious consideration to a return to politics. Moore recently held an extended conference with W. Harry Baker, chairman of the Republican State Committee and other prominent leaders. It is known that he would like to return to the House, of which he was a member for fourteen years, but he has made no definite decision thus far on whether or not he will enter the fight this year.

PENNSY MAY SELECT RACE CONGRESSMAN

Chicago Defender 4-17-26

Philadelphia, Pa., April 16.—The three-cornered fight for the United States senate in this state has been relegated to the rear so far as our people here are concerned. The three-cornered fight for congress from the First congressional district has taken the center of the stage, because of the possibility of a Race man being elected to congress.

Attorney G. Edward Dickerson, one of the most widely known Race lawyers of the East, has the best of the triangular fight for the seat now held by Congressman Vare, who is a candidate for the senate.

The opponents of Attorney Dickerson, both of whom are white, will split the white vote almost equally, while the Race vote, which composes at least 40 per cent of the voters of the First congressional district, are united on him, feeling that his 25 years of successful practice in all the courts of the country makes him the better qualified of the three. One of the white candidates is at present the recorder of deeds, while the other one has been a policeman and was recently made a city magistrate.

Governor Pinchot, who is supporting Attorney Dickerson, is expected to make several speeches in the latter's behalf.

G. E. Dickerson Is Candidate for Congress

Philadelphia, Pa.—G. Edward Dickerson, one of the leading colored attorneys in this city, in making his announcement as candidate for Congress from the 1st Congressional District, in the Republican Primary, May 18, makes a special plea for recognition of his plea for fair representation.

His platform emphasizes declarations that favor making lynching a federal offense, abolishing of jim crow cars and reduction of representation in states which disfranchise their citizens.

There are three candidates in the primary race, both of his opponents being white men.

Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRAT

Crawfordville-Ga.

NOV 19 1926

Negro election managers in forty-four precincts in Philadelphia reported a solid vote for the Republican ticket and found themselves a few days later in the county jail. It turned up that Democratic tickets had been voted at all the precincts. However, politicians of the colored persuasion in Pennsylvania must be given credit for being apt scholars, and catching on readily to the tactics of their white brothers.

Political - 1926 Elections.

South Carolina.

South Carolina Preaches Race Hatred In Re-election Senate

Columbia, S. C. Sept., 2(PNS)—An anti-World Court campaign largely based on the statement that there are three Negro judges in that body is being used by one aspirant for the United States Senate seat of Ellison D. Smith, who is seeking re-election.

The man who makes the statement and the campaign is Edgar A. Brown, speaker of the State House of Representatives and former chairman of the State Democratic Committee. Oddly enough Brown, as a member of the Platform Committee at the 1924 Democratic National Convention, helped draft a plank which characterized the Court and League of National as:

"The supreme effort of the statesmenship and religious conviction of our time to organize the world for peace."

Now he says: Believing that with only one out of fourteen judges on the World Court (in fact there are eleven judges and four deputies,) three of them are Negroes the balance of power is against America. I favor withdrawal from the World Court."

Mr Brown does not mention which three members of the court are Negroes but it is understood he is appealing in the three-cornered race for the Democratic nomination to the anti-court following of Senator Blease. Former Senator Nathaniel B. Dial, whom Col. Blease defeated in 1924, is the third candidate for the Senate seat.

No Negroes Among Either Regular Or Deputy Judges

There are no Negroes either on the regular bench of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hauge or among the Deputy Judges. The Judges are Rafael Altamira Crevea of Spain, Dionisio Anzilottie of Italy, Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante of Cuba, Viscount Finlay of Gfeat Britain, Bernard C. U. Loder of the Netherlands, Yorozu Oda of Japan, Charles Andre Weiss of Franco, John Bassett Moore of the United States, Didrik G. G. Nyholm of Denmark, Max Huber, of Switzerland and Epicio da Silva Pessoa of Brazil. The Deputies are Dumitriu Neyulescu of Roumania,

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Political - 1926 Elections.

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Political - 1926

Elections.

Tennessee

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
DECEMBER 17, 1925

Two Negro Leaders Make Statements Urging Support for Bond Issues

Ira T. Bryant and Dr. Sumlin Attack Ministers, Who, "Speaking for Race," Opposed Projects.

Ira T. Bryant, secretary of the A. M. E. Publishing House, sent a statement Wednesday night to The Tennessee declaring that a majority of the negro ministers of Nashville are not in sympathy with the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of A. M. E. ministers which condemned the bond issues.

The publishing house official declared that the negroes of Nashville stand shoulder to shoulder with the progressive elements of the white race and the negro race will do its whole duty today in upholding the hands of Mayor Howse.

The Tennessean also received a statement from Dr. W. W. Sumlin, negro physician, who also attacked the resolutions and stated that the resolutions were signed by two newcomers to Nashville. Without the bond issues there may be no work in Nashville next year for negro laborers, Dr. Sumlin pointed out.

Bryant's Statement.

The statement of Secreary Bryant of the Sunday School union, is as follows:

"The negroes of Nashville generally resent the effort of a few negro preachers to speak for them on economic questions such as confront the citizens of the city in the primary of Thursday. Preachers, as a rule, whether white or black, are among the last group of our citizenry whose advice is sought in matters of this kind. No disrespect is meant; merely a statement of fact. The negroes of Nashville stand shoulder to shoulder with the progressive element of white race in whatever plan is launched for the best interest of Nashville. If Nashville means to take and hold its place along with other hustling cities of the country, it must expect to adopt the same plans and make the same sacrifices that contribute to the rapid strides of other municipalities. A city that wants to be big must do big things.

"Negroes of Nashville have implicit faith in the integrity of Mayor Howse and those associated with him in his prenest plans. They believe that if the bond issue carries, he will be as fair in his future dealings with them as he has been in the past. They are not in the least offended because Mr. Howse did not see his way clear to make definite and specific promises to this self-created committee of non-taxpayers.

Stand With Mayor.

Up or down, they stand with the Mayor and don't give a tinker's tunk who knows it. That front page statement of A. M. E. committee means nothing when certain facts are revealed. Te begin with, four of the five brethren do not as yet own the six feet of dirt that must finally cover their carcasses. Three of the five have not been in Nashville long enough to witness an election of any kind, and we doubt if either of the three has registered or qualified as a voter, even in this contest. One member of the committee, when certain facts were presented to him, admitted his mistake and expressed a regret that he had ever permitted the use of his name. We could give some other very damaging testimony concerning the record of some of these self-appointed 'defenders of the people's rights.' The majority of A. M. E. preachers of Nashville, particularly those who have lived here for some time, and who own their little homes, are not in sympathy with those resolutions, and were not present when same were passed. What is more, when the election is over, it will be seen that the negroes of Nashville, including the last-named class of ministers, have done their whole duty in upholding the arm of our big-hearted, rugged, fair-dealing mayor, Honorable Hilary E. Howse.

"IRA T. BRYANT, Sec'y.,
"A. M. E. Publishing House,
"Nashville, Tenn."

Dr. Sumlin's statement follows:

"To The Nashville Tennessean:

"A few days ago a Nashville daily paper published an article purporting to express the sentiments of the A. M. E. Ministerial Alliance, and signed by newcomers to Nashville, Rev. C. H Boone and Rev. Smith, who have been in this city barely long enough to be voters, in which they called upon the negroes of Nashville to vote against the pending bond issues.

Spokesmen for Race?

"Now, I am a verp close schutinizer of the daily press, and I have yet to observe where any white Christian ministers have seen fit to lay aside the cloth of their high calling and without call or election hie themselves forth as spokesmen of a whole race either for or against this economic measure.

"And it is food for thought that the same negroes who aligned themselves with the forces of lawlessness and race-hatred at the time of the recent Fisk folly, are now rushing to press with blanket advice to negroes to vote against the bond issues.

"Why can't these 'called of God' stalwarts go along and preach the Christ by whom they claim to have been sent, or, at least, stop holding themselves up to the public as mouthpieces for the negroes of Nashville who have to work with their hands for their daily bread?

"If we don't have any bonds issued and have no improvements in Nashville, and as a result no work for negro laborers, what are these preachers going to do about it? What have they to offer the race except noise?

"Verily, both Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington knew what they were talking about when they said, in substance, and almost literally, 'Lord save us from preachers!'

"DR. W. W. SUMLIN."

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
DECEMBER 17, 1925

NEGRO PHYSICIAN APPROVES BONDS

Dr W. F. Waters Says Race Will Be Aided by Development.

There should be no class or racial division on the support of the bond issues for civic improvements, in the opinion of Dr. W. F. Waters, one of the leading negro physicians of Nashville, who indorsed the issue in a statement issued last night.

Any movement which increases the property values of any portion of the population will necessarily react to the benefit of the entire citizenship, he declared. The recent stand of a group of A. M. E. ministers in opposing the bond issue was attacked as "narrow" by the physician, who maintained that the view of the pastors "will not be taken seriously by any intelligent colored citizen."

Dr. Waters' statement follows:

"For a week or more, I have talked with numerous persons, black and white, regarding the proposed bond issue for Nashville and many varying views have been expressed upon the part of those opposing the issue, but none of these opinions seem to me based upon any sound and valid reasons for not desiring the issuing of these bonds. No real argument showing that such bonds would work evil or real disadvantage to the whole of the public who may be concerned has been brought forward. Many of the arguments against the bonds I would like to hear met, and would like to also consider myself, but as the day for action is now upon us, time will not suffice; and therefore, this statement is simply to say that it will be in the best interest of all the people of Nashville, both colored and white, to have the material improvements these proposed bonds anticipate, and the quickest and best way to obtain them is through the issuance of these bonds.

"The group of African Methodist pastors who issued a statement a few days ago advising the colored people to vote against such bonds, based their reasons upon such narrow grounds that the call will not be taken seriously by any intelligent colored citizen. These ministers tell the colored people not to vote for the bonds because the mayor has not given them a high school he promised, and that it will add a burden of taxation. They also claim that the proposed bond issues are too indefinite. Resolve their argument, if we may call it such, into its elements, and here is their position:

"1. Because we did not get a certain good that was promised us at a time that we think ought to have received it, we are therefore opposed to receiving any other good through any other means; we have not gotten a high school we want, and therefore we do not want any other city improvements.

"2. To issue these bonds, they say, will add to our taxation! Have they considered that one of the main arguments for a high school and other improvements for the city is to get these things by greatly increasing taxes?

"3. As to the proposed bonds, what they are for, being too indefinite these gentlemen are certainly "seeing through a glass darkly" as everyone knows that the bonds are for certain very much needed improvements in and about our city, such as:

"First: Certain bridge bonds, the construction of the bridges proposed will greatly facilitate transportation and industrial activity.

"Second: Light bonds, and who says that the people should dwell in darkness? If the reverend gentlemen will read their Bible they will see that it makes very much of light indeed. None are opposed to light except those whose deeds are evil, their Bible says.

"Third: Hospital and incinerator bonds, and any growing city must enlarge its facilities for combatting disease and preventing destructive epidemics.

"Fourth: Sewer bonds. If any doubt the need of these, let them only walk about with their eyes open, or their nostrils open.

Fifth: Street widening and improvement bonds, which will add beauty and utility to our city, make it more attractive, and hence more populous and prosperous, relieve distressing congestion of traffic, and save in traffic officers salaries and reduce menacing conditions as regards the lives of our children and citizens. Pedestrians now say that they are not safe in the streets of Nashville because of automobile traffic, and auto drivers affairm that it is more dangerous to be in a car than on the ground.

Here is another fact for those who oppose the means of obtaining money for these improvements which they even themselves admit are needed, and who offer increase of taxes as the remedy instead of bond issues: When these improvements are made natural tax increase will result from the increased valuation of all property, especially that where the improvements are made. I mentioned this fact to a friend of color, and few bystanders heard him say that most of these improvements would be made "where white property is located," and that they would, therefore, not benefit the colored people. Well, it is a pity that our colored people have received a half century of half training with respect to interracial conditions. Whatever will benefit a white man; whatever will increase his property interests will also help the colored man. We must take a broader view of politics if ever we are to become a factor of real value to ourselves in them.

"These African Methodist preachers say that in these proposed bond issues they see 'no good to be accorded us,' and that they are more detrimental to the welfare of our city than good. Blind seers, indeed, and narrow in the extreme.

"If these bonds are issued many of our people will be given work as a result. Are there not too many idle already? Won't the preachers even get more nickels and chickens if their members are at work steadily? And if white people's property is enhanced in value and their businesses enlarged and prosperity clothes them in splendor, won't we prosper just in proportion?

"Nashville must learn lessons from more populous and prosperous cities, and many of the greater cities both of other sections as well as the South, have issued and are issuing bonds, and they are increasing in population and business interests and political prestige. Nashville must not be satisfied to be an exception in this respect. There has been a very laudable movement on, and is on still, to boost Nashville, and one of its many slogans is 'Sell Nashville To Itself.' In a sense, this is good, but better sell Nashville to Prosperity and to the Public, and one of the best means of accomplishing this is to make

it more beautiful by bridge connections, more substantial schools, better sewer wider streets better health conditions through hospitals and related buildings.

"One of the best arguments for the issuing of these bonds is the universally recognized fact that we here are facing a new era of industrial activity, and shall we stand and gaze at this opportunity when it comes, and not be ab'e to meet it with better roads, streets, bridges and more of them, better sanitary conditions for our increasing population, better and bigger schools for teaching our citizens and thus securing their loyalty to the city, state and national laws, more beautiful and wider streets, less jam and jostle and congestion of traffic, and less menace to health and happiness of our citizens? No city has ever built up itself into general civic respectability in the history of our country without bonds or similar obligations. Direct increased taxation is a thing that has excited national fear, and national policy is now to relieve this fear by promising a reduction. While taxation may not be evil in itself, right now everywhere, to propose it is to demoralize hopeful and stable economic conditions.

"Now, then, everybody, let's have the bonds, and a bigger, better body, politic, Nashville, the Industrial Center of the Southland."

BOB CHURCH'S SELECTION IS APPROVED

R. R. Church, of Memphis, Tenn., attended the hearings last week before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Harry B. Anderson to be judge of the United States District Court for the western district of Tennessee.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Church and Representative J .Will Taylor, Republican National Committeeman for Tennessee, Judge Anderson was appointed to succeed the late Judge J. W. Ross. During last summer, Mr. Church and Mr. Taylor made a trip to Swampscott, Mass., to urge President Coolidge to give Judge Anderson a recess appointment, which the President did.

The nomination of Judge Anderson brought forth bitter opposition. Charges of the use of money, however, in connection with the appointment were abandoned. William F. Zumbrunn, attorney for the Ku Klux Klan, was the chief counsel for those opposing the confirmation of Judge Anderson.

The Judiciary Committee unanimously voted to approve the nomination. Mr. Church was not required to testify.

NEGROES GANG PULLS FOR HILL M'ALISTER

Bob Church Gets Busy in the Seventh Ward.

BLACKS HEAVY IN TENTH

Democratic Primary Debauched by Hordes of Black and Tans in Old Organization Wards—Total Disappoints Machine.

THE VOTE IN SHELBY.

Total in Memphis (Complete)—

For McAlister 10,920
For Peay 2,506

Total in Shelby (Two Precincts Missing):

For McAlister 4,881
For Peay 1,147

Total City and County—

McAlister 15,801
Peay 3,653

McAlister's Lead Over Peay 12,148

Neal received 157 votes in the city and 51 votes in the county, a total of 208.

With only six precincts missing in the city and county the total vote in Shelby for Hill McAlister in the gubernatorial primary was 15,820 as against 3,653 for Gov. Peay.

Sheriff Will S. Knigh.. was an easy winner in a walkaway race against Nat Barnard.

The total vote in the county ran over 18,000.

Hordes of negroes were corralled yesterday to vote in the Democratic primary in a desperate machine effort to swing Shelby County for McAlister over Gov. Peay. Most of this voting was done in the Tenth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, First and Eleventh Wards. The suburban wards were fairly free from negro voting in the primary.

In the Tenth Ward no trouble was taken with poll tax receipts or registration certificates. A big Cadillac car drove up about 3 o'clock in the afternoon filled with negro women. They filed in and out of the booth in about five seconds of time. They may have presented the proper credentials, but they did it in a record time.

Down in the second precinct of the Seventh Ward the same proceedings were evident. Will Gerber, assistant attorney general under W. T. McLean, a Peay appointee, got very much exercised over taking pictures of the negroes voting in this precinct. He said he was strong for "Knight," but so was everybody. He strongly resented being reminded that Gov. Peay had appointed McLain attorney general.

Brown Stops Police.

Police activity in behalf of Governor Peay was curtailed early in the day by a royal ukase issued by John Brown, election commissioner, which kept the Peay watchers out of the polling places. No effort was made by these officers to challenge the hundreds of negroes hauled to the polls for McAlister.

The feature of the early voting was the extremely light vote cast in the face of boasts of the county machine that 25,000 or 30,000 votes would be cast.

Even Bob Church and his understrappers in the seventh could not stem the tide. Bob Church is a negro Republican politician. His henchmen were out publicly at the polls giving instructions to the negro women to vote for McAlister. Here it was that the office boy, "Charlie," over at the Federal Building was undertaking to hold down the fort for McAlister.

Political - 1926

Texas.

Elections.

TEXAS G. O. P. ENFORCES JIM CROW METHODS

Houston Stages "Lily White" Primaries

[Special to the Defender]

Houston, Tex., Aug. 6.—The Republicans of Texas held their first primary election in this state Saturday, July 24, and a studied effort was made by the Creager forces to keep the Wurzbach supporters from the polling places. Both in this city, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth and other Texas cities, the Creagerites tried to conduct the primary election just as they have manipulated their various conventions in the state for the last six or more years.

R. B. Creager is the Republican national committeeman from Texas who used all his influence to defeat Harry M. Wurzbach, the only Republican congressman from Texas in the 14th congressional (San Antonio) district, in his candidacy for renomination. The congressman was renominated over Fred E. Kretsch, a reformed Democrat brought out by the Creager-Nolte-Lee faction to defeat Wurzbach.

In Houston, after the 61st district court held that the Republican county executive committee did not have to print the name of C. F. Richardson, editor of our Race, Richardson's supporters decided to go to the polls, scratch the name of R. B. Morris, "lily-white" county chairman and a candidate to succeed himself in office, and write in the name of Richardson.

When the election was held Saturday, the Race voters in the three heavy Race precincts, numbers 25, Third ward; 30, Fourth ward, and 48, Fifth ward, with fully 2,000 qualified voters, were disfranchised, Morris and his crowd refusing to hold elections in these and other precincts where any appreciable number of Race voters resided, yet advertising bogus and phoney polling places, which special detectives could not locate.

Despite this illegal operation and holding of the primary election, several hundred Republicans cast their ballots for Richardson, although Morris and his gang will not count said votes, holding that they were illegally cast. In all probability the election will be contested in a district court of Harris county.

CITIZENS WILL WRITE IN NAME OF RICHARDSON

Speakers Also Announced For Local Churches, Sunday, July 18—All Pastors Asked To Co-operate—Voters Urged To Write In Richardson's Name On Primary Election Day.

At the Monday night meeting of the local republicans, supporting the candidacy of C. F. Richardson for county chairman of the republican party in Harris County, it was unanimously voted to continue the fight at the polls Saturday, July 24, since the court decision against Richardson does not prevent the voters from scratching off the name of R. B. Morris, printed on the official ballot, and writing in the name of C. F. Richardson. This, the voters decided, they will do on election day, with a contested primary election in the offing.

O. L. Hubbard, chairman of the body, recounted the history of the Richardson fight to date, and contended that if the editor filed improperly and illegally for the office of county chairman, or chairman of the republican county executive committee, then the democrats have not only filed improperly and illegally this year, but at every election since the Terrell election law has been operative in this state.

The report of the financial committee, C. H. Webster, chairman, showed that $259.45 had been collected, of which $250 had been spent in the legal litigation to get Richardson's name on the official republican ballot.

The meeting decided to push the battle to the gates and to raise additional funds for printing and circulating the literature and information so necessary for the voters to have, in order that they might know how to act intelligently and vote properly on primary election day Saturday, July 24, 1926. (The polls will be open on election day from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. and every qualified colored voter, who has paid his or her poll tax or secured exemption certificate, can vote in this election.)

Several campaign speeches were made by Prof. Waldo Matthews, political ace; Hobart Taylor, sage of Wharton; N. Dudley, native of Seguin, Wurzbach's home town; Fred Tucker, O. H. Richardson and others. A local white democrat was present and electrified the audience with a very patriotic and inspiring talk.

A series of meetings will take place next week, the executive committee planning to hold a political rally every night through Friday night, with church rallies, street speechmaking and all the fireworks that go to make a real live campaign.

Richardson's supporters declare that the colored women will poll a heavy vote in the republican primary here. The colored women played an important part in the memorable political fight of 1920 in this community.

Sunday Speakers Announced.

Chairman O. L. Hubbard and Campaign Manager H. P. Carter have announced the following persons to make short talks at the churches assigned them herewith, Sunday, July 18, and they ask that where the speaker does not appear, the pastor of the church will stress the importance of the colored voters going to the polls Saturday, July 24, scratching off the printed name of R. B. Morris, on the republican official ballot for county chairman, and writing in the name of C. F. Richardson, race man and real republican.

The speakers and churches follow:

Dr. W. M. Drake, W. L. Davis, Antioch; C. F. Richardson, Bethel; R. R. Grovey, Trinity; W. E. Green, St. James M. E.; N. Dudley, Jr., St. John (Dowling); C. H. McGruder, Mt. Corinth; Hobart Taylor, Wesley Chapel; Homer E. McCoy, Mt. Zion; O. P. DeWalt, Friendship; Oscar J. Polk, New Mt. Pilgrim; C. A. Gilmore, St. John (Broadway); E. P. Harrison, Jerusalem; G. H. Webster, East Trinity; Dr. T. M. Shadowens, Boynton Chapel; Dr. H. E. Lee, Brown's Chapel; John W. Hubert, St. Paul; Mrs. L. E. Brady, Payne's Chapel; R. G. Lockett, Sloan Memorial; Duke Crawford, Jr., Mt. Vernon; E. A. Chester, Pleasant Grove; John F. Gomez and Rev. G. R. Alford, Houston Heights churches; H. P. Carter, Shiloh No. 1; Dr. B. J. Covington, Good Hope; O. L. Hubbard, Independence Heights churches; Charles Crouch, Jordan Grove; Alex Johnson, Damascus; Miss E. A. Grigsby, Macedonia; George B. and Tom Sanders, Harrisburg churches; Dr. W. J. Howard, Mallelieu M. E.; E. O. Smith, Pilgrim Congregational.

Where no speaker has been assigned to a church and the pastor is absent from the pulpit, the speakers' bureau asks that some member of the church speak a good word for our racial and republican cause championed by C. F. Richardson in the primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926.

NEGRO EDITOR SEEKS REPUBLICAN POSITION

Houston Post Dispatch:

C. F. Richardson, editor-publisher of The Houston Informer, Negro weekly newspaper here, has filed as a candidate for chairman of the republican county executive committee, it was announced Tuesday. He will oppose Robert B. Morris, present incumbent and a candidate for re-election. Morris is a supporter of the Creager faction and Richardson is an advocate of the Wurzbach contingent.

Richardson, a resident of Houston for the past 15 years, has been active for years in the various activities among colored people. During the 1925 Community Chest drive, he led the colored forces under the command of Police Chief T. C. Goodson. He also is executive secretary of the Houston Colored Commercial Club, and prominently identified with the religious, fraternal, social, commercial and civic endeavors of his people here and throughout Texas.

NEGROES TO APPEAL WHITE PRIMARY CASE

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
JUNE 23, 1926

National Body Plans Campaign "to End Disfranchisement" of Race.

BY CARROLL BINDER.

Negroes and their white friends are now engaged in a vigorous campaign "to end the disfranchisement of the Negro in the south," it was set forth at the meeting to-day of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Pilgrim Baptist church, 33d street and Indiana avenue.

A white law firm of El Paso, Tex., is carrying to the United States Supreme court the suit for damages brought by Dr. L. A. Nixon, a qualified Negro democrat of El Paso, against the election judges of that city who denied Dr. Nixon the right to cast a ballot in the democratic primaries. A state law bars Negroes from the democratic primaries.

The Supreme court recently upheld a decision of lower courts denying the petition of a Texas Negro for an injunction restraining the election commissioner from refusing to allow him to vote. The injunction was denied on the ground that the election in question was past and the cause of action had ceased to exist. The present suit calls for damages and cannot be dismissed on such grounds.

"We believe that in this case the Supreme court must squarely face the issue of Negro disfranchisement in the south by the 'white primary' and declare upon the constitutionality of the practice," said L. W. Washington of El Paso, Tex., in describing the contest to the conference. "We have reason to hope that we shall gain a decision that will strike a heavy blow at Negro disfranchisement."

"This suit is but the entering wedge of a campaign to re-enfranchise the Negro in the south," Herbert Seligman of the association staff declared.

Oscar DePriest Speaks.

Oscar W. DePriest, Chicago political leader and former alderman, told the gathering that the time had long past when Negroes voted for a single party because of past sentimental attachments.

"The Negro must always vote for his friends regardless of political party," DePriest declared in a discussion of the Negro's attitude in the fall congressional and state elections. A similar note was struck by T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va., a former member of the West Virginia legislature.

American newspapers are giving increasing space to Negro affairs and race relation, Herbert Seligman, director of publicity for the association, told the delegates. "There is more space and more intelligent discussion of the Negro in the metropolitan press," Mr. Seligman said. "It is more realized that this is a question for both races to tackle in an enlightened manner."

To-night Col. Theodore Roosevelt, William English Walling and Bishop Archibald J. Carey will be the principal speakers at a mass meeting in the Pilgrim Baptist church, at which Dr. Charles E. Bentley will preside. A musical program will precede the addresses.

Audience Packs Hall.

Several hundred people were turned away yesterday afternoon when the association held a public meeting in the Auditorium theater. Whites and Negroes packed the theater to hear Clarence Darrow, Arthur B. Spingarn and James Weldon Johnson speak.

Mr. Johnson described the association's campaign for a million-dollar fund to "fight segregation, Jim Crow and disfranchisement—the last vestiges of slavery." "The race raised a defense fund of $70,000 in a very short time to aid Dr. Sweet, on trial for murder, and it has the facilities for raising a million-dollar fund," Mr. Johnson said. "The American Negro asks no allowances for what may me his shortcomings or his lapses. But he does de-

mand equality of treatment and we shall use this fund to secure that equality."

Mr. Darrow ridiculed the idea that one race could be superior to another and said that white writers and the younger generation of whites generally tended to emancipate themselves from the idea of race superiority which is manifest in the older generation. He praised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the fight it is making in behalf of the Negro.

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Legislation Suggested, etc.,

During the first session of the 69th Congress, which convened December 7th, the following questions of interest to colored Americans will probably be considered:

1. Anti-lynching Bill sponsored by Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri.
2. The creation of a Negro industrial Commission.
3. A monument to Negro soldiers and sailors.
4. Public bathing facilities in the District of Columbia for colored citizens.
5. Federalization of Howard University.
6. A civil form of government to replace navy rule in the Virgin Islands.

AN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION BILL IN THE SENATE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31—Senator Albert B. Cummins, Republican of Iowa, has introduced in the Senate a bill to create a Negro Industrial Commission.

The bill provides for a commission of five persons, three of whom shall be colored. They would be appointed by the President and hold office for a term of four years. The salary of each member would be fixed for a term of four years. The salary of each member would be fixed by the President but would not exceed $5,000 a year each, except the chairman, whose salary would not exceed $7,000.

The duties of this commission would be to study the economic condition of the Negro and labor problems in which he is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among Negroes; to promote their general welfare in industrial pursuits; to work out plans for the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro in the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to it by any government department, and report the proper solution of any problem that may be presented to it by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any state, or any state labor department.

The commission would also be charged with the investigation of any labor question referred to it by the governor of any state. It would be required to regulate labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which labor questions arose; to recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different states; to discourage Bolshevism wherever it may exist; to formulate a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable.

The Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to provide suitable quarters in the District of Columbia for the transaction of business coming before the commission. The bill authorizes the commission to appoint necessary clerks, agents, investigators, attorneys and assistants for the conduct of its business. The sum of $200,000 would be appropriated for the expenses of the commission for the first year.

Senator Cummins' bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Phillips-Vaughn Muddle

To the Editor of The St. Louis Argus:

Giving the Phillips-Vaughn muddle a fair and impartial decision is about the easiest problem on the Negro political board.

The presumption (as to the cause of the present status) arrived at by any clear thinking man or woman, based on the genuine facts that are known, and which were effusively augmented and strongly reinforced in the published statements of Vaughn, under the caption: "Phillips Aids the Candidacy of Dyer" will clearly show that there is a strong probability of dollars having wholly, and ghosts do will and have walked.

Negro voters, do not be a Judas or a traitor to your race, nor contribute to the delinquency of those that are, by supporting them for any public office.

But, on the other hand, be like a motto that is inscribed over the doorway of the Auditorium-Gym here at the "Y," which I both quote and conjure you to: "Quit Ye Like Men—Be Strong," for to be otherwise would be the means of you being loathed and detested by not only those of your own race, but by those of the race that successfully purchased your birthright with a mess of pottage.

Yours for the Race, for amity and for victory.

HOMER J. AUSTIN.
Pine St. "Y"
—Adv

SUPREME COURT SAYS JURY BAR IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Case Involving Point Of Bar From Jury Service Is Not Within Its Jurisdiction

PETERSBURG, Va., Mar. 24.—The recent decision in the case of James, alias "Bossy" Patterson, of this city, by the United States Supreme Court, declares in effect, that it is no abridgement of constitutional rights to be barred from jury service, according to leading lawyers who have read the latest decision of this judicial body. The Patterson case was the first criminal case of record, appealed on the ground that no members of the same race as the convicted man were allowed to serve on either the petit or grand jury to reach this tribunal. It was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Fight Extends Over 4 Years

Patterson was convicted in 1922 for the murder of Irwin Seid, and sentenced to be electrocuted. In his appeal to the Supreme Court he contended that his indictment and trial was illegal because of the exclusion of colored people from his trial juries, because he had been denied a change of venue although public excitement was running high at Petersburg when he was tried and because the judge left the bench during the trial and went into an adjoining room to use the telephone.

Pennsylvanian Denied Extradition on This Point

It has heretofore been the general opinion of lawyers of the South that the Supreme Court would reverse such cases coming from the South, as the general belief has been that a trial before juries in counties where men of the same race as that of the defendant were excluded from jury service, was an abridgement of a constitutional right. A white lawyer in Pennsylvania recently raised the point as an objection to his client being returned to a North Carolina city to answer an indictment. The Pennsylvania court sustained the point, denying the extradition.

The Supreme Court's disclaimer of proper jurisdiction in the Patterson case means that the court of last resort in this country does not deem the legal disbarment of colored men from juries that must try criminal offenses affects the constitutional guarantees of the persons to be tried, for the Supreme Court always is vested with appropriate jurisdiction in all cases wherein there are, or at least the members of the court feel there are, constitutional questions involved.

NATION ADMITS COOLIDGE HAS BEEN FAILURE

Like Harding, President Has Lost Confidence of Colored Voters

COBB; ANTI LYNCH BILL ARE CITED

People Urged To Put Up Their Own Candidates In Every State

Two Republican Presidents and both houses of Congress have been a keen disappointment to the political hopes and dreams of Negro America after five years G. O. P. Rule.

Will Negro America ever get a national political foothold again? Not until there is a revolution in political thought, and from somewhere in America, Negroes are elected to Congress again! Until that day, Negroes of America will be nothing less than political footballs, to be kicked about at will, and used occasionally to "make the goal."

Harding Promised, But Slipped Coolidge?

Harding, with the solemnity of a judge and the eloquence of a Daniel Webster, raised his hand to high heaven in the presence of Negroes from every important state, and promised he would "not only give the Negro what he had had under former Republican administrations, but more, much more." But he did not. Life took on another hue from the White Washington, than it did from his Marion.

Then he went to Birmingham and told the world about Stoddard's "Rising Tide of Color." He threw fear into white America, and disgust into Negro America. President Harding failed Negro America, and so did those about him, and so did Congress. The Negro became bitter and bolted the party in local elections.

This alarmed the Republicans, and they made peace and more promises, for 1924, after President Harding had gone to his reward, and President Coolidge was before the nation. The Negroes believed President Coolidge, New Englander, and National Chairman Butler ditto, would certainly "turn the trick." And so, once more, except in Indiana and a few scattered locations, Negro America marched under the banner of the Grand Old Party to victory, and promises.

All Alike

"They're all alike when they get in," said a quiet citizen from a busy little city, and he seems to have sensed the opinion of the big majority. President Coolidge has eloquently preached the doctrine of good-will and toleration, but he has eminently failed to back it up by determined action. He believes all things righteous—or all righteous things—but he does not turn his belief into political action. "President Coolidge has failed Negro America, and so has the third Republican Congress and Senate!" This is the unqualified opinion of the national thinking Negroes in every state.

Nothing Done

The President is cordial; he agrees with all Committees and leaders who call to lay complaint, that "something should be done," but nothing is done. He cautions "patience." Have ever people been more patient and trustful than Negro America?

Congress

There is Congress, both the House and the Senate. Their concern in Negro citizenship is shown in the voting down of the report on the Anti-Lynching Bill, cold turkey. There were four for it in the committe, two Republicans and a Democrat, two of the Republicans are candidates for re-election in states where Negro votes count. But Congress and the Republican administration at large, have their fingers crossed on Negro America. They are not going out of their way to exercise any lofty statesmanship regarding human rights and citizenship— Negro America has neither the organization or means to force the issue.

Cobb

Take the case of James A. Cobb for District Judge. A Republican Senate has permitted a Democratic

senator from Mississippi, elected because of votes of disfranchised Negroes, to hold back the final confirmation for months! And Cobb's appointment is not a net gain but a mere retention of place.

Fight

There is significance, therefore, in the declaration of Homer Phillips, of St. Louis, who comes out for Congress, in the district of the present Congressman L. C. Dyer; and of "Nick" Chiles of Topeka, who comes out as a candidate for United States Senator, for the place now occupied by Senator Curtis. This is political self-assertiveness.

Negroes could well file for office in every state in America where there are numbers. The time to sit idly by is passed. If they fail of nomination or election, they will at least have the backing of a principle.

CLOTURE RULE STIRS SENATE

Great was the concern of southern senators when one of their leaders, Senator Underwood, of Alabama, arose from his seat last Friday and advocated "such alteration of the rules of procedure of the United States Senate as will prevent prompt transaction of the Nation's legislative business." A bevy of opponents were quickly upon their feet objecting to any revision of Senate rules which would make the filibuster impossible or expedite the passage of important measures.

The days of the Henry Cabot Lodge "Force Bill" were recalled by senatorial orators; and it was recollected that during its advent "men from the South stood like pillars of granite to defend their people with their strength." Morgan, of Alabama; George, of Mississippi; Vest, of Missouri; Blackburn of Kentucky; and others of olden days were visualized contending for the stoppage of any rule which might infringe upon the legislative dreams of Dixieland.

However, it was Senator Heflin, of Alabama, who finally revealed just why the Lodge Force Bill was so distasteful to the Southland; and, further, just why any cloture rule of modern times, which would put the filibuster under lock and key and otherwise "outlaw" surplusage, immateriality, and incoherence from the Senate, could not possibly be cordoned. Here is Senator Heflin's reason: "If the Force Bill had been passed, Federal officers with their bayonets would have held elections in every precinct of the South. Negroes drunk on their new-found freedom, would have made conditions intolerable for the southern white man and his family. Thank God, the Senate rule that existed then and enabled Senator Morgan and others to save the South in those bitter and terrible days still adorns the pages of this august body's parliamentary procedure. I do not know how soon it may be necessary to invoke that rule again. We have with us the Negro problem. The white people of the South are handling this Negro problem as best we can, and we feel that the right thinking people of the North do not want to disturb us. The South believes in white supremacy and she will uphold and sustain it at any cost. Our own welfare and the general welfare of the Nation depend upon it, and I cannot consent for the South to be deprived of the power which she now has to protect and preserve all that is dear in life."

Thus endeth the cloture suggestion. The burning embers of hatred have destroyed the bridge of legislative progress. Filibusters can thrive and sand can be thrown upon the rails of good government, all because all the governed are still to be denied a full voice in the affairs of Government. The ballot in Alabama and her sister States, anti-lynching activities, educational equality, and the right to a life of peace—These virtues are all right if kept in their right legislative place, which means everybody, everything, excepting the black millions of the Solid South. —P. N. S.

Arkansas.

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Office Holding.

NEGRO COMMISSIONER RESIGNS FROM OFFICE

Burnett Charged With Mishandling Funds.

Commercial Appeal 2-6-26 Memphis, Tenn.

LITTLE Rock, Ark., Feb. 5.—Federal Judge Trieber today entered the dismissal of A. L. Burnett as United States commissioner at Pine Bluff, which has been the largest negro federal office in the state.

Burnett's resignation was accepted today, which followed the federal investigation of charges of mishandling guardianship funds and tangled records of his office which federal authorities said has occurred over several years.

Burnett has been a United States commissioner at Pine Bluff for approximately 25 years and has enjoyed the confidence and support of white officials of the federal court as well as the citizenship at large, but recent charges of incomplete records and delays in the handling of cases brought before the preliminary hearing have been received by Judge Trieber. It was announced that Burnett's successor would be made next week.

High Negro Official Resigns

Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 19.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Much whispering is being done here as a result of the resignation this week of United State Commissioner A. L. Burnett, perhaps the only Negro in America holding such a position. The newspapers stated that Barnett had resigned as a result of criticisms made because of the mishandling of cases, but there are others who make no secret of the fact that, since the prohibition law became effctive, the work of Burnett's office increased to such an extent that there has been a steady pressure by whites to make him get out. Most of the dry law violators who came before him were white. He was made United State commissioner in 1895. It is understood that he is to continue in his practice of law.

Office Holding

Matthews Given Appointmen To Assistant Attorney

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., — Attorney William C. Matthews, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and organizer of the colored section of the Republican National Committee, is now located at 149 New Montgomery Street, this city, Suite 301-2. Mr. Matthews was recently assigned to San Francisco by the Department of Justice, where he is in charge of a water litigation in which he represents the Government, and to which there are some five or six hundred defendants. Mr. Matthews' stay in the West is indefinite and from all probability will last for some time, owing to the fact that the Department has furnished him with a very comfortable suite of offices at the above address.

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Office Holding

D.C.

BUSBY LOSES PLEA TO GET HOUSE PROBE

Washington, D. C., March 19.—The house judiciary committee voted unanimously Tuesday to report adversely on the resolution introduced in the house of representatives last week by Representative Jeff Busby, Democrat, of Mississippi, calling upon Attorney General Sargent to transmit records and reports of agents of the department of justice to that body in connection with the investigation arising from charges that federal offices in Mississippi were being sold.



Perry Howard

The attack by Busby was aimed at Hon. Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi and assistant to the attorney general. Action of the house committee in repudiating Busby's attack on Mr. Howard is regarded as a victory for the latter in his fight against "lily whiteism."

Tool of Lily-Whites

Mr. Howard charged that Busby is simply the tool of "lily white" Republicans and disappointed office seekers, and is connected with the dying Vardaman faction in the Democratic party in Mississippi, which has always believed in riding into office by an appeal to racial prejudice. "I am sure," Mr. Howard said, "that people generally understand that I, as national committeeman, would be opposed in the handling of patronage by this element of people, who believe that the only position for a Negro is that of a menial."

Mr. Howard admitted that all matters of federal patronage in Mississippi are referred to him for a recommendation. This practice is followed by the Republican party in every state which has no Republican senators so far as he is advised, Mr. Howard explained. His recommendations, he said, are always predicated upon the recommendation of the local county organization of the county in which the office lies, without respect to the race or color of the heads of those county organizations.

FOES FIGHT HIS CLAIM TO COURT BENCH

Washington, D. C., April 16. —Egged on by members of the Race hostile to the appointment of Attorney James A. Cobb to the late Judge Robert H. Terrell's seat on the municipal court bench here, Senator "Pat" Harrison of Mississippi has stirred up a hornet's nest of protest that has plunged the United States senate into secret sessions, and has precipitated a bitter debate that may result in a white man landing the job.

Playing the role nearest his heart, the blocking of an appointment for a Race man, Senator Harrison is using every trick in his political bag to reverse the senate's confirmation of the appointment which President Coolidge has already given Mr. Cobb.

Claims Coolidge "Deal"

Even the faraway politics of Massachusetts have been dragged into the discussion in the secret sessions. Senator Harrison is seeking to prove that the president's support of Attorney Cobb was merely the result of a three-cornered dicker between the White House, Senator William M. Butler and a group of Massachusetts politicians, headed by William H. (Bill) Lewis.

The "Pat" Harrison version of the deal is this: Senator Butler, next to Coolidge himself in administration councils, is finding himself a weak senatorial candidate in Massachusetts against the strong Democratic senator, David I. Walsh, who will probably glean most of the Race votes. "Bill" Lewis, who recently headed a Democratic bolt in Massachusetts, agreed with President Coolidge to support Butler provided the president backed Mr. Cobb for the judgeship.

Cobb Too "Radical"

New York's radical Race leaders have also figured in the discussion, which reached fever heat Monday. Attorney Cobb, as Washington counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., was denounced by Senator Harrison as "one of those upstart darkies always wanting their rights." He was scored for fighting the Curtis segregation case, and for living in what was a "white neighborhood."

Senator Harrison is fighting with a vim and an inside knowledge of facts that incline politicians in the know to the belief that the Mississippi congressman is the mouthpiece of politicians of Mr. Cobb's own race who fear for their strength if Mr. Cobb is appointed. Rather than see their own positions threatened these "small potatoes" within Mr. Cobb's own race have given the Mississippian the opportunity he most desires —the opportunity to attack a member of the Race up for appointment.

Cobb Still Unconfined . .

Washington, D. C.—Coolidge's nomination of James A. Cobb for municipal judge to succeed the late Judge Terrell is still held up in the Senate.

Mr. Cobb was confirmed by the Senate, but the nomination was later reconsidered on the motion of Pat Harrison, of Mississippi.

If his nomination is not confirmed before the adjuornment of the Senate it is likely that Mr. Coolidge will make Mr. Cobb a recess appontee.

Judge Cobb Hears [redacted] His First Case

By Louis R. Lautier
(Washington Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., June 24.—Immediately following his taking of the oath of office last Monday morning, James Adlai Cobb entered upon the performance of his duties as a judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

The first case heard by him was a damage suit brought by Evelyn Eyre against Rose Brothers' Company for damages growing out of a collision between an automobile and a truck on Georgia avenue December 21, 1925. Judge Cobb dismissed the case. He held that the plaintiff had failed to show that the accident was caused by the defendant.

By a coincidence the first case on the docket of cases assigned to Judge Cobb was one in which George E .C. Hayes, an attorney, who was associated with Judge Cobb in his law offices, is representing Rose Epps, who is suing Wilbur M. Sanders. This case was continued.

The oath of office was administered to Judge Cobb by Judge George C. Aukam of the Municipal Court. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony. After he received the congratulations of his friends nd members of the bar, he took his place on the bench and his clerk, Frank W. Adams, began the calling of the court calendar. Forty-one cases had been assigned for trial before Judge Cobb. During the day three were tried. The others were continued.

In the large crowd which packed the court room to witness Judge Cobb being sworn into office were Emmett J. Scott, Perry W. Howard, William L. Houston, Mortimer M. Harris, John R. Hawkins, John D. Gainey, Charles P. Ford, Charles H. Houston, George E. C. Hayes, Edward A. Baker, Dr. A B. Jackson, L. R. Mehlinger Campbell C. Johnson, A. W. Gray John T. Risher, S. W. Rutherford J. T. Settle, Charles Hall, A. P Tureaud, L. M. Hershaw, Herbert C. Akers, Rolbert L. Bowler, Benjamin L. Gaskins, Charles Robinson, Joseph N. Jones, Whitefield McKinley, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Rev J. U. King, Rev. J. C. Olden, E C. Williams, Rev. R. A. Fairley Jack Hunter, Leon A. Morrison J. E. Williamson, Roscoe Wilkes C. W. Banton and George Hall.

A number of friends presented Judge Cobb with flowers. Among them were George E. C. Hayes and Ernest Davis, who were in his law offices; Edward A. Baker, cashier of the Prudential Bank; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Powell, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Epsilon Chapter of the Boule, the National Benefit Life Insurance Company and the directors of the Prudential Bank.

The Washington Bar Association gave him a copy of Jones on Evidence. Mortimer M. Harris and J. T. Settle, attorneys, gave him a desk fountain pen.

When his court recessed for lunch, Judge Cobb issued a statement thanking his friends. He said:

"I want to take this occasion

Incomplete..

The Cobb Appointment and Confirmation

The public has never understood the parliamentary status of Judge Cobb's confirmation, but Senator Butler has all along assured Robert R. Church, Republican leader from Tennessee; W. L. Houston, prominent attorney and politician, Washington, D. C.; Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Roscoe Simmons, National Platform Orator; Melvin J. Chisum, Field Secretary, National Negro Press Association; B. J. Davis and Perry W. Howard, members of the National Committee; W. H. Lewis, Prominent Attorney and Race Leader, Boston, Massachusetts; Gilchrist Stewart, Republican Leader, New York; Louis R. Lautier, National Newspaper Correspondent, Washington, D. C.; John T. Risher, Real Estate Dealer, Washington, D. C., and numbers of other prominent Negro Republicans throughout the country that Mr. Cobb would be confirmed in due time, but under the rules of the Senate, Pat Harrison's attitude would have to take its usual course. B. J. Davis, President of the National Negro Press Association, interviewed Sentator Butler, the next day after the confirmation of Judge Cobb, as to the parliamentary status of the appointment. Mr. Butler advised him that Judge Cobb had been confirmed the day before, without a record vote, in executive session, but the confirmation would lay over, under the rules of the Senate, for two legislative days to give any Senator an opportunity to move reconsideration, who voted in the majority; but in the end the matter would be taken care of. Pat Harrison was absent when the vote was taken, but came in later and gave notice that he would move a reconsideration. Harrison not voting with the majority was not in the position to make the motion, except by unanimous consent. Of course, the motion was made and the Senate declined to pass the motion by a vote of two to one. That left Judge Cobb's confirmation intact, as it was not necessary to make any further motion. So, the public ought to understand, if it does not, that Mr. Cobb has been confirmed all along, in spite of the howl to the contrary. Mr. Butler has stood by Judge Cobb, as he has every other Negro interest, until the end came. And, just as he advised us, who were interested from a racial standpoint, as well as the eminent fitness of the Judge, the matter has been taken care of, and it is now Judge Cobb.

Our hats are off to the distinguished jurist, and the Independent extends to him its congratulations, for the reason, it has ended as we always knew it would end, having received our assurance from that great and good man, Senator Butler, our friend.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR ON RAMPAGE AGAIN!

Newspaper reports from Washington, D. C., state that the United States senate, upon motion of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who invoked the rule of "senatorial courtesy," has decided to reconsider the confirmation of James A. Cobb as judge of the municipal court in the national capital.

Mr. Cobb was recommended for this position by President Coolidge, the chief executive of the republic holding to the view that, since a colored citizen had occupied this bench with credit and honor for the past 20 years, he saw no reason why another capable race man should not wear this judicial toga.

After a bitter fight among the "faithful brethren" of color for the post and after the "black cabinet" had held an elimination pow-wow, Mr. Cobb, a very eminent lawyer and former federal office holder, was selected as the logical man to succeed the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

His appointment by the president and subsequent confirmation by the United States senate, met the approval and approbation of the vast majority of the colored and white citizens of the District of Columbia; for some of the most influential members of both races in Washington and the North endorsed Mr. Cobb for this judgeship.

When the confirmation vote was taken in the upper house of congress, the fire-eating, Negro-hating Mudcat solon—the "Honorable" Pat Harrison—was "A. W. O. L.," and thus the presidential appointee of color was confirmed by the senate for the municipal judgeship.

Since Senator Harrison's home state—Mississippi—is unalterably opposed to a colored man serving in any role save that of farm hand or as a victim of the hellish and Hunnish mobs of that state (at the same time holding to the traditional view that colored women are fit only for domestic service, or as the paramours and concubines of the "social purity" and "white supremacy" advocates of the Nordic Mississippians), this Southern solon had to show the "folks back home" that he is ever on the job to "protect white civilization" and to see to it that the " 'nigger' is kept in his place."

Three cheers for Senator Pat who owes his election to the United States senate because his state denies the ballot to the colored citizens of his state, and because the great bulk of his constituents are in such dense ignorance that they think the Civil War is still being fought!

In fact, we have heard it stated that most of Senator Harrison's supporters and adherents are so dense and ignorant that they think BVD is a radio station, and that the only way some of them ever got out of the first reader was to burn down the school house!

The late Judge Robert H. Terrell was judge of the municipal court at Washington, D. C., for practically 20 years, having been appointed to said office in 1906 by the lamented Theodore Roosevelt.

Judge Terrell, a member of the same race as Judge Cobb, held this judgeship during the Taft administration, and even the democratic president, Woodrow Wilson, twice recommended his reappointment to this post.

President Wilson, the idol of the South and the second democratic president since the Civil War (and perhaps the "last of the Mohicans"), even lost sight of the color of Judge Terrell and retained him on the bench for eight years.

Presidents Harding and Coolidge followed in the footsteps of Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson; and yet Senator Harrison, a staunch Wilson democrat, threatens to move both heaven and hades unless Judge Cobb is removed from office.

While his gesture is not being taken seriously in political circles of Washington, it only goes to show the type and calibre of pseudo-statesmen the South is still sending to congress as senators and congressmen.

This Dixie solon is not opposing Judge Cobb because of the latter's lack of judicial ability or the absence of other qualifications prerequisite to such a judgeship; but this senator is fighting Judge Cobb's confirmation wholly on the grounds of color and to "bait" the voters down in "Ole Miss."

This is nineteenth century politics and the man who plays such a game in this enlightened and civilized age is hardly worthy to wear the senatorial toga, and to enjoy the confidence, respect and vote of the electorate.

However, Senator Harrison is running true to form and, being both traditionally antagonistic and inherently hostile to the race whose disfranchisement is largely responsible for him holding senatorial office, it is not alarming nor surprising to see this son of Mississippi making a belated effort to "raise a point of order," and spit in the face of the president, his senatorial colleagues, the Negro race and others who believe that character and ability, and not color and tradition, should determine both a man's citizenship and his right to occupy either elective or appointive office. (Senator Coal Blease of South Carolina, will now lead us in prayer!)

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MISSISSIPPI SENATOR ON RAMPAGE AGAIN!

Newspaper reports from Washington, D. C., state that the United States senate, upon motion of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who invoked the rule of "senatorial courtesy," has decided to reconsider the confirmation of James A. Cobb as judge of the municipal court in the national capital. Mr. Cobb was recommended for this position by President Coolidge, the chief executive of the republic holding to the view that, since a colored citizen had occupied this bench with credit and honor for the past 20 years, he saw no reason why another capable race man should not wear this judicial toga.

After a bitter fight among the "faithful brethren" of color for the post and after the "black cabinet" had held an elimination pow-wow, Mr. Cobb, a very eminent lawyer and former federal office holder, was selected as the logical man to succeed the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

His appointment by the president and subsequent confirmation by the United States senate, met the approval and approbation of the vast majority of the colored and white citizens of the District of Columbia; for some of the most influential members of both races in Washington and the North endorsed Mr. Cobb for this judgeship.

When the confirmation vote was taken in the upper house of congress, the fire-eating, Negro-hating Mudcat solon—the "Honorable" Pat Harrison—was "A. W. O. L.," and thus the presidential appointee of color was confirmed by the senate for the municipal judgeship.

Since Senator Harrison's home state—Mississippi—is unalterably opposed to a colored man serving in any role save that of farm hand or as a victim of the hellish and Hunnish mobs of that state (at the same time holding to the traditional view that colored women are fit only for domestic service, or as the paramours and concubines of the "social purity" and "white supremacy" advocates of the Nordic Mississippians), this Southern solon had to show the "folks back home" that he is ever on the job to "protect white civilization" and to see to it that the "nigger' is kept in his place."

Three cheers for Senator Pat who owes his election to the United States senate because his state denies the ballot to the colored citizens of his state, and because the great bulk of his constituents are in such dense ignorance that they think the Civil War is still being fought!

In fact, we have heard it stated that most of Senator Harrison's supporters and adherents are so dense and ignorant that they think BVD is a radio station, and that the only way some of them can tell white from black is by the color of the skin, and that the only way some of them

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OFFICE OF JUDGE TERRELL WILL BE GIVEN TO RACE MEMBER

Washington, D .C., Jan. 2—Robert H. Terrell, Judge of the municipal court died at his residence Sunday night, following an illness which extended over a period of three years. Judge Terrell had been a Judge in the municipal court for over twenty years.

Judge Terrell was born near Charlottesville, Va., November 25, 1857. He came to Washington in early life, and was educated in the public schools of the Nation's Capital. He later entered Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Mass., where he took a preparatory course. He was graduated from Harvard in 1884, receiving the degree of Cachelor of Arts. He ranks in the first seven honor men, the class numbering seven hundred. He had the distinction of being the first Negro graduate to participate in the graduating exercises of Harvard University. He studied law at the Howard University, from which he received his degree.

Judge Terrell held many positions of prominence and responsibility. He was principal of the high school for five years, but worked for several years. He was chief of a division there. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, being associated with John R. Lynch. He was also a justice of peace.

Judge Robert H. Terrell was appointed by the late President Theodore Roosevelt, taking the oath of office as Judge of the municipal court on January 2, 1906. He filled his office with eminent satisfaction. He was reappointed by President Taft, and also by the late President Wilson. Over his confirmation there waged a bitter fight. He received reappointments from both President Wilson and Harding.

Active In Church Work

Judge Terrell had been a life member of the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church where he had been active in all phases of church work, serving as trustee. He took an active part in all civic and welfare work, being a member of various organizations. He was one of the most forceful speakers and had an engaging personality.

He also belonged to many fraternal organizations, being Past Grand Master of Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons. He belonged also to other lodges, in many of which he held office. He was also the author of many pamphlets and had contributed to newspapers and magazines.

The Masonic fraternity held funeral rites over Judge Terrell's remains, the funeral services being held from the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church of which the Rev. R. W. Brooks is pastor. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Sterling N. Brown, the Rev. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church, and other eminent divines. Prayer was offered by the Rev. F. I. A. Bennett. Interment was in Harmony Cemetery

Court Adjourns out of Respect

The judges of the municipal court adjourned on December 22 through December 28, out of respect of Judge Terrell. Although he had been unable to act in the official capacity of his office, for three years, due to personal illness, he held the office up to the time of his death.

Survived By Wife and Daughters

Judge Robert H. Terrell is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary C. Terrell one the most widely known and brilliant women of the race, two daughters, Mrs. Phyllis Terrell Goins of Washington, and Mrs. Mary Terrell Tancil of Chicago; a brother, William H .H. Terrell, well known locally, and a sister, Mrs. Laura Terrell Jones of Tuskegee Institute.

Negro to Get Office

It has been learned that the President contemplates appointing a colored man to succeed Judge Terrell. There are three outstanding aspirants or candidates for the office, either of whom would fill position with honor and distinction. R. R. Horner, fidely known and quite influential, James A. Cobb, a progressive young man, who was at one time assistant district attorney, and another young man representing the new school. Benjamin L. Gaskins, who has won quite an enviable reputation in the local bar. It is said that Mr. Horner stands the best chance of being appointed. To this number may also be added Henry P. Laughter, editor of The Odd Fellows Journal and well-known throughout the country.

'LINC" JOHNSON'S WIDOW APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson, widow of the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, has been appointed to the staff of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, and entered upon active duties January 2, 1926.

The new appointee has had a splendid background of training and experience for the significant position to which she has been assigned.

Mrs. Johnson will perform field work of an expert nature, having to do with immigration questions and the problems of Negro labor among the women and children of the United States.

R. R. HORNER LOOMS AS NEXT JUDGE

The race for the judgeship, made vacant by the death of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell, seemed to have progressed very quietly until this week, when some of the local leaders became incensed with the attitude of some of the supporters of the candidacy of Attorney Jas. A. Cobb. According to the story going the rounds, his friends charge national committeeman Perry W. Howard with having interfered in the matter. They claim he made some fault-ory remarks concerning the candidacy of Attorney R. R. Horner.

National committeeman Howard denied that he had in any wise meddled in the candidacy for the judgeship He said he considers it a local matter and is having nothing to do with it.

Attorney Thomas H. Jones, president of the Coolidge-Dawes Republican League, and one of the local leaders, stated to a Tribune reporter that the cry of outside interference certainly could not be raised by Attorney Cobb's friends, because most of their candidate's support is from out of town. Continuing, Attorney Jones, named William H. Lewis, and Clarence Matthews both of Boston.

Both Lewis and Matthews were in the city Thursday and active in the interest of Attorney Cobb.

So far, this is the first sign of the awful strain each candidate has been undergoing during the past three weeks.

From reliable sources it was stated that a name has been sent to the White House and all that is necessary is for President Coolidge to okey it and send it to the Senate for confirmation. This is expected now at any day.

SELECTION ENDS LONG FIGHT

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 — President Coolidge last Monday nominated James A. Cobb, an attorney, of 613 F street, northwest, to be judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia to succeed the late Judge Robert H. Terrell. The Senate referred the nomination to the Judiciary Committee.

The nomination of Attorney Cobb is the climax of a stubborn fight that has been waged for the place ever since the death of Judge Terrell, principally between Mr. Cobb and R. R. Horner. There were possibly a half-dozen or more other local candidates.

Charges and recriminations delayed the appointment. The Department of Justice made two investigations into the suitability of the candidates. At the conclusion of the first, it was reported that the name of Mr. Horner was transmitted to the White House. Friends of Mr. Cobb appealed to Senator William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in his behalf. Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., saw the President in person and urged the appointment of Mr. Cobb.

The matter was returned to the Department of Justice for, further investigation. Mr. Cobb prepared a detailed answer to the charges that had been preferred against him. As a result his nomination was sent to the Senate last Monday.

Mr. Cobb was born in Arcadia, La., January 26, 1876. He was educated at Straight University, New Orleans, La., and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. In 1899 he graduated from the law school of Howard University. In 1901 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. November 11, 1907, he was appointed a special assistant United States attorney in the office of the district attorney for the District of Columbia, where he served until August 15, 1915. In this position he handled pure food prosecutions and naturalization cases. In 1920 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention in Chicago, Ill. He is professor of negotiable instruments and constitutional law in the Howard University law school.

The Municipal Court judgeship, to which he was appointed, pays a salary of $5,200 a year.

$715,000 SUIT WON FOR U. S. BY PERRY HOWARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 10.—Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, showed that color had nothing to do with ability, when he won a $715,000 law suit for the Federal Government in the U. S. Court of Claims here last week. Assisting Mr. Howard in the case was Louis R. Mehlinger, associate attorney. The case was that of E. W. Bliss against the United States government. The plaintiff petition charged that expenditures in excess to those allowed on a government contract were necessary to deliver torpedos on time during the war. It asked the refunding of the excessive costs. The court dismissed the suit on the defense plea that a breach of contract has been committed.

Mississippi Senator Leads Fight Against Attorney Cobb

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 3.—Denouncing Attorney James A. Cobb, recently nominated as successor to the late Judge Robert H. Terrell, as disqualified by temperament and ambition for a judicial position, Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, made an impassioned plea to the Judiciary Committee to not report the nomination favorably. The Senator further charged that a review of the record of Attorney Cobb revealed that his activities had been calculated to stir up race hatred.

Harrison declared that Cobb's nomination was an outgrowth of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania politics. William C. Matthews, William H. Lewis, Boston attorneys, wield important political influence in the Bay State; and Robert L. Vann, an attorney and editor, an important factor in politics in Pennsylvania, are said to be close friends of Cobb.

EXTRA

PRESIDENT APPOINTS COBB TO BENCH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The recent death of Judge Robert H. Terrell, which created a vacancy on the Municipal Bench of the District of Columbia, has been filled by the appointment by President Coolidge of Honorable James A. Cobb, an able and experienced lawyer, and a man of the finest character and connections. Announcement of Mr. Cobb's appointment was made Monday.

Mr. Cobb had the support of several important groups, including Senator William M. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee' leading members of the legal fraternity, influential Senators and Representatives. and men and women of his own race, representing various schools of thought and influence.

Pat Harrison's Gesture In Fighting Race Judge Laid At Perry's Hands

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—James A. Cobb has been confirmed as municipal judge of Washington, to succeed the late Judge Terrell. The confirmation by the United States senate was practically unanimous, until later, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, came upon the scene. Harrison offered an objection, which a senator has the right to do, under the rules. It will all come out all right, if it has not by this time, but the incident again serves to bring Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the United States attorney general, in the limelight again.

It was charged by Cobb's friends that they traced the interest of Harrison straight to Howard. This accusation was taken up with Howard, who denies any connection. (He is said to have declared that so many things are traced to him, that it does not now make much difference. Howard is reported to have gotten a fee of no less than $5,000 for his services in connection with the Pullman Company, in the matter of opposing organization of Pullman employes.

Mr. Howard and a group of men have recently purchased property on Pennsylvania Avenue, next to the famous 1216, where headquarters have been held for over five years. The republican national committee pays $350 a month to Howard for "expenses."

Following the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, and the selection of B. J. Davis of Atlanta, Georgia, as Johnson's successor, Howard informed Davis that he was privileged to use the location, in order not to make so much running to the national committee necessary, by colored visitors. Davis turned down the suggestion, which he branded as "Jim Crow," but a good chance for Howard to get office rent.

Now it is charged that Howard is opposing Davis for national committeeman in Georgia. Mr. Davis was in Washington last week, and Howard personally denies that he is doing anything against Davis, and while Davis declares it matters not, he states that it bears strange suspicions.

Charges were again made against Howard in the house Monday for manipulation of Mississippi political patronage. He was further charged as being one of the men working with Jones on the Tuskegee hospital affair, but this Howard vehemently denies, John Risher, Howard's associate, being in charge of the affairs of Jones.

The Pat Harrison-Cobb incident recalls the charges made against Howard at the time of the blocking of the loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia by the government. It was said at that time that Howard used Roscoe Simmons to go to Harrison to block the deal. This, too, was denied at the time. Howard has never denied that he and Harrison have a speaking acquaintance; in fact, he is said to have boasted of this to several friends.

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JAMES COBB TAKES OATH AS JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

Washington, D. C., June 25.—Immediately following his taking of the oath of office last Monday morning, James Adlai Cobb entered upon the performance of his duties as a judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia.

The first case heard by him was a damage suit brought by Evelyn Eyre against Rose Brothers company for damages growing out of a collision between an automobile and a truck on Georgia Ave., Dec. 21, 1925. Judge Cobb dismissed the case. He held that the plaintiff had failed to show that the accident was caused by the defendant.

Law Partner Pleads

By a coincidence the first case on the docket of cases assigned to Judge Cobb was one in which George E. C. Hayes, an attorney, who was associated with Judge Cobb in his law offices, is representing Rose Epps, who is suing Wilbur M. Sanders. This case was continued.

The oath of office was administered to Judge Cobb by Judge George C. Aukam of the municipal court. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony. After he received the congratulations of his friends and members of the bar, he took his place on the bench and his clerk, Frank W. Adams, began the calling of the court calendar. Forty-one cases had been assigned for trial before Judge Cobb. During the day three were tried. The others were continued.

Large Crowd Present

In the large crowd which packed the court room to witness Judge Cobb being sworn into office were Emmett J. Scott, Perry W. Howard, William L. Houston, Mortimer M. Harris, John R. Hawkins, John D. Gainey, Charles P. Ford, Charles H. Houston, George E. C. Hayes, Edward A. Baker, Dr. A. B. Jackson, L. R. Mehlinger, Campbell C. Johnson, A. W. Gray, John T. Risher, S. W. Rutherford, J. T. Settle, Charles Hall, A. P. Tureaud, L. M. Hershaw, Herbert C. Akers, Robert L. Bowler, Benjamin L. Gaskins, Charles Robinson, Joseph N. Jones, Whitefield McKinley, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Rev. J. U. King, Rev. J. C. Olden, E. C. Williams, Rev. R A Fairley, Jack Hunter, Leon A. Morrison, J. E. Williams, Roscoe Wilkes, C. W. Banton and George Hall.

A number of friends presented Judge Cobb with flowers. Among them were George E. C. Hayes and Ernest Davis, who were in his law offices; Edward A. Baker, cashier of the Prudential bank; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Powell, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Epsilon chapter of the Boule, the National Benefit Life Insurance company and the directors of the Prudential bank.

The Washington Bar association gave him a copy of "Jones on Evidence." Mortimer M. Harris and J. T. Settle, attorneys, gave him a desk fountain pen.

When his court recessed for lunch, Judge Cobb issued a statement thanking his friends. He said:

Thanks Press

"I want to take this occasion to thank my numerous friends and especially the newspapers for their kind and generous expressions of confidence in my integrity and ability to fill the judgeship in the municipal court of the District of Columbia, to which I was appointed by President Coolidge on Feb. 15, last, and confirmed by the senate on March 17. I would like personally to express my appreciation to each and every one, but, owing to the multiplicity of duties upon me at present, I shall have to use the instrumentality of the newspapers, which I know from past experiences will be only too glad to be the vehicle for the expression of my thanks."

Judge Cobb is filling the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

Coolidge's Valet Dies After Long Service; Major Brooks Had Attended Four Presidents

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Major Arthur Brooks, colored custodian of the White House, who acted as valet to four Presidents and served as messenger to ten Secretaries of War, died here today. He was 66 years old.

Major Brooks took up his duties at the White House with President Taft in 1909, and had been employed there ever since. Although suffering from heart failure, he went to White Pine Camp in the Adirondacks with President Coolidge early this Summer, but was forced to return here July 23 after only a short stay. He was widely known among public men.

Major Brooks was a bonded official, as custodian of the White House, and was responsible for practically all the property there. He directed the care of the President's personal wardrobe and advised more than one President, it is said, in matters of personal attire.

The valet was prominently identified with various activities of his race. He formerly commanded the First Separate Battalian of the District of Columbia National Guard, and while on the active list attained the rank of Major. On retirement he was raised to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Brooks's devotion to his duties was shown in an incident that occurred a short time before his death. In a moment of consciousness, as he was approaching the end, he asked members of his family to summon some one from the White House so that he could reveal the combination to the silver vaults of which he had charge.

Although in intimate contact with Presidents and their families, Major Brooks always refrained from any comment on happenings at the White House and could not be persuaded to give even the most trivial information concerning an occupant of the Executive Mansion.

Major Brooks was born in Port Royal, Va., and when a young man came to Washington to accept an appointment in the War Department. He acted as chief messenger there during the administrations of Secretaries, McCrary, Ramsey, Lincoln, Endicott, Proctor, Elkins, Lamont, Alger, Root and Taft. He was White House custodian under Presidents Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, two brothers and a grandson.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP).—The death in Washington of Major Arthur Brooks, negro custodian at the White House, was announced here with sorrow today by President Coolidge.

Mr. Coolidge told friends that he regarded Major Brooks as one of the finest men in Washington, and he reiterated to callers today his high opinion of the character of the man. The death of Major Brooks, it was added, was a great loss to the White House.

Commission Bill Up In House Soon

Washington, D. C.— Chairman Graham, of the House Judiciary Committee, will bring up soon the administration committee bill.

The bill endorsed by both President Harding and President Coolidge authorized the commission of five members, three of whom must be colored, to study economic conditions and labor problems among colored people. Commissioners would be paid $5,000 each and hold office for four years.

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SENATE ACTS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

The U. S. Senate sitting in executive session Thursday afternoon declined to reconsider the confirmation of James A. Cobb for the place on the



JAMES A. COBB

Municipal Court bench to which he was appointed by President Coolidge of February 15th.

He was confirmed on March 17, after having been violently opposed by several interests to such an extent as to warrant an investigation by the Department of Justice and public hearings. However, the investigations and hearings resulted in it being said that Mr. Cobb's name had gone before the Senate with higher recommendations than had many names submitted for much higher places.

Upon motion of Senator Pat Harrison on Thursday, March 20, to reconsider the vote, the confirmation was held up. Thursday's action removes this obstruction and the confirmation stands. Just so soon as Mr. Cobb can take the oath of office, he may begin to function.

Judge Cobb is a bachelor. He was born in Arcadia, La., January 26, 1876. He was educated at Straight University and Fisk. He took his bar examination in the District of Columbia in 1901 after a course in law at Howard University where he now occupies a chair as Professor of negotiable instruments and Constitutional law.

He has served as special assistant U. S. Attorney in the office for the District of Columbia and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920.

The municipal court judgeship to which he was appointed pays a salary of $5200 per year. He has been practicing law with offices at 613 F Street, Northwest.

BOARD OF EDUCATION GETS NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. McNeil Succeeds Mrs. Coralie Cook

Race Hating White Also Appointed

Despite his pernicious activities in promoting residential segregation in the Bloomingdale section, Henry Gilligan, a lawyer, was appointed last Tuesday a member of the board of education by the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Alice McNeill was appointed to succeed Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, who has served on the board of education for twelve years, or longer than any other member in its history. Mrs. Cook was the chairman of the personnel committee.

Charles P. Carusi, dean of the National University Law School, was reappointed. He was originally appointed to fill the unexpired term of James T. Lloyd, former president, who resigned.

Gilligan succeeds Ernest C. Greenwood, vice-president of the board, who several months ago advised the judges that he did not desire a re-appointment.

Gilligan is the president of the North Capitol Citizens Association, which has been active in restricting the ownership and occupation of property in



Photo by Scurlock

Mrs. ALICE McNEILL

the Bloomingdale section to white persons. As the result of a meeting of this association in November, 1923, a mob sought to intimidate three colored property owners in this section. This mob on November 6, 1923, visited the homes of William L. Clarkk, 143 U Street, Northwest, Prof. W. W. Woodard, 127 W Street, Northwest, and Lawrence Prince, next to the Woodard home, and delivered an ultimatum ordering them to move out. This trouble in this section was said to have been fostered by Gilligan.

Mrs. McNeill is the wife of Dr. William C. McNeill, of 1423 T Street, Northwest, and has three children attending the public schools. Before her marriage she was a teacher in the Dunbar High School. She was educated in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and in Smith College Northhampton, Mass. She was a teacher in the State Normal School at Cheyney, Pennsylvania and also taught in the Miner Normal School of this city. She is a member of the College Alumnae Club.

The newly appointed board members will attend their first board meeting early in July, when the annual re-organization meeting is held.

FIGHT WON IN FINAL DEBATE

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The senate last Thursday refused to consider its action in confirming the nomination of James A. Cobb to be judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia to succeed the late Judge Robert H. Terrell. The vote against reconsideration was approximately 2 to 1.

Immediately upon the failure of the motion to reconsider Senator Charles S. Deneen, Republican of Illinois, moved that the president be advised immediately of the action of the senate in order that he might sign a commission for Mr. Cobb.

Vote on the motion to reconsider was had in executive session. By a unanimous consent agreement the Senate began consideration of the motion of Senator Pat Harrison that it reconsider its action in confirming Mr. Cobb. It consumed but an hour and 25 minutes.

Senator Harrison spoke in support of his motion. He based his opposition largely on the fact that Mr. Cobb was an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contending that attorneys for radical organizations should not be appointed to judicial positions.

Deneen Hits South

Senator Charles S. Deneen, Republican, of Illinois, chairman of the subcommittee of the judiciary, who thus far led the fight for Mr. Cobb's confirmation, took the floor against Senator Harrison. In oratory, burning with eloquence on the character and standing of the man President Coolidge had selected to succeed Judge Terrell, Senator Deneen completely routed the southerner.

James A. Cobb was nominated on Feb. 15 by President Coolidge to be judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. The senate confirmed him on March 17. Senator Harrison moved a reconsideration on March 17 and the White House returned the nomination to the senate for further action on March 22.

Disposition of the motion to reconsider was the climax of a stubborn fight that has been waged for the place ever since the death of Judge Robert H. Terell, principally between Mr. Cobb and R. R. Horner.

Mr. Cobb was proposed by Emmett J. Scott and William L. Houston. Mr. Horner had the indorsement of the local Republican organization. The department of justice conducted an investigation. The name of Mr. Horner was sent to the White House for appointment.

Urge Appointment

William H. Lewis of Boston and other friends of Mr. Cobb appealed to Senator William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican national committee. Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., was in the city at the time and his aid was solicited. He talked with the president and urged the appointment of Mr. Cobb. As a result the department of justice was ordered to make another investigation and Mr. Cobb was nominated for the place.

Mr. Cobb was born in Arcadia, La., Jan. 26, 1876. He was educated at Straight university, New Orleans, La., and Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. In 1899 he graduated from the Howard university law school. In 1902 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. Nov. 11, 1907, he was appointed a special assistant United States attorney in the District of Columbia and served until Aug. 15, 1915. In this position he prosecuted pure food and naturalization cases. In 1920 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago. He is vice dean and professor of negotiable instruments and constitutional law in the Howard university law school.

CONFIRM COBB OR QUIT

There is such a thing as limited patience. There are circumstances under which patience loses its virtue. Undue delay, and unwarranted side-stepping are just specific types of denial. Even the shrewdest manipulators may expect to see their little trick exposed in due course.

The Pittsburgh Courier thinks the Republican organization has reached the limit of side-stepping, dodging and undue delay,—under the guise of senatorial courtesy extended to the discourteous. We refer to the case of Judge A. Cobb, recently nominated by President Coolidge to a place on the Municipal Court Bench in the District of Columbia. Judge Cobb was confirmed by the Senate, and when the matter was thought closed, we were faced with a request from a Democrat from Mississippi who wanted extended to him some Senatorial Courtesy. He immediately offered a resolution to reconsider the confirmation,—and our good and true Republicans donated the Mississippi gentleman all the courtesy he wanted, and incidently handed the colored Republicans of the whole country an undeserved black eye.

Now what is the situation? Judge Cobb's confirmation is held in abeyance for no other reason under heaven than to appease the phobia of a Senator from Mississippi who is never quite so happy as when he is basking in the limelight of "home popularity" by riding the "Nigger question" in Washington. And he was not alone in the mischief. It is believed by good thinking people that Pat Harrison asked to have the confirmation reconsidered to please certain Negroes of Mississippi who are but plastic tools in the senator's hands. This report has some very good foundation.

But aside from the "courtesy" asked by Senator Harrison, there has been extended a great deal that he did not ask. Why all this delay in bringing the matter again before the Senate for action? Of what proportions is the confirmation of a presidential appointment that it must lie and wait the pleasure of a Democrat who not only never aids the Republican party, but who uses his "courtesy card" to embarrass it, and its loyal supporters? Why so much courtesy to Pat Harrison? Why not a little courtesy to the thirteen millions of colored Americans whose representation is far too low in matters of government and law enforcement. Since we are so afraid of becoming discourteous to Mr. Harrison, why not be exercised somewhat over the feelings of others who cast their vote with industrious regularity for the Republican party? If it is a question of courtesy, how long does the politeness endure? That time will never come, and Judge Cobb will never be confirmed, if our good Senators are going to indulge the spoiled Democrat from Mississippi with over doses of senatorial courtesy.

We want some action on the Cobb appointment. We think the President could take the time to suggest to Senator Pepper, and others now busily engaged in seeking Negro votes at home, the propriety of getting action on some of the matters touching Negro interests. Certainly, the President is due some "courtesy,"—we should say at least the courtesy extended Mr. Harrison. Suppose he ask the dear senators to get action on the Cobb matter. Surely, we deserve that much attention, even if we are busy with Italian debts, French proposals, and economy.

The President ought to know that patience is exhausted more readily when those who wait have so few hopes to be realized. The fewer our demands, the higher the zeal to see them granted, and the greater our impatience. We ask Republicans in the name of decency, either confirm Cobb, or quit handing us the threadworn salve,—commonly called "Sugar-coated Bull!"

NEGRO IN POLITICS---YESTERDAY, TOMORROW; REVOLUTION SURE

(Staff Correspondence for The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Have you ever read the autobiography of Frederick Douglass? Do so, and learn something of what it means to be a definite part of a nation's politics. Frederick Douglass was the great agitator for Negro freedom, and when that day came, he was cordially consulted and counselled with by Abraham Lincoln, and others high in political power. Douglass was a statesman.

Do you know why Senator B. K. Bruce named his son, Roscoe Conkling Bruce? His colleague from Mississippi, [illegible], refused to accompany Bruce to the dais, as he was about to be sworn in. Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York, seeing this discourtesy, jumped to his feet, and offered Bruce his arm, and a son of Bruce was named as a tribute of appreciation.

Young Negroes of America, what do you know of John M. Langston? Study this great man's political career. He was a graduate of Oberlin, and a man among men.

Judson W. Lyons, as Register of the Treasury; John C. Dancy, as Recorder of Deeds; John R. Lynch, as member of Congress, and Auditor of the Navy; and many others of their days, were men of political force and respected.

With the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negroes of America lost their last and most forecful connection with the real forces of national politics.

Johnson had political wisdom, power and contacts. He was sometimes guided by political opportunism, but he played a big league game, and forced consideration from the best. He was more nearly a truly national figure than any one Negro of today.

Take a look over the field of today: Arthur G. Free, present Recorder of Deeds, do you know him? Perhaps not. He is racially loyal, intelligent and wealthy, but makes no bid for national service. There's Perry W. Howard, special assistant U. S. attorney-general, interested in Mississippi politics, Howard, and $6,000 salary. Has real ability but will not direct it unselfishly for the race at large. R. R. Church of Tennessee, ability, wealth and unselfishly interested—he loves power—but his reticence and modesty handicap national growth. Walter L. Cohen, powerful influence in Louisiana, and one of the most astute politicians of America, but seeks no national hand. B. J. Davis, successor of H. L. Johnson in Georgia, is zealous for his race and state, with little national inclination. Isaac Nutter of New Jersey, because of his intelligence and independence, has strong possibilities in national development. E. H. Wright of Chicago, probably the most potent political force in local politics in America, refuses to become interested in the national game.

The 15,000,000 Americans need a voice here in Washington that will be heard from one end of the country to the other, none should, for one moment, doubt. That voice is not manifest. Take, for example, the recent blurtings of Senator Borah and Senator Edward of New Jersey. Is it thought for a moment that these men would go unchallenged in their all too true ridiculing of the 14th and 15th amendments, and the emancipation of the Negro, if we had a national spokesman? Suppose, for example, Senator Adelbert Roberts of Illinois, Negro member of the Senate from Lincoln's state, were in the United States Senate; do you not think the daily press would have some front page stories for a few days? Roberts would, and capably could, answer in kind. But his voice, as a state senator for Illinois, will not reach the nation like the voices from the Senate chamber on Capitol Hill.

But these men give Negro America the facts: These amendments are not enforced, and there is a "gentleman's agreement" that they will not be enforced in the South, just as the 18th amendment is not enforced in certain Northern States like New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and so on. There you are, take it or leave it.

"These facts are true at this time," said one thoughtful citizen to The Associated Negro Press, "but they will not continue true forever. Negroes of America have a strong fighting point with the 18th amendment if they will use it. The South, and the religious people, as well as many of the big manufacturers, are determined that the 18th amendment shall be enforced. Negroes could play a strong hand with the 15th amendment if they would unite for it. Here is where we need national and unselfish leadership. Here is where we need political revolution, rather than evolution."

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Office Holding

D.C.

PERRY W. HOWARD DECLARED ATTACK WAS MADE UPON HIM FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING HIM SHEARED OF HIS PREROGATIVES AS A MEMBER OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Washington D. C., March 18.—The attack upon him last Wednesday in the House was inspired by "lily-white" Republicans for the purpose of having him sheared of his prerogative as a member of the Republican National Committee, Perry W. Howard declared in a statement last Monday.

The attack was made on the floor of the House of Representative Jeff Busby, Democrat, of Mississippi, who introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to transmit to the House the report of two agents of the Department of Justice with reference to the handling of patronage in Mississippi.

Atlanta Independent 3-18-26

Mr. Howard charged that Mr. Busby is simply the tool of "lily-white" Republicans and disappointed office-seekers, and is connected with the Lily Vardaman faction in the Democratic party in Mississippi, which has always believed in riding into office by an appeal to racial prejudice. "I am sure," Mr. Howard said, "that people generally understand that I as National Committeeman would be opposed in the handling of patronage by this element of people, who believe that the only position for a Negro is that of a menial."

Mr. Howard admitted that all matters of Federal patronage in Mississippi are referred to him for a recommendation. This practice is followed by the Republican party in every state which has no Republican Senators so far as he is advised. Mr. Howard explained. His recommendations, he said, are always predicated upon the recommendation of the local county organization of the county in which the office lies, without respect to the race or color of the heads of those county organizations. A majority of these chairmen and secretaries of county organizations, he said, are colored. Mr. Howard also declared that in every instance he requires an affidavit from the person recommended that he or she has paid no consideration to anyone in connection with th eappointment. This is done, he said, for his protection against just such charges as were made by Mr. Busby.

Atlanta Independent 3-20-26

Two investigations into the alleged sale of post offices in Mississippi have been made. The first was made by postal inspectors under the direction of the Postmaster General. The other was made by agents of the Department of Justice. Following the investigation by the Post Office Department, Mr. Howard received a letter from Postmaster General New, under date of January 31, 1925, in which he is advised that "There is no reason as revealed by the report in question why your position as member of the Republican National Committee should be adversely affected, but on the contrary I feel that I should say that the report really does you credit."

Mr. Busby in his remarks charged that Federal patronage in Mississippi was being sold. Besides Mr. Howard, he mentioned the names of Dr. S. D. Redmond, Dr. A. M. Redmond and W. L. Moon of Jackson, Mississippi. He also referred to Eugene P. Booze and his wife, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, of Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Mrs. Booze is the Republican National Committeewoman for Mississippi. Mr. Busby referred to her as "a Negro woman by the name of Booze."

With reference to Mr. Howard, Mr. Busby said:

"As Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, he is the sole arbiter and has the only and last word on Federal appointments in that State, and to him must be submitted under the policy of the Republican party in dispensing patronage, the most trivial appointment as well as the more important. On his approval, and on his approval only, are appointments made by the governmental departments at this time and for many months past."

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The House Judiciary Committee on Tuesday voted unanimously to report adversely the resolution introduced in the House on Wednesday, March 10, by Representative Jeff Busby, Democrat, of Mississippi, calling upon the Attorney General to transmit the report of two agents of the Department of Justice who investigated charges that Federal offices in Mississippi were being sold.

The action of the Judiciary Committee is regarded as an exoneration of Perry W. Howard, National Committeeman for Mississippi, upon whose recommendation all Federal appointments in Mississippi are made.

There have been two investigations into the handling of patronage in Mississippi. The first was made by postal inspectors at the direction of Postmaster General Harry S. New. The second was made by agents of the Department of Justice.

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMS LOCAL LAWYER FOR MUNICIPAL BENCH

The appointment of James A. Cobb by the President to the position of judge on the Municipal Court bench of the District of Columbia was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday afternoon, March 17, within four days after the judiciary committee had unanimously approved of the favorable report of a sub-committe that had conducted hearings on the matter.

Washington Tribune 3-19-26

Senator William M. Butler is credited with having negotiated the appointment ;and his influence as chairman of the National Committee is generally regarded as the pressure that prevailed with the President. Senator Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, as chairman of the judiciary committee manipulated the handling of the subject in committee.

Judge Cobb will assume office just as soon as he is sworn a procedure that requires but little time, and is conducted with brief ceremony.

Mr. Cobb is the second Negro to be appointed to the bench in this city; and he succeeds to the place formerly occupied by the late Judge Robert H. Terrell who served three terms in the office.

James A. Cobb is a bachelor. He was born in Arcadia, Louisiana, in 1876. He was educated at Straight University, New Orleans; Fisk University, Nashville, where he received his LL.B.; and at Howard University, where he took his LL.M., in 1900 and the Ph.B., in 1902. He was admitted to practice in the District in 1901, was for a number of years a special assistant U. S. Attorney, and for many years has been an instructor in the law department of Howard University.

He maintains offices at 609 F Street, Northwest, and has achieved wide distinction as the attorney of record in many of the N. A. A. C. P. cases, the most recent case being the famed Curtis street segregation case before the U. S. Supreme Court. He is a member of the Congregational Church and of the Masonic Order.

The subcommittee held hearings last Friday and Saturday on the nomination of Mr. Cobb. On Friday morning, William L. Houston, William C. Matthews, Benjamin L. Gaskins, Emmett J. Scott, J. T. Settle, Arthur G. Froe, and Ernest Lyons of Baltimore, appeared before the committee in the interest of Mr. Cobb. Two persons appeared against him. They were J. C. Vaughn Todd and Thomas Johnson. Saturday afternoon, Mr. Cobb himself appeared before the committee and made a favorable impression.

The members of the subcommittee were Senators Charles S. Deneen, Republican, of Illinois; Rice W. Means, Republican, of Colorado, and William H. King, Democrat, of Utah.

Atty. Cobb Makes Statement

When interviewed by a Tribune reporter Attorney James A. Cobb stated:

"I am naturally pleased with the honor conferred on me in appointing me Judge of the Municipal Court. I will strive to serve the best interest of the people of the district at all times.

"So numerous have been the number of letters, telegrams and phone messages of congratulations, I wish, through the Tribune to thank my many friends for these expressions."

Senate Reconsiders Cobb Confirmation

The Senate on Thursday reconsidered its action of Wednesday in confirming the nomination of James A. Cobb to be judge of the municipal court. Reconsideration was taken at the request of Senator Harrison, of Mississippi.

JAMES A. COBB CONFIRMED AND RECONSIDERED

Senate Okeys Coolidge Nominee For Judge And Then Takes It Back

ACTION BY REQUEST OF PAT HARRISON

Mississippi Solon Secures Unusual Procedure Thru Courtesy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Afro Bureau—The Senate will reconsider its confirmation of James A. Cobb as judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

By unanimous consent, Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi made the motion to reconsider on last Thursday. Under the rules Senator Harrison might to make the motion, but as a matter of Senatorial courtesy he was given unanimous consent. The rules provide that only a Senator who votes in the majority can move a reconsideration. Senator Harrison was absent when the Senate confirmed Mr. Cobb on Wednesday, March 11.

The action to reconsider is not taken seriously at the Capitol. It is regarded as a gesture for political effect in Mississippi.

Senator Charles S. Deneen, Republican, of Illinois, is leading the fight for Mr. Cobb. He was the chairman of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, which held hearings and favorably reported the nomination to the full committee. The report of Senator Deneen's subcommittee was unanimously approved by the full committee.

No action will be taken on the motion to reconsider until next week.. Senator Harrison is out of the city and will not return until Monday.

HARRISON TELLS WHY HE VOTES AGAINST COBB

Mississippi Senator Says Proposed Judge Fights Segregation

ISSUE MADE PLAIN ON SENATE FLOOR

Harrison Wants Race Separation Law For The District

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking in the Senate last Wednesday, Senator Pat Harrison, (Dem., Miss.) told why he opposed the confirmation of James A. Cobb, for municipal judge in the place of the late Robert H. Terrell.

Senator Harrison utilized the opportunity to urge senators to enact a segregation law in Washington. He said,

"The moving of colored people into white sections destroys values and shifts residential areas.

"New Jersey avenue was once a residential section for white people. Its values were high, its location attractive; but now look at it.

"Colored people moved in and on it; the white people sacrificed and fought elsewhere. As the white people moved further west and further north the colored population one by one followed, and in proportion to the numbers that did follow values declined. This situation continued until the colored residents forced themselves as far as Fourteenth street.

"Some thought that surely the movement would then stop. But no; ambitious ones of the lot dreamed of blocks beyond, and so the favored and prominent and socially inclined among them bought up to Sixteenth Street. At every step values went down, and so today it matters not where you may select to biuld your home or live, it will be but a short time when the stability of prices will be shattered and the property value declined on the invasion of the colored population.

"There must be some consideration given to this question. Poor people, aye, even widows, who possess perhaps nothing but a home have experienced their life savings sacrificed because some of the colored population bought and moved next door to them.

"Restricted areas for the whites and colored make for the stability of values and the common contentment of both. Any other policy, such as we have experienced in Washington, breeds differences between the races and makes not only for the insecurity and instability of property values but estrangements and bad feeling. Why the business people and the residents of the District remain silent I cannot understand.

Cobb

"On the other hand, they endorse for high office men of the colored race who are the prime movers in that invasion, men who appear as lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States to test the validity of restrictive ordinances.

"I have said all I desire, perhaps more than I should have said. But it is out of my system, and I shall at least feel better from it."

ALLEGED TO HAVE SOLD FEDERAL JOBS

Jeff Busby, Democrat, Says Corrupt Practice Has Been Going On For Two Years.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Mar. 18.—Perry W. Howard, familiarly called the "Pat's Perry" of Mississippi, and National Republican Committeeman from that state, is the center of a mammoth political scandal, which threatens to rock the entire nation.

According to charges made on the floor of the House of Representatives by Jeff Busby, Democrat of Mississippi, Perry Howard and his subordinates have been selling Federal patronage in Mississippi to the highest bidder. He claimed further that no Federal appointments in Mississippi are made without the approval of Mr. Howard.

Besides the name of Mr. Howard, Busby mentioned the names of Dr. S. D. Redmond, Dr. A. M. Redmond and W. L. Mhoon of Jackson, Miss. He also referred to Eugene P. Booze and his wife, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, of Mound Bayou, Miss. Mrs. Booze, a race woman, is the Republican National Committeewoman for the State.

Busby Attacks Howard

"It little concerns me what branch or wing of the Republican party in my State has the upper hand of things," declared Busby in the midst of his attack on Howard.

"It makes no difference whatever to me. I am not advocating the cause of any of them. I am advocating the cause of the honor of Mississippi and of upright Mississippians. I am advocating the cause of government without corruption, of national honor, untinged by the putrid practices of a gang of low, mercenary characters permitted to gain and remain in power, and to convert their Nation's honor and their party's integrity into shame and disgrace for profit."

Sold to Highest Bidder

Mr. Busby charged that Federal patronage is being publicly sold to the highest bidder. He said in part:

It has been publicly charged that Federal patronage is sold to the highest bidder in Mississippi by Perry W. Howard and his subordinates. No Federal appointments in Mississippi are made without the approval of Perry W. Howard.

The Department of Justice, through F. J. Blake and T. M. Daniel, made a full investigation in the early part of 1925 of the charges against Perry W. Howard of patronage selling in Mississippi and their report with full evidence to sustain it having been filed with the Department of Justice about May, 1925, and the Attorney General having failed or refused to take any action on this report, or to make public the report and the evidence to sustain it, I have introduced the following resolution in an effort to get the matter opened up, the truth revealed, and the situation before us so that we can take such action as js proper when the report is before us.

Resolved, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to this House for its information and guidance in such action as it deems necessary to be taken, the report of F. J. Blake and T. M. Daniel on the Mississippi patronage abuses charge and all evidence filed therewith relating to Perry W. Howard.

I have hesitated about calling attention on the floor of the House to this situation because I had hoped that it might get better, or that some action might be taken by the administration to remedy it. I must confess that that hope has been entirely shattered, and instead of conditions getting better, they have grown constantly worse, and no relief has been promised by official action.

Mississippi Corrupt

In almost every other Southern State, as well as in Mississippi, an open charge has been made that the individuals representing the Republican organization in those States, if the Republican party could be said to have real organizations in some of them, headed by the Republican national committeeman and the Republican State chairman, have been making sales of the Federal patronage of any and every kind to the highest bidders. These charges have become so open, continuous, and notorious, I take it that no one connected with the political affairs of the country is ignorant of them or doubts the truthfulness of these charges or doubts that they are founded on fact.

In my particular State—Mississippi—so corrupt, open, and notorious has been the practice of barter and sale of Federal positions from the humblest place of postmaster or rural letter carrier to the most important appointive Federal positions in the State, that self-respecting, decent citizens shudder to think of the humiliation into which the State has been dragged by those who would debauch the reputation of their country and sell its good name in order that they might be personally enriched by the sale of Federal patronage. These individuals are the representatives of the Republican party in Mississippi and are so recognized and accredited by the national Republican organization.

Headed by Perry Howard

The Republican party in Mississippi is headed by a Negro by the name of Perry W. Howard, who is the Republican national committeeman for that State, he having achieved that distinction in June, 1924. A negro woman by the name of Booze, of Mound Bayou, Miss., is the Republican national committeewoman. S. D. Redmond, a half brother of Perry W. Howard; A. M. Redmond, another half brother of Perry W. Howard, and W. L. Mhoon, a law partner of Perry W. Howard, all high in the councils of the Republican organization in Mississippi, hold the chief places in directing the welfare of that party as well as being the exclusive body through which Federal patronage is dispensed.

Perry W. Howard is located here in Washington. He has been given an appointment in the Department of Justice as a special assistant to the Attorney General, a position paying $5,000 per annum. As Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, he is the sole arbiter and has the only and last word on Federal appointments in that State, and to him must be submitted, under the policy of the Republican party in dispensing patronage, the most trivial appointment as well as the more important. On his approval, and on his approval only, are appointments made by the governmental departments at this time and for many months past.

Mississippi, I am informed, has been thoroughly organized by the Redmonds, half brothers of Perry W. Howard, the Boozes, including E. P. Booze and wife mentioned heretofore; Mhoon, law partner of Perry W. Howard, and some other like characters, into an organization so constructed as to most carefully and advantageously make sale of Federal patronage. I am sure that is true regarding my district, and I understand it is true regarding the other congressional districts as well. * * *

Asked $1,500 for Job

In the latter part of 1924 it became apparent that the United States marshal for the Northern district of Mississippi would resign; in fact, if I remember correctly, he stated through the press that he expected to resign from that position, the resignation to become effective October 1, 1924. This would create a vacancy in one of the most important Federal positions in Mississippi to which appointments are made. Immediately S. D. Redmond and A. M. Redmond, half brothers of Perry W. Howard, got in touch with some of the leading Repub-

Florida

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NEGRO WHO RAN FOR PRESIDENT DIES

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 5.—The passing of Hon. George E. Taylor removes one of the foremost and most patriotic Negroes in the field of journalism. He was the only Negro who has ever run for president of the United States. Mr. Taylor was found dead in his home on Duval street, where he has lived for the past several years following his removal from his farm near Green Cove Springs. The funeral was largely attended by citizens of all walks of life and the passing of the dapper old man was mourned by persons far and wide, who were aware of his inestimable qualities and race pride.

George E. Taylor never compromised the principles he believed in. He was fearless in the face of many odds. And yet, he maintained a chivalrous courtesy at all times to friend and foe alike. His cultured manner, his painstaking and scrupulous care with which he met and greeted everybody endeared him to the common people.

Mr. Taylor was born in Iowa, where he lived and received his training as a journalist. Here also he entered politics, gaining much prominence while still a young man in both the state and the national republican conventions. In fact, it was soon manifest that he would become a leader in politics. In 1904 in Virginia he was nominated by the national liberty party as its candidate for president. While the campaign did not succeed it received the approbation and consideration of some of the foremost Americans.

Since he has been in Florida he was connected with the Negro page of that publication and later was editor of the Florida Sentinel, being succeeded in 1923 by the present editor, Lemuel D. Bolton.

The body was borne through the country to Green Cove Springs and laid to rest amid the surroundings which he loved so well. He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Marie Taylor, now of Orlando.

Negro Who Ran for President Dies

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 8.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—The passing of Hon. George E. Taylor removes one of the foremost and most patriotic Negroes in the field of journalism. He was the only Negro who has ever run for president of the United States. Mr. Taylor was found dead in his home on Duval street where he lived for the past several years following his removal from his farm near Green Cove Springs. The funeral was largely attended by citizens of all walks of life and the passing of the dapper old man was mourned by persons far and wide, who were aware of his inestimable qualities and race pride.

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France

The Williamses Arrive at the French Capital

Paris, France, July 9.—Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams of Chicago have engaged a suite of rooms at the fashionable Hotel Terminal and have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Yerby, wife of U. S. Consul Yerby, [illegible] West Africa, but now stationed at Rochelle, France, and their daughter Louise, who has been attending a private school in Rochelle during the past year.

The Williamses plan to visit the battlefields of France and Belgium and to make an extensove tour of Germany. They will return to America in the early fall, accompanied by Miss Williams. They sailed from New York aboard the Majestic in May and landed in Southampton, England, where they communicated with the Defender, thanking the staff for a radiogram which they received in mid-ocean. The Defender is accompanying them on their tour of the Old World.

Defender
7-10-26
Chicago

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Office Holding

Georgia.

GEORGIA NAMES BEN DAVIS IN 7 HR. SESSION

State Body Reelects Republican National Committeeman

STEAM ROLLER IS VERY WELL GREASED

Two Injunctions And Wrangling Fail To Halt Progress

ATLANTA, GA.—Benjamin Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, was relected Republican national committeeman Saturday of last week 4-17-26

It took a seven hour session of the Republican State Central Committee to do it, but in the ned, Davis emerged triumphant and was re-elected by unanimous vote.

He had been previously filling out the unexpired term of the late Henry Lincoln Johnson.

Opposing forces headed by state chairman, Dr. Y. W. Gilliam, white, fell before the Davis steam roller after failing to secure control by securing two injunctions in local courts.

The first injunction restrained the Davis faction from using funds of the party to meet the expenses of the convention which sat in Fulton County court house. The Davis faction blocked this by using their own funds.

As the delegates were preparing to enter the convention room the opposing faction secured a second injunction restraining the convention from recognizing the temporary roll as prepared by the State Central Committee the day before.

This would have permitted the large group of insurgents and rabble to vote.

While the delegates waited, the Davis faction secured a modification of this order and the temporary roll was recognized.

After several hours delay in which all but the regularly elected delegates were put out, the convention proceeded harmoniously.

Gilliam was ousted as chairman and Roscoe Pickett, white, elected to succeed him. A. S. Anderson was named to succeed W. R. Tucker, anti-Davis man as vice chairman. Davis himself was reelected secretary.

Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeeman, made an address and was given a rising vote of thanks.

The convention passed a resolution endorsing Coolidge and Senator Wm. M. Butler. National Republican Committee was urged by resolution to recognize Davis as the official Georgia committeeman at an early date.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian Herald

APR 4 1926

Ben J. Davis Is National Committeeman

ATLANTA, Ga.— (AP) —Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro lawyer, was re-elected republican national committeeman from Georgia at a state convention held here Saturday which was featured by a court injunction and considerable internal disagreement.

A state central committee was perfected with Roscoe Picket of Jasper, chairman; A. S. Anderson, Millen, vice chairman; Ben J. Davis, secretary, and J. W Martin, Atlanta, treasurer.

Picket succeeds Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Copper Hill, the retiring chairman, who was enjoined from calling the convention to order Saturday and whose refusal under that condition to act as presiding officer resulted in a parliamentary tangle from which the convention extricated itself with difficulty.

DAVIS, NEGRO G.O.P. HEAD, UNDER FIRE

BY SAM W. SMALL,
Special Staff Correspondent.

Washington, December 9.—(Special.)—Senator William J. Harris today introduced a resolution in the senate calling for investigation of the activities of the national committeeman of the republican party in Georgia as regards the alleged barter of federal offices or of influence in respect to appointments to such offices in Georgia.

Constitution

A special committee of three senators would be appointed and authorized to hold hearings, subpoenae witnesses, books, papers and documents and otherwise conduct such investigation. The report of the committee would be made at the beginning of the first regular session of the seventieth congress. 12-10-26

Ben Davis, Atlanta negro, holds the office of republican national committeeman in Georgia, and numerous reports and protests have come to Senator Harris alleging sale of office or influence. The senator declared today that the situation now existing, that of permitting the negro to control appointments, is humiliating to Georgia and a sad reflection upon the republican party.

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General.

Office Holding

NEWS

Tarentum Pa

DEC 2 / 1926

NEGRO PROGRESS

Even though it may not be generally recognized, the Negro race is making definite progress every day. This is attested by the fact that two of the race were elected to the legislature this year in Nebraska, five in Illinois, one in California and two in Missouri. Just the other day a colored boy was designated to take the West Point entrance examination.

The race that was in slavery only a little more than 60 years ago is winning its own way. It has demonstrated that it is able to take care of itself, aided by the sympathy and understanding of the white race.

The progress that has been made by the colored race since the close of the Civil War is little short of marvelous. Probably no other people ever accomplished to much in so short a space of time.

Political – 1926

Liberia

Office Holding

MORE PAY FOR CONSUL TO LIBERIA

Transmits To Congress Recommendation For Increase Of Salary of Rev. S. Porter Hood From $5000 to $10000

PRESIDENT THINKS RAISE NECESSARY

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Jan 8—President Coolidge on last Monday transmitted to Congress a report by the Acting Secretary of State recommending legislation authorizing an increase in the salary of the minister resident and consul general to Liberia from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. In his communication accompanying the report the President stated that he was in full accord with the reasons advanced by the Acting Secretary of State why the increase should be allowed and strongly urged upon the Congress the enactment of legislation authorizing it. The report was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House.

The Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, of New Jersey, is the minister resident and consul general to Liberia.

HOOD'S RETURN DUE TO ILLNESS –STATE DEPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Illness is the only reason for the return to this country of Solomon Porter Hood, minister resident and consul general to Monrovia, Liberia, according to the State Department.

Newspaper reports had it that Dr. Hood was returning because of his failure to put through the United States program in Liberia, which involved the $100,000,00 investment of the Firestone Rubber Company. The proposals regarding the Firestone investment were rejected by the Liberian legislature at its December meeting.

The State Department denied these charges. Officials of the State Department explained Tuesday that Mr. Hood was ill and has been for several months, and he returned to the United States at his own request. The nature of his illness was not known at the State Department, but officials said that their reports were that he had fainted in Monrovia on several occasions.

Mr. Hood is still in New York. He is expected here within a week to confer with State Department officials.

The question of a successor to Mr. Hood has not come up, inasmuch as he has not resigned, it was said. His term is indefinite.

Reid Page Clark (white) was assigned as charge-de-affaires at Monrovia, Liberia, State Department officials said, because he knows more about Liberia than any other man in the foreign service.

Clifton R. Wharton, who is the secretary of the legation at Monrovia, Liberia, was not put in charge of affairs because he is only a third secretary, it was said, and has not had enough experience to be in charge. He has been in the diplomatic service less than a year, State Department officials said, and could not be very well put in charge

MINISTER HOOD STILL HERE ON LEAVE

Solomon Porter Hood, minister to Liberia, is still on leave. That is the only reason the State Department would give for his protracted stay in this country.

When Minister Hood first returned to the United States from Liberia, illness was assigned as the reason for his return. The report has since become current that he is involved in financial difficulties.

The State Department has no knowledge of any financial difficulties in which he may be involved, officials declared Monday. Such matters would be purely personal, it was said, and the State Department would not be interested in them.

Meanwhile there is pending legislation to increase the salary of the minster to Liberia from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. The enactment of this legislation has been urged by President Coolidge.

In the report of the then acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, it was stated that "with the cost of living at Monrovia for a foreigner being even higher than it is in the United States, it is impossible for the American minister, unless he be a man of large means, to meet the requirements of diplomatic life and his family necessities on the small salary now granted to the post."

The State Department does not know when Mr. Hood intends to return to his post in Liberia.

REV. HOOD'S "QUIT-SLIP" ACCEPTED

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER
(Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The resignation of the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood as United States minister to Liberia has been accepted, the State Department announced today. A successor has not yet been chosen.

Ill health is given as the cause for the resignation of Mr. Hood. Prior to returning to the United States he is said to have had several fainting spells in Monrovia. Inadequate salary is also ascribed as a cause by those who knew living conditions in the Liberian capital.

The salary of the United States minister to Liberia is only $5,000 a year, which is $5,000 less than is paid to any other minister of the United States. A bill to increase it to $10,000 a year failed to be passed in the last session of Congress.

According to Joseph C. Grew, acting secretary of state, "with the cost of living at Monrovia for a foreigner being even higher than it is in the United States, it is impossible for the American minister, unless he is a man of large means, to meet the requirements of diplomatic life and his family necessities on the salary now granted to the post."

The Rev. Solomon Porter Hood was appointed the United States minister to Liberia on October 26, 1921, by the late President Warren G. Harding. Shortly after his confirmation by the Senate he left for

(Continued from Page 1)

Monrovia, where he assumed his duties. In January last he was given an indefinite leave of absence on account of ill health. Reid Page-Clark, white, was sent from the State Department to Monrovia as charge de affaires. Clifton R. Wharton, the secretary of the legation, could not be put in charge, the State Department said, because he was only a third class secretary and was lacking in experience. Mr. Hood returned to the United States in last February.

LIBERIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11—(A. N. P.)—Solomon Porter Hood, Minister to Liberia, has resigned. Mr. Hood who an appointee of the late President Harding prior to assuming the position was a minister in New Jersey and prominent in A. M. E. circles.

Rumors to the effect that Mr. Hood would resign have been current for sometime. His sudden return home which was explained only by statement to the effect that he was ill was followed by a prolonging of his stay beyond the ordinary terms of a leave of absence. Reid-Page Clark, a white attache of the U. S. Dept. of State is now in charge of affairs in Liberia. Some apprehension has been expressed by Colored leaders that the position might go permanently to a white man particularly since the one Loan of $5,000,000 is nearly confirmed, raising Liberia as it will to a new degree of commercial importance. A bill was introduced in the last session of Congress to raise the salary to 10,000 per year.

Recently Rev. Hood has been travelling about the county in the missionary campaign being waged by his church, for African work under the direction of Dr. Coit and in company with Bishops Brooks and Gregg.

The State Department is said to have been unusually considerate in their treatment of Dr. Hood.

OUR DIPLOMATIC UGLY DUCKLING

We were reminded last week by our Washington correspondent, who wrote of the resignation of Rev. Solomon Porter Hood as United States Minister to Liberia, that the position alone among our ministries to foreign capitals, pays only $5,000 a year, while all the others pay twice as much, the last session of Congress having failed to pass a bill increasing the salary to $10,000. Thus, the Liberian post is the ugly duckling of our diplomatic service, particularly in the opinion of the nestors who preside so efficiently and loquaciously over the destinies of our nation.

It does not matter that Latvia, Albania, Costa Rica and Panama have both smaller areas and populations, or that the populations—though not the areas—of Nicaragua, Honduras, Paraguay and Uraguay are less than that of Liberia. These facts are as nothing to the master minds at the capital, who, along with the newspaper cartoonists, Ku Kluxers and vaudeville artists, furnish comic relief for the dear American public.

Liberia, as you doubtlessly suspect, is the ugly duckling of diplomatic posts because she is populated and ruled by black people, and the American minister is usually some faithful black retainer of the G. O. P. Thus, in accordance with the "Jim-Crow" principles, upon which this nation seems to be conducted, Liberia is a Jim-Crow post, reserved for Negroes of some prominence as a sop to the black voters.

One can understand now why the salary for this post has never been raised. With the spectacle fresh in its mind of enlightened Negro politicians struggling fiercely for $5,000 crumbs of patronage at the steps of the White House after each Presidential election, it is no wonder that Congress has not seen fit to place the Monrovian post on a par with others. Why pay $10,000 to men who are willing to do anything for $5,000? Who will, indeed, beg for the job?

Unquestionably, the future will be rosier for the diplomatic ugly duckling. Congress and the G. O. P. will surely do the bidding of these black politicians because they are aware of the enormous black vote these politicians control. At least these black politicians **claim** they control this huge vote, and certainly they get a quadrennial entree to the campaign pork barrel in confirmation of Republican faith in their veracity. Now that we have broadcast this discrepancy in salary to the erudite Negro politicians, we feel certain that they will call it to the attention of the powers that be and get favorable action.

Seriously, however, we do not especially advocate the appointment of a Negro to the post in Liberia, no matter what the salary may be. There is no reason why a Negro should be appointed to this particular post. Indeed, color of the skin should have nothing to do with it. Otherwise, all our diplomatic and consular representatives in Abyssinia, Egypt, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and other nations of Negroid compostion, should be Aframericans, if we pursued the logic of the situation. We believe appointment to these posts should be based on experience and mental capacity. Color of skin should have as little to do with it as size of feet, length of skull or abdominal rotundity.

What we advocate and advise Aframericans strenuously to fight for at all times, in season and out, is the abolition of the "Jim-Crow" system in the diplomatic and consular services; a system that reserves two or three posts in outlying and undesirable places to Negro citizens as a sop to Negro voters. We must insist that Negroes be admitted to the diplomatic school in Washington and be given assignments along with other graduates.

When Liberia ceases to be a "Jim-Crow" post and becomes an American diplomatic post, it will no longer be an ugly duckling.

J. GRAY LUCAS IS GRADUATION ORATOR

Attorney J. Gray Lucas of 3456 Indiana Ave., one of Chicago's most widely known barristers, returned to this city this week from a brief stay at Pine Bluff, Ark., where he was the commencement day orator at the 51st graduation exercises of the A. M. and N. school, a branch of the University of Arkansas. Mr. Lucas, who is a former commissioner for the United States circuit court and a former assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago, was cordially welcomed as one of the most distinguished alumni of the school. He was at one time a representative in the state legislature.

The exercises which took place in Corbin hall on the school campus, were shared in by graduates straight from the junior college, 20 from the high school and three from the trades and industries. The commencement marked the graduation of the first junior college class that has ever left the institution. Mr. Lucas, who is a graduate also of the Boston university law school, is an outstanding product of the old college department of the A. M. and N. school. The department was later allowed to decline, but under an ususually capable administration, headed by Prof. R. E. Malone, the tone of the entire school has been raised and a junior college course has been placed on a firm foundation. The school has now an enrollment of 400 students, which represents an increase of 25 over last year and of 50 over the year before. The institution is now being recognized as one of the best of its kind in the South.

A program of expansion is now going on in which the officials of the school are expecting state aid to the extent of $200,000. In addition, the general education board has promised $200,000. The school now holds property valued at $100,000 which it proposes to sell, so that a half million development scheme may soon be under way. With this ample sum at its disposal the institution will be built to a plane which will make it without a peer in the state.

NATIONAL POLITICAL HORIZON

Chicago Negroes on Tuesday, April 6, under the leadership of Edawrd H. Wright, Negro member of the State Commerce Commission and committeeman of the Second Ward, nominated a state senator, four representatives, a county commissioner, and three senatorial committeemen.

The Senate nomination went to Adelbert H. Roberts, who was elected two years ago, the first Negro to serve in the Illinois legislature.

Spirited fighting was done in the races for the lower house of the Assembly. In the First District, Jacob Tipper, publisher of the Chicago Enterprise, and Richard E. Westbrook, an attorney, resident consul for Liberia, and one time assistant state's attorney, threw their hats in the ring against Sheadrach B. Turner and Charles Griffin, incumbents. Turner and Griffin were nominated by startling pluralities. In the Third District, powerful Oscar DePriest's candidate for the Legislature, William King, was badly defeated, the two successful nominees being George Kersey, father of the monument bill for the Eight Illinois Infantry, and committeeman of the Third Ward and Ward B. Douglass, a Deneen incumbent, all Negroes.

P. W. Chavers, advertised as the founder of the Douglass National Bank, made little progress in his campaign against Congressman Martin B. Madden, polling only some 2000 votes. Madden was not even forced to leave Washington. There are many Negroes in the district who want a colored congressman, but they are not yet ready to turn their backs on Madden who has been so valuable to them.

Col. Frank L. Smith defeated Senator William B. McKinley for the nomination for the United States Senate, despite a vigorous fight in which Walter Cohen, of Louisiana, Col. Patton, of Mississippi and Wayman Wilkerson, of Memphis, and other Southern leaders, went to Chicago to make in behalf of McKinley. Edward H. Wright, colored leader in Chicago, is said to have led the forces for Smith.

SENATOR ROBERTS STAYS ON TICKET

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, April 7.—The Superior Court of Cook County here witnessed an interesting contest last week when Atty. W. G. Anderson, colored, brought a mandamus action against Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, Illinois' first colored senator, and candidate for reelection, in an effort to force him off the ticket. Anderson, who is also a candidate, has already forced Nathan S. Taylor, formerly of Mississippi and aspirant for the same job, off the ticket by showing election officials that 150 of the names signed to the petition were in the same handwriting. He then started action against Senator Roberts on the ground that Roberts also holds a position as municial court clerk and draws two salaries, which is against the statutes. The state senator's job pays $3,500. If Roberts had been dispossessed of his place, Anderson would have been the only candidate on the ticket from the third senatorial district. He is a clever lawyer known as "Habeas Corpus" Anderson and was recently restored to practice after being disbarred. Alderman Anderson and Committeeman Wright used every means to present a favorable case for Roberts.

The court while expressing doubt decided in favor of Roberts. Anderson promptly appealed to the Supreme Court, but it is unlikely the Supreme Court will reach the case before election.

WINS PRIMARY



—Defender Photo.

HON. CHARLES B. TRAVIS

Well-known dealer in real estate of 3333 State St., and a prominent figure in fraternal and political circles, has been kept busy receiving congratulations from a host of friends and well wishers. The long delayed certificates of the winners of local nominations of the Republican primary are being given out by the election board this week. Mr. Travis polled a very large vote in the First, Second, 11th and 13th wards, but it was in the Third ward that his candidacy for state central committeeman made the best showing of any candidate. The decision by the election board proclaims the election of Mr. Travis and sets aside votes cast for the late Francis P. Brady, who died before the primary. Mr. Travis is the first man of our Race ever elected to the post of state central committeeman and his territory is within the confines of Chicago.

CHICAGO NEGROES DO MUCH NOMINATING

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 21. (By The Associated Negro Press)—In one of the most bitterly contested primary elections ever held in the State of Illinois, with the World Court as an issue, and all the ordinary factional patterns torn apart, Chicago Negroes Tuesday under the almost uncontested leadership of Edward H. Wright, member of the state commerce commission and committeeman of the Second Ward, nominated a state senator, four representatives, a county commissioner and three senatorial committeemen.

The Senate nomination went to the present incumbent, Adelbert H. Roberts, who was elected two years ago, the first Negro to ever serve in the Illinois legislature. His nomination was contested by W. G. "Habeas Corpus" Anderson and Nathan S. Taylor. Anderson sought to have Roberts' name stricken from the ballot because he is a clerk in the municipal court, but was unsuccessful. Taylor, two years ago, made the most successful fight ever chalked up against Congressman Martin B. Madden. His vote in this primary was negligible, as was that of Anderson.

Spirited fighting was done in the races for the lower house of the Assembly. In the first district, Jacob Tipper, publisher of the Chicago Enterprise, and Richard E. Westbrooks, a spectacular attorney, resident consul for Liberia, and one time assistant state's attorney, threw their hats in the ring against Sheadrach B. Turner and Charles Griffin, incumbents. Turner and Griffin were nominated by startling pluralities despite the contest waged by the others. In the Third District, the political death knell of the once powerful Oscar DePriest was sounded. His candidate for the legislature, William King, was badly defeated, the two successful nominees being George Kersey, father of the monument bill for the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and committeeman of the Third Ward, and Warren B. Douglas, a Deenen incumbent. Kersey led the ticket, getting more votes than both the others. He supports the faction dominated by Edward Wright.

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More Winners In April Primaries



Honorable Henry S. Goins, who was one of the two men of color to run for county commissioner. He was victorious, polling a vote of 144,443. If elected at the November term, Mr. Goins will be one of the 10 County Commissioners, who control the entire business of the County of Cook.



Honorable Charles A. Griffin, who was also renominated for State Representative with a vote of 6,255, second to Mr. Turner. Mr. Griffin is now completing his 1st term in the legislature of Illinois. Mr. Griffin garners a large support from church and fraternal circles.



Honorable Warren B. Douglas, who was again named along with Mr. Kersey as representative from the third district. He is a young man from Missouri, who has succeeded, as he puts it, in "coming from the faraway fields of Missouri to the legislative halls of Illinois."

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Dr. S. A. WARE of Springfield, Ill., has been appointed by Governor Len Small to a position as specialist on the Social Hygiene department of Public Health of Illinois.

Appointed to M.V.L.



Photo by Woodard.

Dr. George Cleveland Hall, prominent physician, social service worker, and scholar, has recently been appointed to the executive staff of the Municipal Voters' League. His appointment is looked upon as a significant step forward in the fight for cleaner and better politics.

DR. HALL IS GIVEN PLACE ON M. V. L.

Appointment Looked Upon As Signal Tribute To Civic Progress

Among the six new members of the executive committee of the Municipal Voters' League, recently added is Dr. George Cleveland Hall, 3638 South Parkway, prominent physician, of this city, who is closely identified with the national civic and social activities in the interest of colored people throughout the country.

Dr. Hall is a member of the National Urban League, and is president of the Chicago Urban League. He is the first colored man to serve on the executive committee of the Municipal Voters' League, and his election to the position is another indication of the importance of the political power which colored voters in Chicago are wielding.

TWO GET POSTS AS PROBATION OFFICERS

Out of four persons voted on and elected Monday, Feb. 1, judges of the municipal court to the post of adult probation officers, two of the candidates were members of the Race. They were Mrs. Anna T. Owen, 3144 Prairie Ave., prominent in civic circles, and Caswell W. Crews, 4340 Champlain Ave., college professor and formerly with the Illinois industrial commission.



Mrs. Owen

Mrs. Owen and Mr. Crews were sworn in to office Wednesday and will be in Room 1128 of the county building. Mrs. Owens was a volunteer worker for five years in the boys' court. In this capacity the various judges of the municipal court, came to know her and to admire the work she was doing, without any remuneration whatever, in the boys' court. Mrs. Owen is affiliated with the Women's Federated club and the Chrysanthemum Art and Charity club, is past matron of the Order of the Eastern Star and a member of Greater Bethel A. M. E. church.

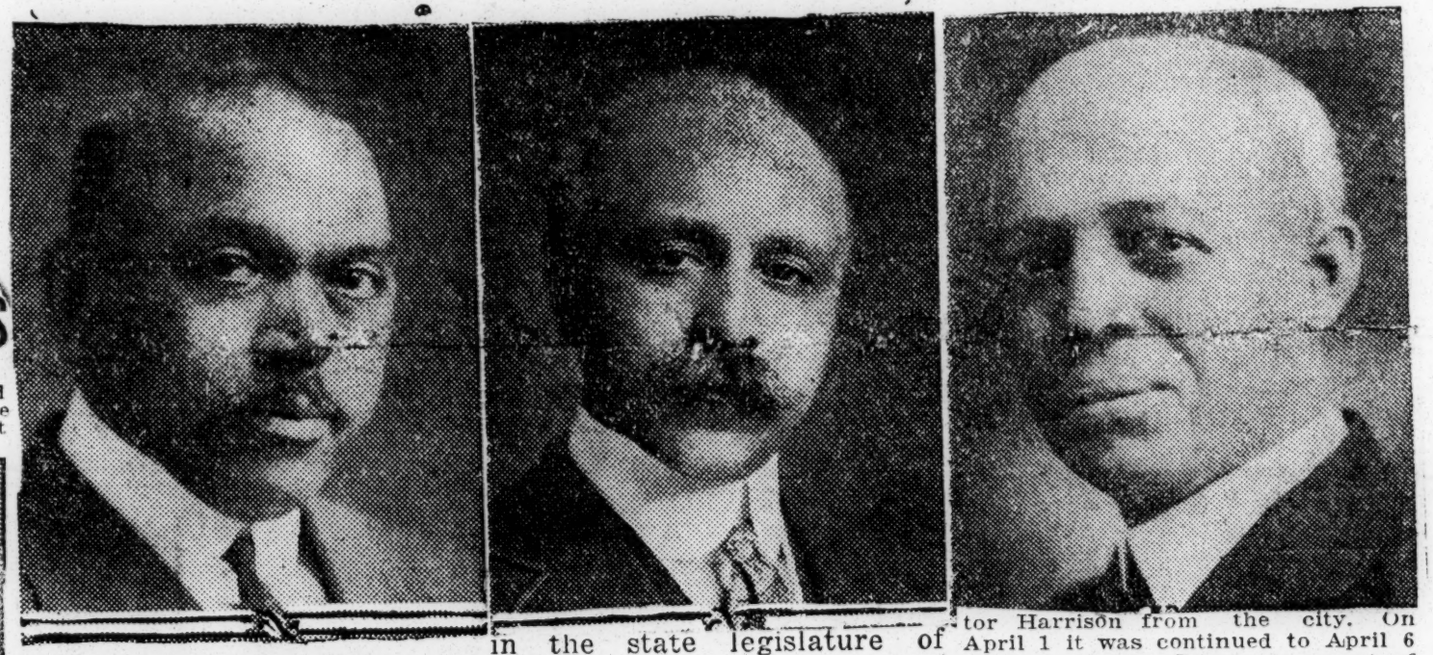


Caswell Crews

Mr. Crews, a well-known Chicagoan, was recommended to the municipal court judges for appointment by the Third Ward Republican club through Alderman R. R. Jackson and George T. Kersey. Mr. Crews is a graduate of Wilberforce university. He did graduate work in social service at Columbia university and the University of Chicago.

During 13 years he was one of the professors at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., Allen university at Columbia, S. C., and Western university at Quindaro, Kan. In 1922 he established Monrovia college in Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, and was its president two years. He is a Mason, an Elk and a member of Quinn Chapel A. M. E church

Winners In The Primary Of April 13



Honorable Sheadrack B. Turner, who was re-nominated from the 1st Senatorial District in the primaries of April 13th. He received 12,873 votes. Mr. Turner has served in the Illinois legislature for many years. He hails from the north end of the ward and is one of the most consistent vote-getters in public office.

Honorable Adelbert H. Roberts, who was the first state senator to be elected in a northern state. He has just completed his first four-year term as state senator and was re-nominated at the recent primaries by an overwhelming majority, receiving almost all of the votes cast. His opponent was W. G. Anderson.

Honorable George T. Kersey, ward committeeman of the Third Ward, who was nominated for State representative from the 3rd Senatorial District running far ahead of the field on a wave of popularity. He received a vote 23,120. Mr. Kersey has previously served in the state legislature of Illinois.

SENATE AGAIN DEFERS ACTION ON JUDGE COBB

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate again on Tuesday deferred action on the motion of Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, to reconsider its confirmation of James A. Cobb to be judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

Senator Charles S. Deneen, who is leading the fight for the confirmation of Mr. Cobb, requested that action be deferred until after the illinois primary on April 13, in order that he and his colleague, Senator William B. McKinley, might be present when the matter is taken up.

The motion to reconsider was on the calendar for action today, but it was necessary for Senator Deneen to return to Chicago before it could be reached. There was no objection to his request.

This is the fourth time that action has been deferred. The motion to reconsider was to be taken up first on March 22, but it continued to March 29 and then to April 1 on account of the absence of Senator Harrison from the city. On April 1 it was continued to April 6 because Senator Deneen was out of the city. His retrun to Chicago Tuesday made it necessary for it to go over until his reutrn.

Chicago Democrats Appoint Race Girl to Municipal Office

CHICAGO, Apr. 8.—(By A. N. P.)—Miss Mila Lewis, 435 East 45th place, was assigned as a clerk in the Board of Local Improvement last week. John J. Sloan, president of the board, made the appointment at the request of Alderman R. R. Jackson.

Many female clerks are holding jobs in the municipal offices of Chicago, but this is the first time in its 22 years of existence a colored girl has been able to secure a place in this department.

The city administration is Democratic.

Nominated For 1st And 3rd District Senatorial Committees



H. K. Barnett



Geo. V. McCoo



Wm. H. Davis



Jas. M. Vance

These young men are the duly elected members of the State Senatorial Committees from the 1st and 3rd districts. Mr. James Madison Vance, is from the 1st Senatorial District, while Messrs. Davis, Barnett and McCoo compose the entire committee of the third district. The Senatorial Committees have the final say as to nominations that are to be made in the respective districts.

NINE COLORED M. ARE NOMINATED IN CHICAGO ON REPUBLICAN TICKET

State Senator, Four Representatives, County Commissioner And Three Senatorial Committeemen

ROBERTS RE-NOMINATED

Hard Fight for Lower House of Assembly Won by Present Incumbents. Political Death Knell of Once Powerful DePriest Sounded

Associated Negro Press

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M. V. LEAGUE IS CHALLENGED BY A L D. JACKSON

Investigation Will Be Pushed, He Says

Following charges in the precampaign report of the Municipal Voters' League that his record was poor and he was unfit for office, Ald. Robert R. Jackson, city councilman from the Third ward, issued an open letter challenging the league to support its reports with proof. He defended his record, and declared that the next meeting of the council judiciary committee he will demand action on the Toman resolution for an investigation of the activities of the league.

Alderman Louis B. Anderson, of the Second ward, was also declared unfit by the report of the league. The Municipal Voters' league has always been known to oppose consistently the colored members of the city council in its precampaign reports.

Letter Defends Record

The open letter the Alderman of the Third ward sent the league is as follows:

June 11, 1926.

Municipal Voters' League,
Gentlemen:

I have just received your report and you make the following statement concerning the Alderman of the 3rd ward.

Robert R. Jackson—Poor Record. Continues to show little interest in the protection of his ward against contaminating influences.

I desire to inform you that Captain James Allman presides over the police district of my ward and he holds the record in the Police Department of Chicago for Cleanliness and Suppression of Vice and Gambling in his District and is one of the strictest police captains in the performance of his duty of all the officers in the Police Department.

In fairnes to the people of the ward I have the honor to represent, I ask you to name or point out in specific terms, the contaminating influences in my ward that I have aided and abetted or as you state, failed to protect my ward against the said influences.

Points to Milk Ordinance

As to my "poor record," I point with pride to the introduction and passage of the Milk Ordinance, acknowledged by the people of Chicago to be one of the best Ordinances passed by the City Council in the past 20 years. I also point with pride to the fact that many cities have copied my Milk Ordinance and passed it and the Health Commissioner of the City of New York has recently issued an order on milk patterned after the same Ordinance.

The Congress of our nation has now pending before it a Milk Bill, the result of the hearing of the Illinois case of Tubercular Cows and in which my Chicago Milk Ordinance was backed up in the hearing in Washington by Dr. Bundesen, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Evans and other distinguished gentlemen.

This may not mean anything to your Organization, but it is highly regarded by the people of the 3rd ward and the people of Chicago as a necessary and constructive piece of legislation.

Every vote I have cast in the present Council has been in the intrest of th popl and I challenge you to show to the contrary.

If you believe in fair play, you will state in specific terms the contaminating influences to which you refer and I will take same up with Hon. Morgan Collins, Supt. of Police, the moment your reply is received.

ROBERT R. JACKSON,
Alderman 3rd Ward.

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NEGRO WARD BOSS DEFIES PROBERS

Reed Becomes RiledWhen Edward H. Wright, Negro, Refuses To Reveal Collections.

BY EARL J. JOHNSON.

Chicago, July 28.—The senate committee investigating expenditures in the Illinois primary delved into Chicago ward politics today, was defied by a negro ward boss, who declared that his word was law among the colored people and ended its session by placing the latest slush figure at $971,595.

Edward H. Wright, negro member of the Illinois commerce commission which regulates public utilities, caused the first disturbance of the inquiry by refusing to tell chairman James A. Reed how much he collected and spent in the second ward to nominate Colonel Frank L. Smith, the republican senatorial candidate and the Crowe-Barrett county ticket.

Reed Is Riled.

Reed was obviously riled by the negro, who lolled back in the witness chair, and tapped on the table top with a large diamond ring on the middle finger of his left hand.

"Well, we'll see later whether you will answer or not," Reed said after Wright had declined to tell the committee anything about the finances of his ward. "Meantime, please try to refresh your memory on these other matters."

Reed had questioned Wright about the work of the commerce commission and whether it had ever given any rate or fare increases to Samuel Insull's public utility companies. Wright couldn't remember and Reed said:

"I rather thought some of these facts might have stuck in your head."

Insull, the man who could not lose, because he gave large sums of money to all the leading candidates in the primary, is to be recalled by the committee tomorrow. Insull's contributions to date total $193,735.17.

Smith Received $125,000.

Colonel Smith, who is chairman of the commerce commission, received more than $125,000 from Insull for his senatorial campaign, but in questioning Wright, Chairman Reed failed to connect this contribution with any decisions of the state commission favoring Insull.

Wright got a big laugh from the spectators when he described his work as a ward boss.

"Did you have meetings at which you asked the people to vote a certain way?" Reed asked.

"I didn't ask them; I told them," Wright said. "They do what I say in the second ward."

Charles B. Barrett, treasurer of the Crowe-Barrett faction of the local republicans, added the first new "slush" figures of the day when he testified that his organization collected and spent $175,000. Not all of this went to the support of Colonel Smith. Some of it was used in campaigning for the county ticket.

Barrett said his group favored Senator William B. McKinley for renomination at first, but had to switch to Smith when McKinley voted against American adherence to the world court. The group already had adopted an America first platform before the world court came up in the senate.

Chicago Tribune
7-29-26

Atlanta Ga.
Constitution
7-29-26

Political - 1926

Indiana.

Office Holding

HUESTON WINS NOMINATION IN BITTER CONTEST

Colored Judge Nominated In Bitter Primary Fight In Gary, Indiana; Beats Fourteen Whites

LEADS ENTIRE TICKET BY DECIDED PLURALITY

Received Appointment From Commissioners As First Negro To Sit On Bench In Steel City

GARY, Ind., May 14.—Tuesday of this week the bitterest primary campaign that the city of Gary, with its ninety thousand people, has ever witnessed ended with the election of Judge W. C. Hueston to succeed himself. Among the officers to be nominated were prosecuting attorney, sheriff, county commissioners, county treasurer and various township officers and four justices of the peace or magistrates.

Calumet township, the township in which the city of Gary is located, has a population of about ninety-five thousand, the bulk of which is in Gary. The hardest battle of the campaign was over the selection of the magistrates for the reason that the Indiana magistrates have jurisdiction in civil cases as well as in felonies, and original jurisdiction in misdemeanors. Wherever there are municipal courts established the magistrate courts are abolished for the reason that they have practically similar jurisdiction in most instances

Keen interest was aroused in the Republican nomination for justices of the peace for the reason that nomination on the Republican ticket is practically election, the Democratic party being weak in Gary. Interest was at fever pitch for the reason that in September, 1924, the county commissioners appointed Judge W. C. Hueston to one of the vacancies in the office of magistrate and the judge was up for nomination to succeed himself. He was opposed by 15 candidates, 14 of them white. It was commonly charged, it is said, that the lone Race opponent was running for the sole purpose of defeating Hueston.

Two years ago when Judge Hueston was a candidate for the legislature the same man ran against him and stated that he was running for the sole purpose of beating Judge Hueston. This made many think that he was attempting to do the same thing this time.

After a very bitter campaign Judge Hueston was nominated at the head of the ticket. He received the highest number of votes, 3,761, being more than a hundred over his nearest opponent. The successful nominees received from 2,900 to 2,700 votes.

ELECTION IN GARY ROUSES BITTER FIGHT

Judge W. C. Hueston to Succeed Himself

Gary, Ind., May 14.—Tuesday of this week the bitterest primary campaign that the city of Gary, with its ninety thousand people, has ever witnessed ended with the election of Judge W. C. Hueston to succeed himself. Among the officers to be nominated were prosecuting attorney, sheriff, county commissioners, county treasurer and various township officers and four justices of the peace or magistrates.

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Two years ago when Judge Hueston was a candidate for the legislature the same man ran against him and stated that he was running for the sole purpose of beating Judge Hueston. This made many think that he was attempting to do the same thing this time.

After a very bitter campaign Judge Hueston was nominated at the head of the ticket. He received the highest number of votes, 3,761, being more than a hundred over his nearest opponent. The successful nominees received from 2,900 to 2,700 votes.

BILL C. HUESTON RE-ELECTED JUDGE IN GARY, INDIANA

Gary, Ind., May 15.—Last Tuesday primary ended in the nomination of Judge Wm. C. Hueston to succeed himself. He was opposed by fifteen candidates fourteen of whom are white. He received the highest number of votes, 3,761, being more than a hundred over his nearest opponent and leading the Republican ticket.

Among the officers nominated at the primary were prosecuting attorney, sheriff, county commissioners, county treasurer, various township officers and four justices of peace or magistrates. Nomination on the Republican ticket is practically election, because the Democratic party is very weak in Gary. Judge W. C. Hueston was appointed magistrate in September, 1924, by the county commissioners to one of the vacancies in the office of magistrate or justice of peace.

NEGRO CANDIDATE WINS NOMINATION OVER 15 ASPIRANTS

Gary, Ind.—With the support of both factions, the anti-klan and the klan forces, Judge W. C. Hueston swept to victory over his fifteen opponents seeking the republican nomination for justice of the peace. The judge was appointed to fill one of the vacancies in the office of magistrate in 1924, and was up for nomination to succeed himself.

Among the judge's opponents was Louis Caldwell, a Negro lawyer; it is claimed he was put on the ticket to split the colored vote and thereby defeat Judge Hueston. In spite of the fact that the attorney had the support of Colonel Roscoe C. Simmons, who was imported from Chicago, to work in his behalf, the plan failed and the attorney was found with the other fourteen who sought and failed. Simmon's support of Attorney Caldwell occasioned much surprise to the citizens of Gary as for a number of years he has been an avowed friend of Judge Hueston.

ROSCOE SIMMONS LOSES AGAIN

His Candidate "Swamped" in Gary Contest for Judge

GARY, IND. (ANP)—With the support of both factions, the anti-klan and the klan forces, Judge W. C. Houston swept to victory over his fifteen opponents seeking the Republican nomination for Justices of the Peace. The Judge was appointed to fill one of the vacancies in the office of Magistrate in 1924 and was up for nomination to succeed himself.

Among the Judge's opponents was Louis Caldwell, a race lawyer; it is claimed he was put on the ticket to split the colored vote and thereby defeat Judge Houston. In spite of the fact that the attorney had the support of Colonel Roscoe C. Simmons, who was imported from Chicago to work in his behalf, the plan failed.

Simmons' support of Attorney Caldwell occasioned much surprise to the citizens of Gary as for a number of years he has been an avowed friend of Judge Houston.

Political-1926
Office Holding
Louisiana

Cohen Enemy Resigns

NEW ORLEANS, La., Mar. 11.—Dr. B. A. Lines has resigned as collector of internal revenue for this district. Dr. Lines was a Lily White Republican and attempted to force Comptroller of the Custom House Walter Cohen, colored, from the regular Republican party. Walter Cohen still retains his position both in the Republican party and custom house, while Dr. Lines is looking for a "job."

FORMER POSTAL EMPLOYEE HERE GETS HIGH POST

New Orleans, La.—News comes to New Orleans of the promotion of Samuel C. Baumann, bookkeeper in charge of payrolls of the Boston Postal District at Boston, for meritorious services rendered the government. Baumann was formerly clerk in the New Orleans post office, being transferred to Boston about 10 years ago. He left many friends and co-workers who wish him well and are glad to know of his success.

The entire payrolls of the clerks, carriers, laborers and substitutes are under the supervision of Baumann, who supervises the distribution to the Boston force amounting to $10,000,000 or more per year. Baumann is also a member of Baker's official staff of supervisory officials, whose duties are to advise the postmaster concerning the different divisions and their proper management. He is held in high esteem both by the clerks carriers, laborers, Postmaster Baker, and United States Senator William M. Butler.

Baumann is the son of ex-Judge James C. Baumann, former U. S. shipping commisisoner of Louisiana, now of Los Angeles, Cal., and a representative citizen of Boston. He is a brother to Dr. A. Baumann, also of Los Angeles, operating a chain of drug stores in that city.

The people of Boston welcomed the information and are proud of Mr. Baumann's promotion at the hands of Senator Butler and Postmaster Baker, to the high position he now occupies, as recognition for valued services and high character. Mr. Baumann is the father of Samuel C. Baumann, Jr., in the drug business at Los Angeles, Mrs. Thyra Johnson of Chicago, Mrs. Clytie M. Clark of Boston, and Miss Antoinette Plough Baumann.

Political - 1926
Office Holding -

Maryland

Atty. Baltimore Made U. S. Asst.

Appointed to Fill Vacancy Made by J. C. Thomas' Resignation

Richard L. Baltimore has been appointed by United States District Attorney Buckner of the Southern district of New York an assistant U. S. attorney. Mr. Baltimore was among the eleven attorneys appointed to the staff last week.

Attorney Baltimore will fill the post vacated by the resignation of James C. Thomas, for many years a specialist in immigration matters. Mr. Thomas, an appointee of William Hayward, was expected to take an active part in the coming habeas corpus battle over Countess Cathcart. Last week's postponement, however, prevented this, as Mr. Thomas's resignation to take up private practice has gone into effect.

Lawyer Baltimore, who is the son of Prof. J. D. Baltimore, retired, of Howard University, was born in Washington in 1879. He attended high school in Washington and graduated from Howard University in the class of 1904. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1905, and to the New York State bar in 1917. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1920.

Mr. Baltimore married a former classmate in high school, who was Miss Emily Lewis, a Washington school teacher, in 1908. They have two children, a boy and girl, both attending high school.

He is an active member of the Masonic, Elks and Pythian lodges and is also connected with several social clubs. He is active in the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District. His law office is at 135 West 135th street.

Baltimore Herald
6-9-26

Baltimore Md.

NEGROES IN CTY EMPLOY

City Comptroller Graham published a report last week showing that 697 Negroes are in the employ of the municipal government In this number is included 520 school teachers, 119 janitors, attendants, clerks, etc., in what he calls the Department of Education, the total in that department being 639, leaving a high total of 58 in the Health and Water Departments of which 6 are health officers in the Health Department, 9 nurses, 2 dentists and 1 social investigator, big total of 18, leaving a grand balance of 40 not connected in any way with the schools or positions which by their very nature would almost necessarily be filled from the group among whom the activities lie and for whom the services are performed.

The record of employment is one of which the city of Baltimore, whether under a Republican or Democratic Administration, should be ashamed, and we do not hold the present administration responsible for it.

The employes in the Colored Schools should not be numbered to make a lamely respectable showing.

They are not employes in the same sense as employes of other departments, because under the separate school system persons of no other groups have a right to be considered for the positions in the Colored Schools.

Leaving out the teachers and other school employees the outstanding gross number of 58 is the colored group's share of the thousands of positons given out by the city, more than one-eighth of whose population is colored.

We are unwilling to believe that the men in control of city affairs knew that such an insignificant number of colored persons held positions in the city government. They know that in proportion to the taxes they pay and to their numbers they are entitled to greater consideration and would not intentially permit such gross unfairness in the distribution of municipal positions.

And now that the figures are placed before them, we believe that the glaring inequality of distribution will be rectified.

Political — 1926

Massachusetts.

Office Holding.

Massachusetts Has State Photographer

BOSTON.—Massachusetts is proud of James E. Reed, expert photographer and photostat operator for the Commonwealth, who engaged in duplicating the collection of 200,000 papers that tell the story of Massachusetts Bay from 1625 down to the beginning of the United States of America.

Last year, Reed, who migrated north from North Carolina in 1878, made 30,000 prints. In one stretch of eighteen hours he turned out, washed, dried, trimmed to size, and assembled 722 prints, which is believed to be the photostatic record of the world.

In 70 seconds Reed can turn out an enlargement of a facsimile of some old letter of John Hancock's, or an exact reproduction of military records or precious manuscripts. The reproductions also partake of coins, medals, wax miniatures, and all sorts of relics. Reed serves under the immediate office of the Secretary of State.

Political - 1926

Office Holding.

Missouri

LAWYER GETS APPOINTMENT IN ST. LOUIS

Has Meteoric Rise to Present Post

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—A meteoric climb in 25 years from a janitor's job to the position of assistant circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis is the remarkable achievement of George B. Jones, attorney, with offices at 5 S. 14th St. He became an assistant to the circuit attorney, Howard Sidener, who made the appointment Monday of last week, with a salary of $3,600 a year.



George B. Jones

Jones is a native of St. Louis. He was left an orphan at the age of 5 years, when he was taken in by a kindly widow, who sent him to public school as long as she could afford to buy clothes for him. Impelled by an ambition to succeed, Jones went to work. He was then [illegible]. As a bootblack he advanced to the job of bootblack, coachman and butler.

In his long struggle for an education Mr. Jones studied at night and acquired a knowledge of law by means of a correspondence course. In 1920 he was admitted to the Missouri Bar.

From a janitor's job at the city hall, Mr. Jones secured a position as deputy clerk in the old Dayton St. police station. When Dayton St. court was abandoned he was transferred as assistant clerk in police court in the Municipal Courts building. The circuit attorney, Sidener, noted the efficient manner in which Jones' work was being done and in January, 1923, when the circuit attorney's office needed a clerk, Jones got the job. A year later he was made a deputy at $2,400 a year.

As deputy Mr. Jones has been in charge of all research work and has shown great adaptability in digging up old cases which were particularly needed for investigation by the circuit attorney. He also frequently represented the circuit attorney in the St. Louis court of appeals.

Mr. Jones' appointment is said to be the highest public position ever attained in St. Louis by an attorney of our Race.

Appointed



KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13.—Dr. William J. Thompkins, a leading surgeon of Kansas City, appointed Assistant Commissioner of Health of Kansas City in the Department of Hygiene and Communicable Diseases. This is the first time that this position has been filled by a member of our group. This position will cover a work of establishing clinics and emergencies throughout the city, including all epidemics, and also the establishment of special clinics for Tubercular patients. Supervision of the health condition of all school children.

In appointing Dr. Thompkins, the Director of Health, Dr. Ernest Cav-iness, said, "I selected the Doctor because of his special fitness for this work, and his outstanding reputation as an Organization and Institutional man. This is the largest field in the health of a great city. The record of Dr. Thompkins in handling the Flu and Smallpox epidemic of 1919 and 1921, is outstanding. His control of the Venereal situation in the protection of the Soldiers of Camp Funston during the war. was ideal."

Colored Woman Appointed County Probation Officer

Mrs. Nannie Stewart of Webster Groves, Mo., has been appointed Probation officer for St. Louis County, and has entered upon the active discharge of her duties.

She is the first woman to be so honored in St. Louis County. It is understood that Mr. Fred Essen recommended Mrs. Stewart for the appointment. She is the wife of Wm. A. Stewart, a prominent citizen of Webster Groves.

Argus 7-23-26 St. Louis Mo.

A RACE PROGRAM

Two Negroes from the City of St. Louis have been elected members of the State Legislature. And while it is true that they are elected to serve their respective districts and all the people of the State, yet somehow, we as a group can't but have a peculiar interest in their election.

Argus 12-31-26 St. Louis Mo.

On Wednesday, January 5, 1927, these two men, Hon. Walthall M. Moore and Att'y. John A. Davis will take their seats in the Fifty-fourth Missouri General Assembly as members of this august law making body. They will want to know if there is any program or legislation in which the colored people are especially interested.

Of course, it is not expected that we will get all that we want. No people, group or cause get all they want, but you will find them all up and doing. working, watching and waiting—doing all they can to help realize their wishes.

One is lost for reason when we see men and women who profess to be interested in their race,who are quick to complain of any mistreatment or condition, but never do one thing, not one single thing to help change these conditions. It is hard to believe that such a few have the intelligence, interest, foresight or a two cent stamp and a little piece of paper to write even one letter. Mr. Moore and Mr. Davis would be pleased to know your wishes. Come out Sunday to the Y. M. C. A. and you will have a chance to speak for yourself and tell your representative what you would like for them to do.

The Chicago Defender 4-10-26 Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Kans.

Political - 1926

Office Holding.

New Jersey

WHITE OFFICER STICKS BY NEGRO APPOINTEE

MAGNOLIA HEIGHTS, N. J. (By A. N. P.)—An echo of the protest at the meeting of Clementon Township committee of Wednesday was heard Thursday night at this place. On Wednesday, Clementon Heights sent a delegation protesting against the appointment of Joseph Moore, a colored man, as constable at the request of Justice-elect George Wilkinson, white. The township rescinded the appointment.

It was announced Thursday night that Wilkinson would be asked to resign from the Magnolia Heights Improvement association, of which he is a trustee. The elected Justice of the peace "beat them to it" by presenting his resignation.

Wilkinson anticipated trouble with his fellow members. Before appearing early at the meeting of the association, he requested the state police headquarters at Magnolia to give him protection. A state trooper accompanied him and stood outside the hall while Wilkinson presented his resignation.

Members of the association, according to reports, had threatened the justice if he insisted that Moore be maintained as his constable.

N. J. VOTERS PROTEST REMOVAL OF OFFICIAL

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 3 — A protest meeting attended by hundreds of colored citizens over the dismissal of Robert S. Hartgrove as counsel for the Hudson County Board of Health, was held in Jersey City, Tuesday. Hartgrove called upon the Negro voters to mobilize their political influence against Mayor Hague.

Differences between the Mayor and Commissioner John Saul is said to be the sole reason for several recent office shakeups in the city government. It originally was believed that this action was a challenge from Mayor Hague to Governor Moore.

Now it is said that the disturbance is merely interdepartmental and the ousting of several of Governor Moore's friends from city offices is not a slap at the Governor but an effort on the part of Mr Saul to assert his own independence in the face of the Mayor.

Roberts Runs For Third Term As Magistrate

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20. (By A. N. P.)—W. H. Roberts, the first colored man to be elected magistrate in this city, has announced that he is a candidate to succeed himself as magistrate in the Third Ward in the primaries to be held in June. Mr. Roberts is now serving his third term.

THE FIRST NEGRO MAYOR OF LAWNSIDE

It was our pleasure to preside at the reception given last Thursday night to the Honorable James Flemming, the first Mayor of Lawnside, New Jersey. It was an historic occasion. The audience room was filled to overflow. Mayor Stone of Barrington, the adjoining borough, came accompanied by his cabinet, and expressed the good will of the citizens of Barrington.

Lawnside is inhabited chiefly by colored people. It is an old settlement considerably over a hundred years of age. It was first called Fair Haven because it was a haven for the escaped slaves in the days of the Underground Railroad. Located only about ten miles from Philadelphia it was easily accessible to slaves who made their way to the City of Brotherly Love. After the Civil War it became known as Snow Hill, and with the later industrial development it took on the name of Lawnside. Only recently has it been set apart as a borough. All the officers we believe, are colored, and have been selected on account of their public interest and efficiency. The president is a leading member of the A. M. E. Church of Lawnside. Other officers are President of Council, John W. Brown; Borough Clerk, Horace Bryant; Treasurer and custodian of school fund, Thomas Rivers; Councilmen George Morris, Charles Cooper, John W. Smith, Douglas Brown and Walter Miller. This is the first time a Negro mayor has been elected in New Jersey or in the East so far as we know. It is a wonderful opportunity. The eyes of all New Jersey are upon this new government. We wish them success. Some of our most substantial citizens live in this suburb, and under the new government others will come. We have a church in Lawnside, Mt. Pisgah, of which Rev. George E. Dickerson is pastor. This church is 118 years old.

We hope to have more to say of Lawnside.

NEWARK [illegible] LEDGER

June 7, 192[illegible]

Moore Picks Lawyer for N. J. Sesqui Post

William B. Brandon, chairman of the Essex County Colored Democratic Committee, has been appointed a member of the New Jersey Sesqui-Centennial Committee by Governor Moore. Mr. Brandon is a lawyer and was a candidate for assembly on two occasions on the Democratic ticket.

Political-1926

Office Holding

New York.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
JUNE 4, 1926

Morton Reappointed

Mayor Walker yesterday re-appointed Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Negro, Harvard graduate, for a term of six years. He has been a commissioner since Jan. 1, 1922, when he was appointed by Mayor Hylan, and is a leader of Negro Democrats. Mr. Morton was an Assistant District Attorney for six years.

OUR EDITORS IN POLITICS.

An Associated Press despatch from Topeka, Kan., announces that Nick Chiles will oppose the renomination of United States Senator Curtis, Republican floor leader, at the August primaries. Chiles who is the editor of the Topeka Plaindealer, a weekly Negro newspaper, filed his declaration of candidacy June 10. Until then Senator Curtis had no other opponent for the party nomination. It looks as if Editor Chiles is emulating the record of Editor Harry C. Smith of the Cleveland Gazette who entered the lists a few years ago as a party candidate for Secretary of State of Ohio, as a means of rebuking the Republican machine for its shortcomings.

Not a few Negro editors have followed the example of Horace Greeley, the famous editor of the New York Tribune, who left his desk to accept a presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. Most of them, however, were as unsuccessful as Greeley in securing a majority of votes to put them in office. A shining exception to this rule was the case of the late P. B. S. Pinchback, who during the Reconstruction era became editor of the Louisianian, which he published in New Orleans and was elected lieutenant governor of Louisiana. But Governor Pinchback was always more of a politician than an editor, so his case does not count.

Notable among the other editors of the race press to seek the suffrages of their fellows at the polls was John Mitchell, Jr., of the Richmond Planet who headed an entire Negro state ticket for Governor of Virginia. This ticket was nominated as a protest against the action of the Lilywhite Republicans in excluding Negro delegates from participation in the State convention. It had the effect of splitting the Republican vote and defeating the sole Republican representative running for Congress to succeed H. C. Slemp, later secretary to President Coolidge. The defeat of Mitchell was followed by the closing of the Mechanics Bank of which he was president, which is now in course of liquidation.

In New York City the editors of the Messenger magazine, Messrs. Owen and Randolph, have at various times been placed on the Socialist ticket as candidates for some state office, but of course that was only a political gesture, although not without significance. In the State of Washington not so many years ago a similar nomination resulted in electing the editor of a Seattle race weekly to the legislature. S. B. Turner, editor of a Chicago weekly, has been elected several times as a member of the Illinois legislature.

While there is every reason to argue that the all around training and intimate contact with human nature that contribute to make a good editor might qualify the same individual for elective office, we are inclined to belief in the old adage that the shoemaker should stick to his last. The opportunity for service afforded the editor who is equal to it surpasses in importance the lesser service he can perform by running in the primaries.

It is necessary for a Negro candidate to oppose Senator Curtis in the Republican primaries, Editor Chiles would be a greater force in supporting such a candidate through his paper than in running himself.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
JUNE 4, 1926

(By Associated Press and Special Services.)

Mayor Walker announced the appointment of Walter F. McCormack as legislative bill drafting commissioner of the Municipal Assembly, at a salary of $10,000, and the reappointment of Ferdinand Morton, leader of the Colored Democracy, as Civil Service Commissioner for six years, at a salary of $7,500. The latter was a Harvard graduate.

Political - 1926

Oklahoma.

Office Holding.

TULSA WOMAN NOMINATED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 1 — At the recent primary elections, Mrs. Ellen Lathon, colored, was nominated Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District. She won over her nearest opponent, a white man 1,720 votes to 1,520 votes.

Mrs. Lathon's husband was at one time a Justice of the Peace. She has never practiced in the law profession herself and is not a graduate of a law school. Her knowledge in the practice was gained through her husband.

WOMAN IS NOMINATED FOR JUDGE: CELEBRATES BL CLEANING HOUSE

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 26. — Mrs. Alice Lathon, first woman in Tulsa to run for justice of the peace, was nominated in the fourth district G. O. P. primaries last week.

She celebrated by staying home with her daughter, a H. S. graduate, cleaning up the house.

Political—1926

Office Holding

Pennsylvania

THE PASSING OF BOB LOGAN

On Monday, January 4th, Martin J. Griffin, the newly-elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward, takes his seat for a 6-year reign, supplanting Robert H. Logan. Ordinarily this is a very routine procedure and one eliciting only a passing comment.

In this particular incident, however, there is [illegible] represented in this exchange of office than what the surface presents. The occasion should bring home to the colored people of Pittsburgh of all ranks and station that progress means going ahead and not gaining something at one time and losing the same the next time. It is indeed a sad commentary on a group able to gain an elective office in 1919 and unable to hold the same in 1925, on account of inside bickerings and an apathetic interest in community welfare and radical interest.

Losing Western Pennsylvania's highest elective office held by a Negro in the past 25 years, is a step backward that should make more than one colored voter in the Fifth Ward hide his face in shame.

In 1919, the Jews and young Irish voters combined their strength with the Negro voters and made Robert H. Logan a favorite over Martin J. Griffin, who at that time was the Aldermanic incumbent. Col. John Elmore, a political leader of the Ward, and George S. Oliver, factional leader, were given credit for maneuvering the deal which split the vote of two white factions and consequently elected Logan.

The victory of Bob Logan was broadcast as one which meant that competent Negroes were being developed, and after being developed were being ushered into office as party representatives, with the sanction of the bosses, and votes of a mixed citizenry. "Bob's record was without a black mark, and no man dared to question his efficiency in anything that he had ever undertook to do," said his boosters. His connection with the city as fireman, in the County Assessor's office, and in other capacities were evidence that the selected man enjoyed unusual qualifications and experience that would serve to acquaint him with many problems that confront an Alderman.

Shortly after he took office, it was reported that Bob was studying law so that he could administer the affairs of his office more intelligently than his white colleagues. For several months later, nothing but good reports about our "colored squire" were to be heard. In fact, it was the consensus of opinion that Bob Logan would rank as a sectional or National leader eventually. But before 1920 had made a full circuit, stories began to reach the public concerning a breach between Bob Logan and the Elected Colored Constable, Otto Simonson. At first, these reports were treated as mere gossip or propaganda manufactured by some aspiring but ignorant politician. But time failed to bridge the gap and the announcement that Simonson was no longer working from Logan's office was the occasion for closer scrunity and reconsidering of the unanimous recommendation extended to Bob Logan.

In the Mayorality fight of 1921, William A. Magee was supported by Max Leslie, and John Douglass by George Oliver. Bob Logan was one of the most aggressive Negroes in the city in singing the praises of Douglass merely because he was the choice of Oliver. It later developed that the only thing that Douglass had in his favor was a contribution of trucks to orphans and an episode in his life that would not stand the truth or falsity that they presented.

The error that had more to do with Logan's downfall than any other act or factor was the manner in which he supported Martin for District Attorney against Samuel H. Gardner; the winner and present incumbent. During this fight, the Fifth Ward organization was a much divided outfit and needed more attention than mere drafting into service at the order of its President. But Bob Logan in his wise way of doing things came out openly and often obnoxiously in support of Martin,—pitting his ideas, ambition and disorganized Fifth Warders against a man who had the endorsement of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and State organization of the Republican party, and the good will of thousands of members of smaller organizations, religious, social and political. This wild act really amounted to leading the Fifth Ward and County voters to "slaughter" so far as expecting favors or recognition from the Grand Old Party and he was gently but firmly reminded of it when he sought the "Harmony" endorsement for re-election.

During the late summer and early fall of last year, "Bob" demonstrated that he would rather be a stubborn loser than a submissive winner, when he was advised by almost every prominent citizen in the Fifth Ward to bargain with Earl Sams and at least eliminate one corner of the triangular fight. But to no avail. There seemed to be a satisfaction in the adopted attitude that no one could appreciate but Alderman Robert H. Logan. Of course the votes that Sams received would not have made Logan a winner, but with Sams working with Logan, and harmony existing in the Colored organization, it is a safe wager that a higher percentage of votes would have been cast by our group; and too, more of the whites would have been attracted.

Ripened politicians say that his chances for re-election were killed before last summer; they say that Bob Logan was [illegible]ged and if there ever w[illegible]re more stubborn than a [illegible] creature was Bob Logan; [illegible]ot be advised, he seemed [illegible]eve that his judgment in all matters was final; he took great pleasure in ignoring the weakest link in his political chain, and on more than one occasion, drove from his office men who work at the polls, and resort to numberless winning tricks that the higher calibre politician dare not risk; that he alternately played politics and the "selective list"—that is, where politics would be the most good to the greatest number of people concerned, he played "class" and vice versa; that he had confidence in only his ability and integrity and was frank in admitting it; that he sought to serve the interests of George Oliver at the expense of his Colored brethren. Whether Bob is all this and some more is for some one else to judge, but politicians, are saying these things—and not behind closed doors either.

One thing is certain. Bob Logan slipped on the stepping stone to a higher climb politically, and if he were the lone sufferer, it would matter little, but every Negro voter in Western Pennsylvania is a sufferer. That includes the professional men, artisans and industrial workers. Imagine the confession of weakness that grips any race loving man, as he upbraids a weaker brother, and is reminded that Jim Malone, a white man, is the boss of the most thickly populated Negro Ward in Western Pennsylvania. 'Tis a sad commentary on the power, influence and intelligence of such notables as Frank R. Stewart, William H. Randolph, the Fowler brothers, Samuel R. Morsell, Drs. Hall, Booze, Turfley and ministers like Dr. Austin of Ebenezer, Rev. Jones, of Central, and Rev. Turpeau of Warren as well as others who are represented as men who are capable of leadership.

Six years from today, we will be permitted to stage a come-back, but let us hope that the egotistic, stubborn and selfish type of Negro will have entirely disappeared.

And the six year interval has been imposed upon us by Bob Logan.

REAPPOINTED



Philadelphia—Charles Fred White reappointed by Governor Pinchot as a member of the State Athletic Commission Monday. Friends of Mr. White say he well deserves the consideration shown him by the Governor.

Mr. White is one of the original members of the Commission and is a lawyer by profession. He is thoroughly conversant with boxing and its history and is one of the best posted men in the country on the sport.

Rhodes Gets Post

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, who returned to the bar last week, was appointed assistant district attorney in the office of the United State's district attorney this week. The appointment is due to Attorney George Pepper who is running for reelection.

Philadelphia Man Appointed Assistant U. S. District Attorney

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Apr. 29. E. Washington Rhoades, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, was appointed Asst. U. S. District Attorney for the Philadelphia district, this week.

This is the first time a race man has ever held this position in the Quaker City.

Philadelphian Is Made Justice of the Peace

East Rockhill, Pa., May 22.—Governor Pinchot last week appointed to the office of justice of the peace for East Rockhill township William Henry Payne, janitor at the Reading School at Pennsylvania, identified with the county organization of this district of his Race, by Republicans high in the ranks of the county organization had recommended the appointment of Roy Bender (white), who resides in the township. Bender is a Democrat.

Payne will serve the unexpired term of the late A. K. Drumbore, which expires Jan. 1, 1928.

MADE INSPECTOR AT SESQUI EXPOSITION

Philadelphia, Pa., June 11.—The only important federal position to be filled by a member of the race on the grounds of the Sesquicentennial exhibition here this summer will be that of Samuel Emmett Wilson of Arcadia, La., who has just been appointed inspector of customs for the exposition. The appointment was made this week by the collector of customs for the city of Philadelphia, under certification of the civil service commission. Mr. Wilson was recommended by the adjutant general's office in the war department at Washington. He was also warmly indorsed by the leading citizens of both races in this city.



S. E. Wilson

Had Mr. Wilson been content to make the South the limit of his ambition, this honor could never have come to him. Prejudice rules the southern states with such an iron hand that a dark skin is a barrier to every worthwhile attainment. It is only by leaving the South and coming into the comparative freedom of the North that members of the Race can enjoy life.

MAY 28 1926

Negro Appointed Assistant

The Philadelphia Record, of April 27, carried a picture of E. Washington Rhodes, a negro member of the Philadelphia bar, who had just been appointed assistant United States district attorney at Philadelphia. Rhodes is a nephew of Rev. J. W. Boykin, well-known pastor of Mt. Moriah Baptist church of Camden, and is the first of his race to occupy such a position. He was appointed upon the recommendation of Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, who in making the appointment said, "I have been for several years urging a practical recognition of the colored people of the city and on this vacancy occurring, took steps to put this idea into effect." It will be recalled that in the Republican primary held in Pennsylvania last Tuesday both Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot were overwhelmingly defeated for United States senator by Congressman Vare.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MAY 6 1926

COLORED LAWYER SWORN IN AS ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

E. Washington Rhodes, colored lawyer and editor, was yesterday sworn in as an Assistant United States District Attorney by George Brodbeck, clerk of the District Court. He succeeds Robert M. Anderson, a former law associate of Senator George Wharton Pepper, who resigned.

Rhodes is a Pepper supporter and was appointed to Anderson's place by Attorney General Sargent on the recommendation of the Senator. The induction ceremonies were witnessed by Councilman W. W. Roper, city chairman of Senator Pepper's campaign committee and by Mr. Anderson, whom he succeeds. Both congratulated Rhodes on h appointment.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
MAY 6, 1926

NEGRO NAMED ATTORNEY

E. W. Rhodes, of Phila., Is First to Get Federal Appointment in Penna.

The first negro to receive a Federal appointment in the State of Pennsylvania, E. Washington Rhodes, of this city, was yesterday sworn in as assistant United States district attorney to succeed Robert M. Anderson, who recently resigned.

The words of the oath were read to the appointee by George Brodbeck, clerk of the United States District Court, in the postoffice building in the presence of the United States District torney George W. Coles, Councilman W. W. Roper, city chairman of the Pepper-Fisher campaign, and of Mr. Anderson, who is the assistant city chairman. Mr. Roper and Mr. Anderson were the first to congratulate the new assistant district attorney, who was appointed on the recommendation of Senator Pepper. Rhodes, who is 30 years old, is a graduate of Lincoln and Temple Universities and was a member of the debating team at the former institution.

Governor Gifford Pinchot Has Made Negro History in Pennsylvania

Breaks Down Color Barriers—Recognizes Ability and Efficiency—Has Three Rare Appointments of Negroes to His Credit

No Governor of Pennsylvania in its whole history has broken the accepted color precedents, made political and human history and given fairer consideration to its citizens, especially those of Negro descent, as has the Hon. Gifford Pinchot since he became Governor by the 1922 election.

He began by making a plain, clear-cut and sincere statement of his attitude towards his fellow citizens of color during his pre-election campaign when he said in substance that he believed in justice and equality before the law and a Roosevelt square deal for every person" regardless of race, creed or color.

After taking office Governor Pinchot showed his appreciation of the support he had received from colored voters of this Commonwealth and proved his estimation of character, ability and efficiency by appointing Mr. Ernest T. Atwell a member of the State Prison Board, a place which had never before been filled by a colored person. He gave Mrs. Maude Coleman of Harrisburg an appointment in the State Welfare Bureau under Dr. Ellen Potter, another precedent.

Then Charles White, of Philadelphia was appointed to the State Athletic (Boxing) Commission at a salary of $5,000.00 per year, the highest salary ever paid by the state or any of its municipalities to any colored person in its history. Furthermore, no color discrimination is allowed in any of the commission's activities. The citizens, white and colored, of the state who know the facts say and feel that the Governor has proven himself great by the manner in which he has backed up Commissioner White in his many contentions for justice and fairness. At the end of his first term Mr. White was reappointed by Governor Pinchot without hesitation and with the comment that "Mr. White has made an excellent Commissioner and I would not think of removing him."

ORGANIZATION STUNNED.

This appointment so stunned the Republican Organization crowd, who have always kept salaries of colored employees below the $2,000. mark and have rarely given them other than menial jobs, that they have never recovered from the shock. Charles B. Hall, President of Philadelphia City Council and chief spouter for the gang, continues to cry out as a result of this shell shock that the state must be "rid of Pinchotism." Hall and his "band of brothers" cannot bear to see a man in commanding political position who believes in the just recognition of colored people. If Governor Pinchot had not set the precedent so high they might have recovered. And upon the death of the late Magistrate Amos Scott, Governor Pinchot, at the suggestion of Commisioner Charles Fred White, refused to listen to the demands of certain white people and appointed a colored man and lawyer, Edward W. Henry, at $4,000 per year, to fill that unexpired term.

ALERT ON RACE RIGHTS.

Whenever it has been brought to the Governor's notice that any injustice is being practiced on account of color in any matter under jurisdiction of his administration, he has always promptly taken a hand and rectified the matter, many times expressing himself publicly to the effect that all citizins of this state shall be treated equally under the law, without regard to color, creed or nationality.

Governor Pinchot's most recent display of his feeling towards the Pennsylvania citizens of color was his attendance at the testimonial "Citizens' Banquet" at Knights of Pythias Hall, 19th and Addison streets, Philadelphia, March 19th, 1926, in honor of Commissioner Charles Fred. White and Magistrate Edward W. Henry, two of his appointees. Never before in the State's history has a governor so honored the colored citizen. The Republican Organization "big fellows" keep always a buffer representative to send out on such occasions with the excuse that "the Mayor is sick," or "the Governor was called out of the state." But, because he is sincere, Governor Pinchot did not hesitate, but said he would be there when Mr. White asked him to come,—and he came —and he enjoyed it—and he talked about how he enjoyed it all the next day, as well as while he sat at the table.

GREETS WHITE'S CHILDREN.

One of the guests present that night remarked afterwards that the most beautiful and impressive thing he saw there was that the first thing Governor Pinchot did upon entering the banquet hall was to stop and greet White's two little children, who sat at a table near the entrance. Upon hearing this Mr. White replied that Governor and Mrs. Pinchot have sent Christmas cards to his two little girls every year for the past three years and that both the Governor and his wife are most affable and democratic, most cordial and sympathetic in their disposition. He has received autographed photographs from both of them and holds them in the highest esteem.

Mr. White is certain that will Clifford Pinchot elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania the cause of equal rights will not suffer as it has suffered at the hands of Senator Pepper and Congressman Vare, who have persistently refused to advocate confirmation of Negro appointees and the passage of the Anti-Lynching bill "If we do not support our proven friends," says Mr. White, "we do not deserve any consideration Governor Pinchot is our friend and believes in the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments as well as the 18th. I am sure that he will be the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania."

Political-1926

Ohio.

Office Holding.

A. LEE BEATY RESIGNS OHIO FEDERAL POST

U. S. Atty. Resumes Private Practice

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 29.—A. Lee Beaty, first assistant United States district attorney, announced this week he had submitted his resignation to District Attorney Haveth E. Mau and that it had been accepted, effective Jan. 31.

Beaty is the first member of the Race to hold the position of assistant United States district attorney in this judicial district. In the large number of cases he has prosecuted since taking office in May, 1922, he obtained convictions in all but one or two. Among the most important of these cases were those against Byron M. Roberts, former federal narcotic inspector, and John C. Wilcox of the United States veterans' bureau.

He also took an active part in the prosecution of the police and dry agents' graft cases, Dr. William Seitz of Portsmouth, Ohio, narcotic charge and Morris Levinson, a Cincinnati merchant, on a charge of having issued a false financial statement to obtain credit.

Beaty stated the reason he is retiring is that he desires to give all of his attention to his private law practice.

District Attorney Haveth E. Mau stated that for the present no successor will be named to take Beaty's place. It is understood there are a number of candidates. The position pays $3,000 a year.

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
JANUARY 9, 1926

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY QUITS

A. Lee Beaty Turns in His Resignation.



A. LEE BEATY

A. Lee Beaty, assistant U. S. district attorney since May, 1922, and the only negro that has held such a position in the Federal Government, announced Saturday that he had submitted his resignation to U. S. District Attorney Haveth E. Mau recently and that it has been accepted by Attorney General John G. Sargent, effective January 31. Beaty stated that he desired to resume his private law practice. He served several terms as a Representative in the Ohio Legislature from Hamilton county.

Lands Good Berth



MISS THEODOSIA SKINNER

Miss Theodosia Skinner, who for the past 6 years has been on the staff of the Cleveland Urban League, has resigned her position as Office Secretary in that organization to accept appointment as stenographer in the Probate Court, New Court House, at a salary of $1800.00 per year.

Miss Skinner recently took the Civil Service examination and ranked very high on the list. Her appointment was due to the splendid record which she made in this examination. Miss Skinner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Skinner, active members of St. John A. M. E. church.

OHIO GIRL NAMED ON HEALTH BOARD OF MILWAUKEE

Miss Wylodine Brewer of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed as nurse on the Milwaukee Health Department. Miss Brewer is a graduate of Radcliffe College and graduate nurse from Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Miss Brewer is the first colored appointee to hold the position in this city. Her appointment was urged by local and national officers of the Urban League.

MRS. HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON ON OHIO INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

Mrs. Henry Lincoln Johnson, of the staff of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, left this week for Ohio cities, where she will make a brief general survey of the state's industrial life and attendant conditions affecting the workers.

Mrs. Johnson will visit industries in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Bellaire, Dayton, Youngstown, Martins Ferry, Middletown, Lima, Xenia, Toledo and the other principal industrial centers of the state.

Shies Hat In Ring



CHESTER K. GILLESPIE

With the close of the period for filing last Friday, Atty. Chester K. Gillespie entered the race for the Republican nomination for state representative from Cuyahoga County. Much interest is being shown in the young attorney's announcement for the legislative seat.

HARRY E. DAVIS AGAIN NOMINATED FOR OHIO LEGISLATURE

Complete returns from the recent primary elections in the State of Ohio show that Harry E. Davis, Representative in the State Legislature and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been renominated, only the Representative out of the sixteen nominated from Cuyahoga County receiving more votes than Mr. Davis. The highest number of votes cast for any of the Cuyahoga County candidates was 17,284 and Mr. Davis stood second in the list with 15,742.

Political – 1926
Office Holding

Rhode Island.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 20, 1925

Names Negro to Rhode Island Board

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—The Rhode Island State Senate received the name of the first negro ever to be appointed to a State Board today when Governor Pothier nominated James M. Stocket Jr. of this city to become a member of the State Returning Board for the term ending Jan. 31, 1931. If the appointment is confirmed Mr. Stocket will succeed Earle Arnold of Scituate. The position pays $750 in years when a general election is held. Stocket has been employed by the board for several years.

IS SEATED ON RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD

Howard U. Graduate Heads State Returning Board. Term Of Office Will Expire In 1931.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—Attorney James M. Stockett, Jr., who was recently named for the State Returning Board by Governor Aram J. Pothier, has been accepted by the Senate and sworn in by Secretary of State Ernest L. Sprague.

Law Graduate of H. U.

James M. Stockett, Jr., is a graduate of Howard University Law School. He read law in the office of the late Mayor P. J. McCarthy. He was one of the four colored men from Rhode Island designated by former Governor R. Livingston Beeckman to enter the Officers' Training Camp at Des Moines, where he acquitted himself creditably, and was commissioned a first lieutenant, serving with Co. K of the famous Buffalo Regiment in France.

An Important Board

The State Returning Board is unique in its working. At one time Rhode Island was the only state with such a body. The Board consits of five members, and employs six to eight clerks every general election. The official count of the votes cast in Rhode Island for State and National officers is made by the Returning Board, which certifies the elections, and issues certificates to those elected to office. From now until his term expires, January 31, 1931, the name of James M. Stockett, Jr., will be affixed to every certificate of election issued to state and national officers in Rhode Island.

The work of the Board is exacting, as usually there are watchers representing every candidate, and often questions as to counts arise, especially in close contests. The Board's count, however, is final, and often overrules counts made on election night by Wardens. For several years Mr. Stockett has been employed by the Board as an expert tabulating machine operator, and is familiar with the work. Atty. William A. Heathman was the first colored person to be employed by the Board as a clerk, and he worked with it for a number of years. The late Miss Mary E. Jackson also served as a clerk with the Board.

St. Louis Argus
12-5-26
St. Louis, Mo.

Political - 1926
Office Holding

Tennessee.

HEADS OF SIX WARDS IN CHATTANOOGA COLORED

New Epoch In Political History of City Begun—Shows That Negro Holds Balance of Power.

The Republican primaries held recently in Chattanooga, Tenn., elected for the first time in the history of that picturesque southern city six Negroes as chairmen of six of its most influential wards. The Seventh ward, in which live and vote many of the most prominent white Republicans in the city, chose as its chairman a man who is undoubtedly the most prominent political figure among us in that city, Dr. W. A. Thompson. Succeeding Frank Day (white), who has held that office for four years, Dr. Thompson was chosen almost unanimously. His election is the first ever conceded to a Negro in that ward. As one of the most influential and substantial citizens of the state, he carries a dignity into office which is seldom if ever equaled. It is also predicted that his election assures the success of the Republican ticket there. The other officers elected in that ward were: Miss Julia Hunter, vice chairman, and D. C. Harper, secretary.

The results of the elections in the other wards choosing Negroes follow: Third ward, Dr. J. B. Hankal, chairman; Fourth ward, Walter C. Robinson, chairman; Seventh ward, Dr. W. A. Thompson, chairman; Eighth ward, Prof. John Williams, chairman; Tenth ward, A. G. King, chairman; Twelfth ward, Sydney Byers, chairman.

In order that plans for the campaign might be perfected the newly elected chairmen met at the office of Dr. Thompson, in the Thompson building, and chose the following officers: Walter C. Robinson, chairman; A. G. King, secretary; Dr. W. A. Thompson, treasurer. In this meeting preparations were made to encourage the registration of all race voters before election day. The general trend toward good citizenship was noted and means devised to make the organization effective in keeping the campaign before the voters.

In seconding the nomination of H. Anderson for chancellor at the Republican convention held in the Hamilton county court house, Dr. Thompson very eloqquently expressed the sentiment of his supporters and called attention to the progress of Republicanism in the state and nation. Of such results we feel justly proud.

Political-1926

Texas.

Office Holding

NEGRO SERVED AS JUSTICE OF PEACE 25 YEARS; PASSES

H. P. King, Willets, La., Concordia Parish, died March 6th, and was funeralized from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. King, 1536 Iberville Street. The remains were taken to Willets, the old family home, where Mr. King had served as justice of the peace for 25 years. He was senior deacon of St. Lukes Baptist Church, president of Morning Star Society, an organization of 500 members. He was a member of the Pythian lodge and leaves a family connection of 124 relatives of which there are three daughters, 21 grand children, 15 great grandchildren to mourn his loss.

REPUBLICAN SITUATION IN TEXAS

(Editor's note: Since writing this editorial, Congressman Wurzbach has opened his campaign for re-nomination, and several republicans plan to seek the party nominations against the Creager candidates in the July primaries.)

With the arrival from Washington, D. C., of Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach at San Antonio, along with his conferences and promise to expose the Creager regime in Texas; and with "Rotten Boss" Creager and his "lily-white" consorts and political allies, composed chiefly of postmasters and other federal office-holders, staging an informal convention at Fort Worth and literally reading our lone republican congressman out of the reputed "grand old party" in this state; with Hon. A. G. Perkins, race attorney of Galveston, sending out a clarion call to arms to the "colored brethren" of the party, it appears as if things will warm up ere long among the republicans and professed republicans in the Lone Star commonwealth.

With the republicans being forced, by state statute, to hold a primary election in Texas this year, an excellent opportunity is afforded those opposed to the Creager-Nolte-Lee dynasty to place a ticket in the field and cast their votes for the nomination of men who believe in and are true to the fundamental principles of genuine republicanism and unadulterated democracy (rule of the people or masses).

The colored voters of Texas have been complaining and protesting because the MacGregor-Creager regime has denied them their inherent and inalienable right to participate in the affairs of the Texas republican party (so-called) for the last eight years; yet, with the primary system in vogue this year, these erstwhile disfranchised colored citizens can wield a powerful influence with their ballots against the Creager nominees, thereby sealing their political doom and consigning them to political perdition.

But this task can not be accomplished unless the forces opposing the Creager-Nolte "gang" are properly organized and directed, with a ticket placed in the field for the July primary in opposition to the "lily-white" candidates.

With such organized opposition and the polling of a large vote against the candidates selected by the house of Creager & Co., the voters have the power within their grasp to rid Texas of this political blight and to effect the restoration of the party to the people.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the large vote cast for Butte, the republican-klan gubernatorial candidate in 1924, has made it obligatory and mandatory upon the republican bosses holding a primary election on Saturday, July 24, 1926, at which time all qualified voters of republican faith and persuasion can march to the polling places and vote a free and untrammeled ballot for their own candidates.

Of course, if those opposed to Creager and his "lily-white" regime do not place a ticket in the field to contest the nomination with his hand-picked and star-chamber selected candidates, then the Creager forces will simply be more deeply entrenched in power and will continue to trample the rights of the partisan electors under their unholy and sacreligious feet.

The Informer would like to see some stubborn, stiff and determined opposition developed within this state against the Creager faction in time to place a strong opposition ticket on the field for the July primary, and to this end this paper suggests a conference, to be held the early part of June, in San Antonio, Dallas or Fort Worth, for this specific purpose.

Since the Creager faction has laid down the gauge of battle in the 14th Congressional District, raising a huge sum of money to defeat Congressman Wurzbach in his aspiration to be renominated by the republicans of his district (which has thrice sent him to the United States congress as the only republican member of the house from Texas, and one of the few from the South), it might be a good political stroke to stage this conference in San Antonio.

Unless such a movement is launched and that presently, very little headway can be made towards ridding Texas of this partisan menace in the July primary.

Moreover, the precinct, county, congressional and state officers who will be nominated and elected this year, will serve during 1928 when delegates are to be selected and elected to the republican national convention, where the president and vice president will be nominated and the party platform promulgated.

If the colored voters of Texas, and other electors who have lost interest in the republican party since it has been converted into an Association of Federal Officeholders under the Creager-Nolte administration, will manifest a little concern and organize their forces to defeat the Creager candidates in the July primary, they will render both themselves, their party, state and society a signal service.

What about a statewide conference of all persons opposed to the Creager-Nolte regime? What about Congressman Wurzbach as the leader for this momentous movement? When and where shall the meeting be held?

Political-1926
Office Holding.

Texas.

VICTORIA DOCTOR GIVEN CITY OFFICE; BRILLIANT CAREER



DR. GEO. M. WILKINS, Victoria, Texas, was appointed assistant city health officer by the city authorities of that municipality, Thursday, March 4, 1926. This office came to him unsolicited. His first duty is to vaccinate 375 school children against smallpox. Dr. Wilkins has worked strenuously and incessantly to attain something worth while in life and has been successful in an unusual way for a man of his age. He is 34 years old, being the youngest son of the late Dr. J. H. Wilkins, formerly of Houston and Galveston, and the nephew of Dr. L. M. Wilkins of Galveston. His father was one of the oldest colored physicians in the state, having graduated at Meharry Medical College in 1880, and also organized the Lone Star Medical Association with a few others in his office at Galveston in 1886.

Dr. G. M. Wilkins went to Victoria about eight years ago and began practicing in a new field. He was practically without funds and walked for six months to visit his patients. Being possessed of great tenacity and will power, he finally secured a horse and buggy, then the following year an automobile and up to present time he has owned seven. About 3½ years ago he opened the first and only Negro drug store in Victoria, the same being known as Citizens' Drug Store, being solely owned and managed by him. He employs from two to three members of his race in the store. The store has just closed the year of 1925 with a tremendous business, the most successful since its opening. The doctor owns several rent houses, all paid for, and has just completed a $5,000 California bungalow, with all modern conveniences, and it is said to be one of the prettiest homes owned by Negroes in the Southwest.

Dr. Wilkins is prominent in church affairs, being secretary of the trustee board of Webster's Chapel M. E. Church and treasurer of local centenary fund. He is the local medical examiner for National Benefit Life Ins. Co., Standard Life Ins. Co., and a great number of the fraternal organizations of the city. He is a 32nd degree Mason and also high priest of Royal Arch Chapter of Victoria and was instrumental in organizing the same. He stands very high in the estimation of both white and colored citizens of Victoria.

Political—1926

West Virginia.

Office Holding

W. Va. Supervisor Is Appointed To National Office

Courant 4-24-26

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Apr 22.- Information was received last wee by W. W. Sanders, state supervisc of Colored schools, that he has bee appointed a member of the commit tee on educational problems in Co ored schools of the National Educa tion Association, with offices i Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the committe is t find points of contact by which th National Education Association may be helpful to this national associa tion of teachers in Colored schools.

FROE LIKELY TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE

The question of continuing Arthur G. Froe, of Welch, W. Va., as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia or appointing a successor to him is still open. The President has not yet reached a decision.

Representative John Phillip Hill, Republican, of Maryland again took up the matter of the appointment of Warner T. Mc Guinn, of Baltimore, Maryland, as recorder of deeds, last Monday with the White House. He was advised that no action has been taken with reference to this position, but he is continuing his efforts.

In urging the appointment of Mr. Mc Guinn, Representative Hill called attention to his unusual qualifications and the desirability of recognizing the civic function of the colored citizens of Maryland.

Others who are seeking the recordership for one of thier constituents include Senator T. Coleman du Pont, Republican of Delaware, who wants the office for Charles Colburn of Wilmington; Senator William B. Mc Kinley, Republican of Illinois, who has presented the name of R. A. Williams of Chicago, and Senator James E. Watson, Republican of Indiana, who is supporting Ernest G. Tidrington of Evansville, Indiana, for the position.

Mr. Froe has filled the office for the past four years. He was nominated by the late President Harding on February 2, 1922, and confirmed by

BOULWARE RUNS FOR OFFICE IN K. K. K. COUNTY

W. Virginian Out For County Commissioner In Tuesday Primary

TWO ARE OUT FOR STATE LEGISLATION

E. Howard Harper, McDowell Co. and Lt. Jno. Hill, Kanawha, Confident

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Sovereign voters of West Virginia, or to be exact, the minority, of them which grows proportionally smaller biennially, will go to the polls Tuesday to select candidates for offices ranging from congress to district boards of education.

The candidacy which is receiving the greatest attention, largely because of its novelty, is that of Dr. J. H. Boulware, who has announced for county commissioner of Marion county. Even if one is inclined to question Dr. Boulware's political judgment, he must perforce admire his nerve, for there is not a realm, province or whatever the gentlemen of the sheets and pillow cases call their county organizations more loyal to the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans than is Marion County, West Virginia.

Klan Busy

In the general election two years ago, the Klan retired to private life the judge and prosecuting attorney who were instrumental in the conviction of one of their leaders for shooting with intent to kill a colored man accused of moral turpitude with a white woman. Using the woman as a decoy, the Kluxers surrounded their unsuspecting victim in a corn field and shot him full of holes. The convicted man was soon released from the penitentiary through the clemency of Governor Gore. The Klan capitalizing the Governor's act as indicative of his sympathy with their objects and purposes, continue to grow apace.

The Dope

It is in this atmosphere that Dr. Boulware asks for political preferment. His prospects are not, however, so dark as they appear. The naturalized vote in Marion is the largest in the state. Joined with the Negroes and other ineligibles, it may upset the dope can.

McDowell County

Down in McDowell, the banner republican county of the state, E. Howard Harper, the only Negro member of the present legislature, is seeking renomination. Two years ago, riding the republican machine, he easily surmounted the hurdles erected by the member of his race opposing him. But this year the situation is different. The handicaps are greater. Four whites and Harper are in a free for all for their party's quota of four candidates for the House of Delegates. Even if Harper should win the first heat, unlike in former years, the nomination will not be equivalent to election, (for the democrats, ever hopeful though overwhelmingly outnumbered, have a scheme through the operation of which there is a remote possibility of their defeating him in the finals.

The Scheme

They will nominate only one candidate on the legislative ticket. The republicans will have the full quota of four, including Harper, to which the county is entitled to. Lily white republicans thus would be afforded the opportunity, after having voted for the three whites on their ticket, to put a cross before the name of the democrat, save white supremacy and leave Harper to the undisturbed enjoyment of his favorite pastime—communing with the spirits of his departed ancestors.

Lieut. Hill

Here in Kanawha county the situation is not so clearly defined. John H. Hill, a former principal of the West Virginia Colored Institute —as it then was called—who resigned to accept a lieutenant's commission in the Spanish-American war, also is a candidate for the republican nomination for member of the House of Delegates.

Lieutenant Hill tried for the same office away back in the days when Hector was a little pup, but his chances for success are brighter now than they were at that time. And, too, there are thirty odd whites with Lieutenant Hill's ambition, though only six are to be nominated. The larger the number of white candidates, the greater the division of the white vote. If Hill gets the solid vote of his people, he will win handily.

Political - 1926.

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

SEES END OF PARTY SLAVERY AMONG RACE

Says The Republicans' Lack Of Valuation For Negro's Vote Is Turning Him To The Democrats.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3—S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Roosevelt Memorial Temple and president of the National Independent Voters Association of America, in writing on the Negro in politics, states that there is a new trend among the colored voters of the country. He declares that colored voters' old tendency of rigid adherance to the Republican party is breaking, and that they are allying more and more with the Democratic party, and that the Democratic party is seeking the Negro voters more than ever before. 2-3-26

President Corrothers' article on the Negro in politics read as follows:

"Certain aspects of a movement now permeating the ranks of the American Negro citizen, as a result of his continued migration in large numbers from the South to the Northern States, deserves the attention of all thinking men and women of this country.

Democrats Change

"The movement I refer to in the end promises to alter fundamentally the social and economic position of Negroes in the North and also the South. I refer to the gradual conviction among the leaders of the National Democratic Party that some method must be used to break the inherited preference of the Negro voter to continually vote the Republican ticket in national and local elections.

"There is ample evidence of a slow but sure entry of that Negro vote into Democratic ranks, especially in States like New York and New Jersey."

Measure True Value

"For sixty years, ever since the right to vote was conferred on the Negro, his attitude toward the Democratic Party in the South has influenced his preference for Republican policies in every State. The Fourteenth Amendment being credited to the Republican Party, that fact has influenced the political history of the country as far as it has been determined by the Negro vote. But as he moved in the course of three migrations from the political tyranny of Southern Democrats to the freed atmosphere of Northern States, there gradually grew in his mind and in that of his descendants the belief that the Democratic Party was not all bad. This trend of thought, little as it was then, has grown to such a marked extent that in the Presidential election of 1924 a number of the most prominent Republican Negro leaders of the East announced their intentions to support the Democratic ticket.

Seek Benefits

"The fact is sinking into the minds of the Negro of this country that with all the assured vote and support that he has given year after year to Republican candidates, he has derived extremely little benefit from those who were the recipients of that support. And in Northern States and cities where there is a regular Negro Democratic Party, it is a fact that Negroes there hold many more and higher positions in the Government than they have ever enjoyed anywhere under the Republican banner.

Party Slavery Ceasing

"The Republican Party has too long assumed that the Negro vote was theirs in any case, and it has always been counted to their credit side before the actual results of any election were in hand. A vague paragraph in a Presidental speech occasionally, a good number of menial positions in the city and National Government buildings, much oratory at National Conventions in regard to the party's credit for the events of the year 1860 to 1865 was given the Negro as a sop to make him believe he was receiving some attention.

May Divide Party

"I am convinced, however, that today witnesses a gradual halt in this unqualified support of Republican policies. Further, it is just probable that if the Southern wing of the Democratic Party refuses to go along with the national organization in a concentrated effort to realign a large section of the Negro votes with the Democratic Party, there may be a tendency toward a Democratic Party divided between the Southern Democrats on the one hand and the National Party, heavily reinforced by an extremely large Negro vote from the South and the North, on the other."

OKLA. DEMS CONVENTION IS ROUSING

Trapp Condemned. "Making A Political Football Of Institutions In State." Bitterly Censured

TULSA, Okla., June 2.—The first convention of the Negro state Democratic organization which came to a close here Saturday, was marked by the adoption of a resolution denouncing "the policy and tendency of making a political football of the state institutions."

Gov. Trapp, "Target"

The resolution was seen as a convert condemnation of Governor Trapp for previous to its adoption Dr. A. P. Bethel of Oklahoma City, president of the Jeffersonian Association, and a pro-Trapp man left the meeting in the Royal Theatre where the 300 delegates to the convention.

Smitherman President

J. H. Smitherman, Tulsa county deputy sheriff, and active in Democratic circles, was then elected president, and the resolution was passed and adopted.

It condemns the "swapping and trading which continues to the everlasting detriment of the youths of the race and in this convention and thru it we wish to serve notice that we resent the political schemes and machinations and trickery practiced that has for its obvious purpose the making of our state political institutions a political pawn.

Deplore Inefficiency

"We deplore the inefficiency and trickery in our state schools and we demand that they be divorced from politics."

The record of Dr. I. P. Young, president of Langston Agricultural and Mechanical college, the state Negro university, was attacked at the meeting of the constitution committee and he was denied a seat on it. Doctor Young was attacked because he had no academic degree, except, as several members said, the one he had conferred on himself.

The executive committee of the organization is now composed of Smitherman, president; J. E. Hardy, Tulsa, secretary; O. H. Bradley, Boley, assistant secretary; Dr. J. S. Thompson, Oklahoma City, treasurer.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise

MAR 19 1926

NEGRO VOTERS ARE ALLYING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

That Is the Way the President of the National Independent Voters Feels

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—S. L. Corrothers, president of the National Independent Voters' association of America, writing on the Negro in politics, declares that the colored voters' old tendency of rigid adherence to the republican party is breaking, and that they are allying themselves more and more with the democratic party. Concerning this trend he says:

"There is ample evidence of a slow but sure entry of the negro vote into democratic ranks, especially in states like New York and New Jersey. Ever since the right to vote was conferred on the negro, his attitude toward the democratic party in the south has influenced his preference for republican policies in every state. But as he moved in the course of three migrations from southern to northern states, there gradually grew in his mind the belief that in the presidential election of 1924 a number of the most prominent republican negro leaders in the east supported the democratic ticket.

"The fact is sinking into the minds of the negro that with all the support that he has given year after year to republican candidates he has derived extremely little benefit. And in northern states and cities where there is a regular negro democratic organization, it is a fact that negroes hold more and higher positions in the government than they have ever enjoyed anywhere under the republican banner.

"The republican party has too long assumed that the negro vote was theirs in any case. Today, however, there is a serious wavering in this unqualified support of republican policies, and also a growing conviction among democratic national leaders that some means must be found to further break down the negro's inherited political preference."

WORLD

MAY 18, 1925

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN A REVOLT

Will Meet Monday to Oust Morton as Leader

Negro Democrats, planning a revolt against their present leader, Civil Service Commissioner F. Q. Morton, will meet next Monday in convention in the Imperial Elks Home, No. 160 West 129th Street.

Four candidates for the leadership are receptive, as follows: Thomas A. Church, Dr. Berkley C. Waller, Cornelius A. Hughes and John R. McNeal.

President Names Tilson,

The Negro Year Book

State Democratic Committee Ignores Deaver and Purvis

and Nullifies Griffin Law

Chairman Ed. Maddox of the Democratic State Committee completely ignored the Griffin Bill passed by the last legislature to regulate the activities of political conventions in the state. This bill was passed at the instance of certain lily white Republicans by the K. K. K. legislature elected in 1924.

Among other things prescribed in the bill were that all political meetings should be held in the County Court House in the state under prescribed rules and regulations provided within the meaning of the Griffin Bill to party organization. The State Democratic Committee ignored this law entirely when it held its meeting this week in the parlors of the Ansley Hotel and issued a call for the State Convention to meet in Macon October 6th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers and the re-organization of the party machinery in the state.

We believe that the Democratic organization was acting within its Constitutional rights when it ignored the Griffin law which was passed for no other purpose than to eliminate the Negro from Republican politics, as successfully as the White Primary had eliminated him from local politics. The actions of our Democratic neighbors completely ignores and nullifies the Griffin law. And as our ancient enemies Antonine and Enoch have been solicitors of somebody to prosecute for violation of the Griffin law we sight them to our Democratic friends as a shining example of the nullification of the last act of the Georgia Legislature, to disfranchise the Negroes.

ANOTHER COOLIDGE SENATOR DOWN

When Senator Cummins of Iowa, another of the Coolidge supporters, met defeat at the hands of former Senator Brookhart, the country has at last dissipated the Coolidge myth. Senators McKinley, Pepper, Stanfield and Cummins are outstanding members of the Senate who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been renominated by their party. The burden of carrying Coolidge was too much. The voters of the country have waked up to the fact that the present administration is the weakest that has been inflicted on a patient people for years. They seem to take keen delight in letting the world know how little they think of the present regime.

In the particular case of Brookhart, who was unseated by the influence of the President and National Chairman Butler of the President's own State, the Iowa people rebuked them for unseating Mr. Brookhart and seating a Democrat. Republicans can always be relied upon in voting their purpose to be so. The example of the President and the National Chairman urging the unseating of a Senator who was elected on the same ticket with the President, should be a lesson to every colored voter in the country who has any political independence. If the heads of the party can vote for a Democrat why cannot a colored voter do the same thing? The time is here when the colored voter must pick his candidate and vote for the man whom he feels will be the most friendly to his race. People all over the country are disregarding party lines and it is time the Negro waked up to his political opportunities. Keeping "in good with Coolidge" got you nowhere politically.

Political- 1926 1

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DIST

JUL 19 1926

NEGROES IN POLITICS HAVE NEW NEWSPAPER

Support Is Given to G. B. Vashon for Democratic Nomination for Congress.

The publication of a new Negro newspaper, The Standard News, which will urge support of George B. Vashon, Negro, for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District, was announced today by Edgar S. Brown, a Negro editor, who has come to St. Louis from New York to manage the publication.

Though not essentially a political newspaper, Brown said, the publication would take an active stand in politics whenever it believed it could perform a service of benefit to the Negro race.

In the first issue, which came out today, there appeared an editorial urging Negroes, irrespective of previous political affiliations, to enter the Democratic primary and vote for Vashon. It directed attention to the fact that two Negroes, Homer G. Phillips and George Vaughn, are candidates on the Republican ticket, and said that a division of the vote would mean the renomination of Congressman Dyer.

Brown said in the editorial that white voters frequently had left their own parties to vote for candidates on other party tickets in the primaries and that there was no reason why Negroes should not do the same. He said that three-fourths of the voters in the twelfth District were Negroes and that the nomination of a Negro Democrat and his support by Negroes after nomination would give the race representation in Congress.

Vashon, who is an educator, was praised as in every way worthy of support, and as a man who would adequately represent the interests of the Negroes.

Judge Cockrell in Conference Here With Anti-Saloon League.

Judge Ewing Cockrell of Warrensburg conferred yesterday in St. Louis with the Rev. Parker Shield, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Missouri, regarding the poll of 600 Missouri Democrats as to their choice between Cockrell and W. H. Meredith, dry candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

It was the announced purpose of the league to use its offices to induce the one of the two shown to be the weaker by the poll to withdraw to make possible a concentration of the dry vote on the other. Each submitted 300 names to whom the Anti-Saloon League questionnaire was sent.

While no authorized statement regarding the poll has been issued, it has been understood that Cockrell has not pledged himself to abide by the result of the poll, though Meredith has. Neither of the two has made prohibition the dominant plank of his platform, though both are pledged to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act.

Mayor's Friends to Assist Proctor's Local Manager.

Opening of St. Louis headquarters for former State Senator David M. Proctor, a "dry" candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, in the Central National Bank building tomorrow, was announced last night by Carroll W. Harlan, who will direct the campaign locally.

Harlan will be assisted by Robert J. Kratky, one of the managers of Mayor Miller's campaign in 1925, and by others in the Mayor's organization.

Efforts are being made to induce Mrs. L. J. Brooks, mother of Director Brooks of the Department of Streets and Sewers, a Miller appointee, to have charge of Proctor organization work among the women. She has the matter of acceptance under advisement.

State Employes Begin Active Work for Williams.

Active work of State administration employes in the campaign of United States Senator Williams for renomination has begun in connection with the formation of Williams-for-Senator clubs in congressional districts throughout the State. This activity is a result of complaints registered by the Williams managers with Gov. Baker last week that his appointees had not gone to work in earnest for Williams.

Roy Monier of Kansas City, State Grain and Warehouse Commissioner, presided yesterday at the organization of a Second District club in Chillicothe, and Dudley F. Calfee, a member of the Public Service Commission, is chairman of the Organization Committee which will form an Eighth District club. An organization in the Seventh District was perfected in Sedalia Monday.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

AUG 1

FRIER RAPS ARTICLE IN NEGRO NEWSPAPER

Denial that he is a republican and declaration that a recent story to that effect in an Atlanta negro newspaper was printed "to injure him," was made Thursday by W. R. Frier, of Douglas, candidate for the public service commission. The statement by Mr. Frier follows:

"My attention has been called to a big spread article on the first page of a negro paper printed in Atlanta called 'The Atlanta Independent.' It is the leading story carried in this negro sheet. In big headlines it states: 'Judge W. R. Frier, a good republican, for member of public service commission,' and that if I failed to get the nomination I will run as an independent in the general election and that all republicans will vote for me.

"Malicious Slander."

"I brand this statement that I am a republican, or ever have been, as a wilful and deliberate lie, inspired as an unfair effort to injure me in the democratic primary. I do not know who got this sheet to print such a deliberate falsehood, but I do know that it was a lick so far below the belt that no gentleman would stand sponsor for it. The only purpose of the article was to 'fly-blow' me under the idea that the editors of that paper were my friends.

"I was chairman of the Coffee county democratic executive committee for three terms, have served on the state democratic executive committee from the state-at-large, and have never voted any but a democratic ticket in my life. This slander is being used all over Georgia against me. I hereby notify Mr. Woodruff that unless this underhand fight stops I will hold him personally responsible. It is all right to wage a hard political battle, but when a slanderous slur is put on a man it transcends the bounds of decency and fairness.

"I have never sought to play republican politics in any shape, form or fashion, directly or indirectly. Any man who says that I ever have is guilty of uttering a falsehood knowingly. I would certainly most highly prize the office I seek, but I value my good name higher than anything. Anybody in Coffee county, where I live, will brand this vile misrepresentation as it deserves.

"I have this race won, and I do not propose to let Mr. Woodruff, or any of his friends, get any benefit from any such groundless attacks on me. The article in the negro paper was printed to injure me and not possibly from any decent or good motives, even by the negroes who run 'The Independent.'

"I am running a clean race for this office, and had anticipated my opponent would do the same. Every sensible man or woman in Georgia knows this disingenuous diatribe was inspired for the sole purpose of injuring me."

NEWS

Beloit, Wis

DEC 27 1926

A QUIZ WITH A KICKBACK

In calling for an investigation of alleged "sale" of federal offices in the south, Senator Harris of Georgia has exposed his section to attack in a vital spot. Senator Moses of New Hampshire immediately proposed amending the resolution to include an investigation of the extent to which negro suffrage is denied below the Mason and Dixon line, contrary to the 14th and 15th amendments.

Under the former, any state's representation in congress can be reduced in proportion to the degree to which the franchise is refused qualified voters. Strictly carrying out this provision of the 14th amendment would deprive the south of about 70 congressmen, it is estimated.

Of course the charge that the south is illegally abridging voting rights is no answer to the charges that federal jobs are being "sold" or federal job-holders in the south mulcted to swell campaign barrels. Both, in the degree that they exist, are evils, and the presence of one in no degree condones or excuses the other.

At the same time, southern Democrats should be willing to remove the beam in their own eyes before tackling the mote in the eyes of G. O. P. leaders.

ARE NOT LOCAL DEMOCRATS ILLEGALLY HOLDING COUNTY OFFICES

(An Editorial)

Apropos of the decision of Judge Monteith of the Sixty-First District Court of Harris County, holding that the offices of county chairman and chairman of the county executive committee are distinct and separate offices, and that a person making application for his name to go on the official ballot of his party for election to said place in a primary election of his political party (operating under the Terrell election laws of Texas, which make it mandatory upon a political party polling 100,000 or more votes in the last gubernatorial election preceding the holding of said primary, to hold a primary election), has improperly filed for said office unless he specifically states on his application that he is a candidate for county chairman, presents a grave issue among local democrats and is calculated to precipitate or create an embarrassing situation among democratic office-holders and office-seekers in Harris County.

Since the abolition of the convention system in Texas and the substitution of the primary election for nominating various candidates for district, state and county offices, the aspirants for titular head of the democratic party in Harris County have not only been filing as candidates for "chairman of the democratic executive committee of Harris County," but these candidates have been certified on the official ballots under such title and designation (see record in office of county clerk), and have been nominated and elected to office of "chairman of the democratic executive committee of Harris County."

Though serving both as county chairman and chairman of the democratic executive committee (under the statutes of Texas the office is one and the same, since no person can occupy either without being the other, and his election to either makes him occupy the other office—a dual office), the titular head of the democratic party in Harris County is never mentioned nor alluded to as "county chairman," but always as "chairman of the executive committee."

Now, if Judge Monteith's ruling is correct and he is upheld by a higher court, then the legal status of the democratic "chairman of the Harris County executive committee" is of a very doubtful nature; and having improperly filed for said office (according to the district judge's decision), said democratic "chairman" has filed for and been elected to an office that is not elective; and any citizen has the right to go into court with mandamus proceedings and have said "chairman" ousted from office on the recent ruling of Judge Walter E. Monteith of the Sixty-First District Court.

The Informer wonders if the able jurist knew the import and effect of his ruling, and that his decision in the Richardson cause last Friday can play havoc with the democratic party chief in Harris County, as well as with all democratic county officials and candidates, even including the learned judge?

If we mistake not, the present chairman of the democratic executive committee (county chairman, if you please) has always filed for the position of "chairman democratic executive committee of Harris County," and has held that office for many years under such title and designation (see records in county clerk's office at Harris County court house, even for 1926!).

IF WE ARE CORRECT IN OUR CONTENTION, THEN, SINCE HE HOLDS OFFICE ILLEGALLY (HAVING FILED FOR AND BEEN ELECTED TO AN OFFICE THAT IS NOT ELECTIVE AND IS SEPARATE AND DISTINCT FROM THE OFFICE OF COUNTY CHAIRMAN, ALL CANDIDATES WHO HAVE FILED THEIR CANDIDACIES WITH HIM FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTY OFFICES, HAVE ILLEGALLY AND IMPROPERLY FILED; FOR THEY HAVE FILED THEIR CANDIDACIES WITH AN OFFICIAL WHOSE LEGAL STATUS DOES NOT EXIST FOR SUCH FUNCTIONS.

IF THE COURT'S DECISION IN THE CAUSE OF RICHARDSON VS. MORRIS ET AL. IS CORRECT, THERE ARE NO DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE 1926 PRIMARY ELECTION; FOR ALL OF THESE CANDIDATES FILED APPLICATIONS TO GO ON THE OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BALLOT WITH THE "CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE," WHO WAS ALSO, IN 1924 AND PRECEDING ELECTION YEARS, AN ELECTIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF "CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HARRIS COUNTY."

GOING A BIT FURTHER, IF THE OFFICES OF COUNTY CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ARE TWO SEPARATE AND DISTINCT OFFICES, AND THE LATTER IS NOT ELECTIVE AND, ANY PERSON APPLYING OR FILING HIS CANDIDACY FOR SAID OFFICE UNDER THE TITLE OF "CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE" HAS IMPROPERLY AND ILLEGALLY FILED FOR THE OFFICE OF "COUNTY CHAIRMAN," WE DOUBT VERY SERIOUSLY WHETHER ANY OF THE PRESENT HARRIS COUNTY OFFICIALS HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO OCCUPY THEIR PRESENT OFFICES IN THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

All of the present Harris County officials, as candidates for their respective offices, filed their candidacies with the "chairman of the democratic executive committee," who in turn, with his executive committee and primary committee, certified their names to the county clerk.

IF THE DEMOCRATIC "COUNTY CHAIRMAN" FILED FOR THE OFFICE OF "CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HARRIS COUNTY," AND WAS ELECTED TO A NON-ELECTIVE OFFICE, THEN ALL CANDIDATES WHO FILED FOR OFFICE UNDER HIM OR ARI OCCUPYING OFFICES UNDER SUCH FILING AND ELEC TION, MAY HAVE SOME CLOUD HANGING OVER THEII RIGHT TO HOLD SAID OFFICES.

THIS BEING TRUE, ANY CITIZEN HAS THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO RESORT TO COURT PROCEEDINGS AND ENJOIN BOTH THE PRESENT CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HARRIS COUNTY" AND ALL COUNTY OFFICIALS AND PRESENT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR VARIOUS COUNTY OFFICES FROM SERVING OR RUNNING; FOR THEY HAVE FILED WITH THE WRONG OFFICIAL, AS FAR AS HIS LEGAL TITLE AND ELECTIVE STATUS ARE CONCERNED, ACCORDING TO JUDGE MONTEITH'S DECISION LAST FRIDAY MORNING.

If a person filing for "chairman of the county executive committee" of any political party has no more right to be placed on the ballot of said party for "county chairman," than the name of any candidate for county judge who announces for the position of chairman of the commissioners' court, as the counsel for Morris contended and to which the court agreed in the Richardson cause, then the entire democratic machinery in Harris County is in immediate need of repairs, and the democratic party and the county government are in the hands of men who have no "legal right" (according to Judge Monteith's latest ruling) to function

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Political - 1926 II. Democratic.

Party Affiliation

in the offices they occupy.

This is as plain as the nose on one's face, for after all law is based largely and principally upon common sense and equity; and what is improper and illega. for members of one political party, is likewise improper and ille l for members of another political party; and what is proper a.d legal for members of one political organization, is also proper and legal for members of another political organization!

Informer

we stated in the original paragraph in this editorial—in viev of democratic customs, usages, practices and precedents in this respect, and the fact that even in the daily papers (the Houston Chronicle and Houston Post-Dispatch) of Sunday, June 20, 1926, the three democratic candidates for "county chairman (see Post-Dispatch, June 20, page 2, column 5) are on the official ballot of their party as candi lates for "chairman executive committee;" being printed o. th. present ballots that way—Judge Monteith's recent de.. ion ents a grave issue among local democratic office holde.s and candidates in the primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926.

In the meantime, voters, march to the polls like we did in 1920, draw a black line through the name of R. B. Morris, printed on the republican ballot as candidate for "County Chairman;" then take your pencil and write in this name: C. F. RICHARDSON. "That'll git it!"

Birmingham, Ala. AUG 1 0 1926

RACE QUESTION IS OLE MISS ISSUE

Candidates Wage Bitter Fight To Grab Nominations In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 10.—(AP)—Interest in the state Democratic primary of Aug. 17 increased Tuesday as candidates with formidable opposition undertook more intensive campaigning in order to reach a majority of the voters during the week remaining before ballots are cast. Individual popularity probably will be the deciding factor in most of the races because major issues have, as a rule, been lacking.

Party standard bearers will be chosen for four seats in the House of Representatives. Aspirants to state judicial and municipal offices will also figure in the primary. Nomination is equivalent to election.

Spice was injected into the congressional campaign in the Eighth District when the "race" question became an issue between the two candidates, J. W. Collier, incumbent, and Francis Harmon, former special assistant attorney general of Mississippi. Representative Collier's supporters have charged that Mr. Harmon appeared before a legislative committee several months ago in the interest of a bill authorizing the governor to remove from office temporarily any officer who allows a prisoner to be taken from his custody and lynched or injured. Harmon replied that he favored the state bill, yet opposed federal anti-lynching legislation. He denied that he had had any connection with the Southern Inter-Racial Commission.

Richard Leaman, of Charleston, is seeking the seat of Congressman B. G. Lowery, of Blue Mountain. W. M. Whittington, representative from the Third District, is opposed by W. Y. Humphreys, of Greenville. The only other congressional race is in the Fourth District, where J. F. Smith, of Derma, a member of the Mississippi Legislature, is making a bid for the office held by Representative Jeff Busby, of Houston.

Few judicial candidates have opposition.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
June 27, 1926

COLORED DEMOCRATS OF FIRST ON OUTING

Register James A. McQuade and a number of other prominent Democrats attended the first annual picnic given by the colored Democrats of the First Assembly District at Dexter Park recently. This organization is affiliated with the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, of which Wesley L. Young is the leader.

E. Oliver Jackson, president of the club, was also chairman of the reception committee of the organization. M. B. Moore was secretary and G. Walter Lane was treasurer.

BROOKLYN TIMES

OCT 22 19

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

Work of Young Colored Leader Eulogized by Cooney.

Declaring that the colored voters were working hard to make this election a Democratic success in every way, Elmer P. Baker, 50 years old, "Boy Orator" of the Fifth Assembly District, last night received enthusiastic applause from the colored members of the newly organized Ross Colored Democratic Club of the Fifth Assembly District, 11 Utica ave. Mr. Baker, despite his age, speaks forcefully and plainly and his words were greeted with loud cheers by the large audience of colored voters present.

Another whose words were greeted favorably was Assemblyman John J. Cooney, Democratic candidate for re-election. He eulogized the splendid work of Wesley L. Young, leader of the colored Democratic forces in Brooklyn, in getting his people to support their party so splendidly.

Other speakers were Tax Commissioner James J. Sexton, Congressman Celler, Joseph Fennelly and Wesley L. Young.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Union Republican

NOV 25 1926

Says Negro Vote Aided Democrats.

H. E. C. Bryant, the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, who has been away from the State for a quarter of a century and still lives the old days, in memory, when "nigger, nigger" was the only campaign slogan the Democrats had in this State never fails to try and revive the race issue at any and every opportunity. He does not seem to know that one of the bright and shining lights in the Democratic party in North Carolina, in one night forever destroyed the negro issue in this State. If he doesn't he might consult a former State officer living in Raleigh at the time, regarding this.

Bryant, though unconsciously perhaps, tells in a recent letter to the Observer how the "nigger" aided the Democrats in the recent election in the north and western States.

Says Bryant: "Political party workers here (meaning Washington) are convinced that the migration of the negro to the north and west is not proving to be a blessing to the Republicans. G. O. P. leaders cannot handle the colored voter in large numbers. In the recent election, Democrats assert, negro men and women picked their candidates and showed much independence in close districts.

"Negro leaders assert that resentment of colored voters against the Coolidge administration and congress for indifference toward their problems caused the defeat of Republican candidates. They point to the overthrow of Senators Wadsworth, of New York; Ernest, of Kentucky; Butler, of Massachusetts; Williams, of Missouri, and Weller, of Maryland.

"The apathy and hostility of the negro voters, it was asserted, resulted from the failure of the administration to give any appropriable recognition to colored Republicans in the matter of appointments to office requiring confirmation by the senate and of congress to pass any remedial legislation in which people were generally interested.

"A special effort was made in Massachusetts to defeat Senator Butler, it was explained, not because of anything he had done but to show their feeling against Mr. Coolidge, who had permitted segregation to continue in the government departments in Washington. Active negro partisans said that Mr. Walsh was supported by thousands of colored men and women. The success of Mr. Barkley in Kentucky, against Senator Ernst, was due largely to the defection of the negro.

"Several months ago prominent negroes warned Republican members of congress that they were planning a revolt if their demands for recognition for legislation from congress were not heeded.

"Surveys made by government officials show that the tendency of the negro voters in the north and west is to split his vote in municipal elections large numbers of them support the Democratic candidates."

THE NEGRO IN TEXAS POLITICS

Now that the elections of November are looming there is a general wailing among members of the race for those who are thinking are seeing the sad plight into which they have fallen as the result of blundering of various sorts and it is bewailed most constructively by Dr. J. T. Walton of San Antonio in the October issue of The Negro American. He discusses the situation with surprising frankness, traces the case to the conclusion that the Negroes of Texas need an independent leadership and suggests that Hon. Wm. McDonald accept the place with the backing of a united race.

There are many in Texas who can agree wholeheartedly in his choice of leader and there are many who will not. But that is of no importance when considered in the light of the present status of the thinking of the masses of Negro voters as far as their own political fortunes are concerned. It now appears that the politics of the state, as it applies to Negroes, simply does not exist as a quantity to be considered. They think little of it, plan little for it, and are willing to sacrifice little for it. It seems to be a case where there is no amibtion to improve and naturally no work for improvement. Of course there are notable instances where the reverse is true in certain cities, one of which is mentioned by Dr. Walton, and there are individuals like Richardson of Houston, who have a following that is willing to see their case through. But for the greater part there is an apathy which alarming, that exists among members of the race when politics is mentioned and that apathy constitutes an inertia which must be removed before the desired results of an independent leadership can be derived from it.

Definite effort must be made to educate the Negro into the proper understanding of the meaning of politics and of what it is supposed to do for citizens as such. And in this regard he can best be brought to the proper type of thinking in smaller groups where there is intelligent leadership. City elections and county elections are the places where the movement must be begun. Here there must be an intelligent leadership and it must be self-sacrificing, for its motives will be impugned and its purposes misunderstood even in this. Growth of the number of such groups will in time make it possible to weld these units into a statewide movement under the leadership of a strong man and the tide of the Negro political fortunes will change. The Democratic Primary and all of the other political ills from which Negroes suffer may removed at any such time that Negroes themselves come to the point of desiring an improvement in their political fortunes to such an extent that they will sacrifice for the movement to remove them. They now have the power to do this by court action if they would. But the desire, in the mass as a whole, is absent and the movements, started by a few, must be lost to notice because of the apthy of the many who lack this independent leadership in the smaller groups which must go to make up the large group so necessary to success.

In the opinion of The Express, the time has come when such free and frank discussions as that of Dr. Walton are in place much more often than they now appear and they must be so widely circulated as to come to the attention of the masses of those who must understand. That cannot happen until the comparatively smaller group of leaders of communities senses the importance of such a thing and voluntarily sees to it that these things are discussed. And in this connection it may be stated that there is no reason for the hope that these leaders in many communities will be fast to see the need of such things. Social consciousness in the majority of them exists in little quantity and they as yet are so individualistic in their conceptions that concerted action in things of this sort cannot be speedily expected. But that is no reason for the success of cities such as that mentioned in the article and in other notable instances where new thought has brought results. And the things to be hoped for as the result of change make the effort well worth continuing over generations if need be. It is true that plight of the Negro politically in Texas is said but it is the result of his own making in a large degree and it must be changed as the result of his own efforts if it is ever changed.

POLITICAL INCOMPATIBILITY

That there is a rapidly widening gulf between the Democracy of the North and what passes for Democracy in the South was strikingly shown in the recent primary elections in Georgia and Alabama. Representative Upshaw of Georgia, anti-Catholic prohibition orator who nevertheless is thrifty enough to collect cash for his speeches, took occasion to attack Governor Smith of New York, in an address made at Birmingham. In his remarks he predicted the death of the Democratic party, "if Democrats continued to listen to such men as Al Smith, George Brennan and Senator Bruce." Brennan is the Democratic boss of Illinois and the party candidate for Senator, while the Maryland Senator is noted for his outspoken and liberal sentiments.

The trouble with the Democratic party is that it has a bad case of political incompatibility, due to the fact that the Southern wing is a political oligarchy based on the suppression of the suffrage, while the Northern wing represents the popular vote of the States in which it has a following. This was clearly shown at the last National Democratic convention held in Madison Square Garden, when the party split squarely in the middle over the question of denouncing the Ku Klux Klan. On most questions of national policy the Democratic party has been ruled by its Southern leaders, largely because they are able to deliver the votes of their States in the electoral college and send solid delegations to Congress without opposition. The fact that they are shrewd enough to keep the same men in the Senate and the House of Representatives term after term gives them experienced leaders on all important committees. Thus they exert an influence out of proportion to their numbers, or their constituencies, especially when their party is in the majority.

An overwhelming sense of the importance of the South as the controlling element of Democracy has emboldened such leaders as Upshaw of Georgia and Heflin of Alabama to veto the suggestion of Governor Smith as the party's candidate for President. In a recent interview Senator Heflin was reported as follows:

> "Of course the Klan will fight Smith to the last ditch and it is a well known fact that organization is a powerful factor in many States. Vast numbers of people throughout the South feel that Smith, as an outstanding Catholic, is too closely allied with a foreign potentate and for that reason they will never stand for him as a Democratic nominee."

Senator Heflin probably does not realize that the opposition of the Klan and the raising of a religious issue will make more votes

Political - 1926

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

John Coolidge Is First Son of a President to be Guarded

Having Lost One Son, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge Naturally Are Perhaps a Little Over Solicitous That John Come To No Harm, Says Bob Small.

BY ROBERT T. SMALL.

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John Coolidge, despite the impression which has gained circulation to the contrary, is the first president's son ever to have a secret service guard. It was not until Mr. Harding's advent into the White House that the wife of a president had a regular guard assigned to her. Presidential wives before Mrs. Harding's brief reign were given secret service protection only when they were accompanying their husbands, or upon some special occasion which demanded such an arrangement. Mrs. Harding, who was a very active woman, when well, liked the idea of a guard all her own. Mrs. Coolidge has continued the practice.

The law making appropriations for the secret service division was changed to include the protection not only of the president but the members of his immediate family. In this way, wives and daughters and sons all have the privilege of official protection whenever they desire it. Unlike his wife, President Harding disliked the constant surveillance of his protectors and resigned himself to it with no little reluctance.

Among what may be called modern presidents there have been boys in the White House in only two administrations prior to the present ones. They were the Roosevelt boys and the Taft boys. The Roosevelt boys, Theodore, Quentin and Kermit, like their illustrious father, had a "bully time" in the White House. They were all over the place and even would go roller-skating on the expensive copper roof. There never at any time was a suggestion for a guard for them, at the house or at school. They were taught the manly art of self-defense by their daddy, who loved the padded mitts himself.

The Taft boys, Robert and Charley, were of two separate types. Robert was a rather solemn and sedate boy; Charley was full of life and carefree. Both went away to school during their father's administration. Neither was ever guarded.

Having lost their younger son, Calvin, Jr., it is natural that Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge should be perhaps oversolicitous about John, who is as manly and popular as any of the boys who preceded him in the executive mansion. John always has been extremely popular with the younger set in Washington during his school holidays. He is fond of dancing. His boy and girl friends are wondering if his visits or social activities will be restricted in the future.

Colonel "Ed" Starling, the secret service operative assigned to John, hails from the grand old blue grass state of Kentucky and has a splendid personality. Chief Moran or Assistant Chief Murphy, or whoever it was selected him for his present somewhat delicate task, showed rare good judgment. The colonel is known for his tactfulness and good judgment.

What is going to happen to the tariff when honest Democrats fall out on the issue?

Two eminent Democrats recently returned from Europe announced their conviction that a high tariff was not only a very desirable thing for this country. Two distinguished returning from Europt said the trouble of this country was too much tariff and the only way Europe could pay their debts was for this country to forego the tariff. Mr. Gerard said a high tariff was necessary to prevent European dumping in the American market. He made a sort of David B. Hill pronunciamento when he exclaimed: "As a Democrat I think it is impossible to change the present tariff."

Justice Cohalan said he had been telling his friends that the salvation lay in the adoption of a protective tariff and vowed the tariff in this country resulted in as much profit directly and indirectly to the farmer as to the industrialist.

The anti-tariff Democrats recently returned from observations abroad are Senators Underwood of Alabama, and Pat Harrison of Mississippi. Both are convinced that all of the evils of today are the result of the American tariff system. They say the tariff wall should be torn down at once and that it is inconsistent for us to shut our markets to Europe with one hand and wave a big stick with the other, demanding prompt and early payment of loans made during the war. Mr. Gerard says the real danger of "dumping" is from Germany to whom we made no loans.

France and Italy would much prefer that the United States let down its prohibition bars rather than its tariff schedule. The eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act struck them stunning blows when the importations of wines automatically were stopped. So it will be seen that helping Europe pay her debts to us is rather a complicated undertaking.

The city of Detroit is early in the field for the Democratic convention of 1928. Just why the motor city happened to pick on the Democrats has not yet appeared, unless it be that the Democratic conventions always last longer and stir up more interest than the Republican. If Detroit is willing to subscribe a rather large and handsome fund for necessary expenses the Democrats may accept her kind invitation. They have no other place in mind at the moment.

Though the bidding may be brisk especially if incumbent President Coolidge is to have a third term nomination.

There are no indications as yet to where the Republicans will go in 1928. It is certain the Democrats won't go back to New York. It is not certain the Republicans won't return to Cleveland. The G. O. P. used to have the Chicago habit and have it bad. President Coolidge, for some reason or other, squelched the Chicago tradition and sent his own private nominating committee to Cleveland in 1924. It remains to be seen if he dictates the choice in 1928 or lets the party managers have their own way. The Republicans are not likely to go to Chicago next time. There has been too much trouble in the ranks out there and the battle sores between the Smith and McKinley factions will not have had time to heal.

Commercial Appeal

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

MIXED SCHOOL, BENEDICT PLAN, BOOKLET SAYS

Democratic Publication Carries Vitriolic Charges.

If Omer K. Benedict, republican, is elected governor of Oklahoma, movement for a mixed school system will be introduced by his "negro supporters" throughout the state. George D. Key, chairman of the democratic state central committee, says in a booklet being mailed to every precinct in the state Wednesday.

"Henry S. Johnston and his supporters urge that the school system of Oklahoma remain where and as it is," Key writes, "while Benedict, perhaps he will surrender it unto the control of those people who believe that the school system is a snare and curse to American childhood."

On the klan question, Key says, "Mr. Johnson has never referred to the klan during his entire campaign. On the other hand, Mr. Benedict boasts of raising the [illegible] eleven days after the primary.

Scores Wet

"Among the [illegible] who are actively engaging this state against Mr. Johnston is one A. S. Wells; self-styled head of the anti-klan association. I am sure the people of the state will not sanction all of the conduct of this self-proclaimed leader, who by many people is better remembered as an ex-judge, ex-Klansman, ex-candidate, ex-democrat and ex-preacher, who has been on both sides of every feigned issue that he now discusses.

"This brotherly evangel of concord is now engaged, with Mr. Benedict's knowledge and approval, in going about the state, addressing mixed audiences, in part, as follows: 'It behooves every man and every woman of foreign birth, every man and every women whom God did not make white, every person in America who is not a protestant to join forces.'

"There can be but one of two inferences drawn from the criticism of these gentlemen of the Darlington Home transaction. If they mean to imply that the Masonic lodge, through its authorized representatives, perpetrated a fraud upon this state, let them say so and abide the results of their accusations.

Calls Blake a Traitor

"Candidate Benedict's introduction of Aldrich Blake as a medium of evidence worthy of belief is an affront and an insult to an informed public. This Blake whom Mr. Benedict introduces as a witness against Henry Johnston is a perennial pest and the political renegade of a decade in Oklahoma politics.

"His capacity to betray a confidant is equaled only by his conceit and abundant egotism. His chief claim to notoriety is his treacherous betrayal of the man who gave him the only important position he ever held in his life. Mr. Benedict will have to offer evidence other than the word of this man before he convinces the people of Oklahoma that Henry Johnston accepted a bribe in connection with the sale of the Darlington home."

The caption on the booklet, "Who Introduced the Klan Question Into This Campaign?" is followed by "Mr. Benedict raises and fosters the klan question for one purpose, and that purpose is to arouse the non-protestant elements in this state, by whose votes he expects to be elected governor of Oklahoma."

BROOKLYN TIMES

OCT 29 1926

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

Byrne, Black, Evans and Curtis Speak at Rally.

The biggest meeting in the history of the organization was held last night at the combined meeting of groups of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County at 905 Fulton st. Assistant District Attorney Pease presided.

Borough President Byrne pledged himself to live up to the policies of the late Joseph A. Guider. He wound up his address with a song.

Congressman L. M. Black denounced Prohibition.

Marcellus H. Evans, candidate for re-election in the Sixth District, eulogized Governor Smith.

George M. Curtis, chairman of Democratic Speakers' Bureau, congratulated Wesley Young, leader of the club, upon his wonderful progress in organizing the Regular Colored Democratic Organization.

Other speakers included George E. Wibecan, jr., William E. Lucas, F. W. Morton, James Durant and W. R. Lofton.

JERSEY CITY JOURNAL

OCT 30 1926

Colored Dems Pledge to Support Ticket

Colored Democrats of the Lafayette section held a well-attended and enthusiastic mass meeting in the headquarters at Pine and Lafayette streets last night to receive from City Clerk Edward J. Holland, Democratic leader of the Sixth Ward, their final instructions for election day.

Aside from issuing his orders, Mr. Holland praised the colored Democratic leadership of Jitney Inspector Gilbert Brown, who was present and spoke later. Leroy Robinson, colored leader of the ward, also came in for congratulatory words. William Simmons, one of the first colored Democrats in the city, presided.

Dr. Francis K. McMurrough addressed the gathering, as did Lincoln Clark and others. Promises were made to get out a big vote for Freeholder John J. Coppinger, shrievalty candidate, and the others on the ticket.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

OCT 21 1926

COLORED DEMOCRATS OPEN NEW HEADQUARTERS

A program of nine speakers was the feature of the formal opening last night of the Kings County Colored Democratic State League in the organization's headquarters, 119 Lefferts pl.

The meeting was called to order by Charles Johnson, who introduced William S. Simmons, president of the league. Simmons defined the purpose of the organization as "a move toward the political, economic and social advancement of the colored race of the boro."

Speakers were Register James A. McQuade, Assemblyman Edward J. Coughlin, candidate for re-election in the 11th District; Assemblyman Marcellus H. Evans, candidate for the State Senate in the 6th District; Irving Sweet, George Margolis, Dr Clarence Richardson and Willian Lucas.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

OCT 27 1926

COLORED DEMOCRATS IN LAFAYETTE MEET

The Lafayette Colored Democratic Club held a political rally in the rooms on Halladay street, Jersey City, last night. More than 150 colored Democrats attended. Interest in the forthcoming election was at high pitch and everyone present agreed to faithfully support the entire Democratic ticket at the election next Tuesday.

Among the speakers were Assistant Prosecutor Lewis Hanson, Martin Powers, Thomas Meehan, William Brandon, Mrs. Phyllis Oliver, City Clerk Edward Holland and Frank Donnelly.

Mr. Donnelly, who is owner of the Jersey City baseball team, spoke on the ideals of Booker T. Washington, the former negro of prominence. Mr. Brandon, a Newark lawyer, urged support of the Democratic ticket. William Simmons acted as chairman of the meeting.

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OCT 28 1926

Democrats and the Negro.

Colored Republican voters of the country and of Missouri, particularly, who have been approached with the theory that a Democratic Senator or Representative can serve the negro race in National legislation in Congress as well as a Republican, have evolved their own answer. In a little broadcast which has been sent out they say the answer to this question is unequivocally "No."

It is unthinkable and out of the question for the reason that the Democratic Representative or Senator when he goes to Washington enters the Democratic caucus which is controlled by Southern Democrats, and the inexorable rule is that the members of the caucus must abide by the will of the majority. Democrats are opposed to any legislation favorable to the negro. The Democratic party has never done anything constructive for the negro, for, as a rule, the so-called good Democratic Senator or Representative becomes a nonentity so far as doing any good where colored men and women are concerned in matters of legislation.

Political – 1926

Party Affiliation

General.

THE WEST INDIAN IN HARLEM POLITICS

HERBERT SPENCER'S assertion that "every step in progress is hindrance to further progress," applies with full force to the West Indian Negro in Harlem. Form and function are inextricably bound together. To change the function of any social or physical instrument it is often necessary to change the form of that instrument. One cannot educate an individual or a group of individuals in terms of one quality and expect him or them to function in terms of any other quality outside of and different from the terms in which they have been educated.



EDGAR M. GREY.

The West Indian is defined in this discourse to mean any individual of Negro blood who speaks the English language and who was born outside of continental United States. For in the mind of the people with whom he comes in contact no distinction is made in terms of strict geography, and any man who answers to the qualities of this definition is looked upon as a West Indian by the native United States Negro without regard to his actual place of birth.

WEST INDIANS NOT POLITICALLY MINDED IN THEIR HOME.

In the Islands where most of the West Indians come from there is little or no politics. The country is usually under the colonial form of government and the ballot, when known, is known in most places to only about 2 per cent of the population. With the exception of the Island of Jamaica, there are no positive constitutional prerogatives that place into the hands of the common citizen the use of the ballot as we know it in the United States.

In the Island of Barbados, for instance, according to the "Statesman's Year Book" for the year 1925, in a population of nearly 200,000 there were only 720 persons who qualified to vote under the system of qualification which exists in that colony. Large countries like British Guiana and Trinidad are only now beginning to develop a conception of politics and the ballot which in any way resembles the conception which has been held by United States Negroes for more than half a century.

When it is added to this mental disadvantage, the fact that the West Indian is a typical immigrant—in that he comes to the United States and huddles together—the fact of his state of mind takes on a more complex character. It must be borne in mind that no West Indian ever leaves his country because of physical oppression as we know it in the United States. There are no lynching parties possible in those countries; no masked outlaws can drive him from his property; the virtue of his wife and daughter, when violated, is the result of voluntary submission to the white man by the wife and daughter; he is not pushed from sidewalks and driven from his hearth; there are no visible distinctions made in public places based upon the color of the skin; his right to hold office is not openly based upon the color of his skin.

The English are more Negro-hating than the white Americans; but they found it necessary to adopt a different system of discrimination than has been embraced by the white Americans. Consequently, the average West Indian in his home is absolutely fooled by the English colonial blarney and will tell you that his home is a haven to him.

Of course, this is not true.

Conditions in the West Indies are to an extent worse than in the United States; yet, the average West Indian while in his home has not the slightest notion about there being any wrong there. Consequently, when he leaves his home he does so merely to hunt for work and wages.

During the first years of his residence in the United States he is "a belly-animal" seeking bread and butter, and is not concerned with the affairs of the natives.

AMERICANIZATION UNITS NOT ORGANIZED.

For twenty-five years the native American Negro has told the world that if these West Indians would only become citizens his political troubles would be over. This is all nonsense.

According to J. Babson Munn, statistical secretary of the League of Foreign-Born Voters (a white national organization), there are 1,126 persons of Negro blood in the Borough of Manhattan who are naturalized citizens of the United States. Of this number sixteen persons died within the year 1926. How many have moved away and how many have been naturalized during the year cannot be determined until the month of June, 1927, when the league makes its report.

This leaves us, then, with a rough 1,110 who are entitled to vote. According to the World Almanac for the year 1926 there are a little less than 26,000 persons of foreign birth and of Negro blood residing in Manhattan.

When 1,110 is taken from the base, the 26,000, it is seen that 24,890 is the number which is without the ballot. Of this number, according to the "Sandlers' Scale of Original Statistical methods," only 10,000, or about 49 per cent, would be of voting age, and consequently capable of being naturalized. It is evident, then, that, if all of the West Indians who are of age were to become naturalized, the total voting strength would be less than 12,000, which, when added to the small sum of 34,000 of the more than 225,000 United States Negroes here who now bother to take the trouble to cast their vote, the total number of Negro votes in Harlem would be only about 42,000, not enough to give Harlem a respectable voting appearance.

In all the years in which the native American Negro has had contact with the West Indian resident of Harlem, no attempt has been made by him to organize any Americanization campaigns among the immigrant. The Negro American has confined his assistance to the immigrant to lip service. He has thought that the way to bring about a change in the national status of the West Indian was by abuse.

He has mouthed the phrase, "Why don't you West Indians become naturalized," after each failure on his part to make any appreciable showing at the polls; he has compensated for his own bad showing by abusing the "monkey chaser." He has tried to make it appear that the purpose for which the West Indian came to this country was to become a citizen. He has disregarded the fact that the West Indian is in the United States because of treaty obligations between the United States and Great Britain. He has failed to consider the fact that the West Indian has as much right to love his native home as the native American has to love the United States.

Consequently, instead of approaching the West Indian with an argument designed to prove that if he were to become naturalized he would help his race, he approaches him with the argument that the West Indian must change his citizenship status or leave the country.

This is the one way that is not productive of the desired result. Organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Urban League, and other civic and social units should institute programs intended to Americanize the West Indian immigrant.

WEST INDIAN LACKS POLITICAL EDUCATION.

When the West Indian immigrant arrives in New York he seeks others of his countrymen with whom to reside and to associate. He is in a new environment as far as location is concerned, but he is still at home as far as contact and ideals are concerned.

It takes about five years on the average for a West Indian to read an American Negro newspaper or magazine for any other reason than to find a job or to locate a flat or rent a room. The race books and other educational instruments are not known to him for years after his entry in Harlem; and, unless he is fortunate enough to meet some West Indian who has become "Americanized," he has no way whatever to learn of the longings and strivings of his American brother. The natives with whom he comes in contact during his working hours are not of the sort who are interested in political education themselves. The few who are interested are not in the frame of mind to teach the immigrant brother anything about the mysteries of the ballot and its use.

It is almost impossible for a green immigrant to find lodgings in the homes of well-informed and political-minded colored Americans; the churches which he attends are either Roman Catholic, Episcopal, or some church where only his own people attend. Consequently he is entirely cut off from association with those of native stock who

might be in a position to impart to him the benefits, racial and personal, which may be derived from the fact of American citizenship.

Before the advent of Marcus Garvey, certain men of West Indian birth and extraction were engaged for years in spreading the gospel of Americanization to the immigrant. These men took up the fight on the street corners and from the platform of meetings and the like, and by 1918 had quite broken down most of the prejudices which the West Indian held against naturalization and were in a fair way to clarify the whole problem when Marcus Garvey came along and befogged the matter by preaching the absurd doctrine that citizenship in the United States, or in any other place than in Africa, was for the black man a useless undertaking.

In 1919 the writer organized what was then known as "The Foreign-Born Citizens' Political Alliance." Because of the lack of political experience the officers bartered away the influence of the organization, and it died soon after.

WEST INDIANS IN POLITICS ARE ACTIVE.

Notwithstanding all of the foregoing, the West Indian is found in numbers all out of proportion to his numerical strength in the Republican and Democratic political machinery in Harlem. And, like his American brother, he follows the same old line of political confusion.

In the Republican ranks are to be found in all districts more than twenty-seven district captains who saw the light of day in foreign lands. Several of the candidates for office in the Republican organization have been of West Indian birth; the Democratic Party has placed as an official of the city judicial administration a man of West Indian origin.

Most of the campaign orators and many workers are West Indians; and within the ranks of the Independents, in both the Republican and Democratic parties, are such men as Arthur Francis, William Cornelius, and others too numerous to mention, who have broken with the regular Republican organization and followed the leadership of Charles W. B. Mitchell, who is fighting for Negro leaders in the Harlem districts.

In the Democratic organization there are men like W. T. R. Richardson and Henry Seaton, who are fighting to have established the Assembly district form of political affiliation and the dissolution of the United Colored Democracy. Three hundred West Indians subscribed to the campaign fund of a recent candidate for office and the time seems not far distant when the numbers of the naturalized citizens will grow to a formidable number.

IMMIGRATION LAWS HAVE INCREASED NATURALIZATION.

The immigration laws have had the tendency to increase the naturalization desire among the West Indians and one may see dozens of West Indians undertaking the processes of becoming American citizens. The quota laws will eventually work a hardship on the American Negro, for the reason that it cuts off a proportional supply of black blood which would enable the Negro population in the United States to sustain its ratio to the whole white population, for the proportion of white immigrants who are permitted to come to the United States even under the present quota laws have given to the white Americans a decided advantage in population increase over the black Americans. Then, too, Great Britain has entered into an agreement with the United States Department of State to so operate the quota system as to reduce the colored immigrants to the lowest possible minimum.

There ought to be established in Harlem among all organizations a sort of Americanization machinery which would help to educate the immigrant to such benefits of citizenship as the following: The influence which the vote carries in controlling the education of the children of the immigrant; the holding of civil service positions, which pay more than non-governmental employment; the better protection in the courts and better protection against police brutality; and, finally, the definite racial benefit which would come to the whole race as a result of the increase in the voting strength.

Political- 1926

General.

Party Affiliation.

A MORAL ISSUE

While the new members of Congress were receiving the sacred oath of office and the solemn ceremony was being officially conducted in Washington southern Democrats ruthlessly interrupted the proceedings and set about to exclude certain Republicans on the ground of corruption. They boldly accused Representative Arthur Gould of Maine of attempting to bribe Canadian officials some years ago in a railroad deal and stated that he was not morally fit to hold office. Inasmuch as these southern Democrats have raised this moral issue it should be met by the Republicans without reservation.

For some years now the Republicans have [illegible] quite a lot tomfoolery from these southern Democrats and it has brought about a situation that broods no good. It has narrowed down to such straits that Republicans must meet these challengers in open court and forever check them in their mad policy of seeking to domineer the affairs of this nation. While it does not appear that sectional jealousy has motivated the acts of these southerners it does appear that they are raising issues that will prove most embarrassing to them and their particular sections of the country if the Republicans and the northerners ever are aroused by righteous indignation to the point of accepting the challenge and meeting the issues.

It is a matter of common knowledge how the Republicans have handled the Democrats with "kid gloves." It seems that for some reason or other that they have been afraid of offending these southerners and have permitted them to go about their mad careers without interference. Republicans have given patronage to Democrats, have allowed them to "hold over" in office after their Democratic sponsors had been defeated. They have held these jobs in the federal departments to the deprivation of loyal and devoted Republicans and all have not yet been removed. Democrats appointed by the late lamented Woodrow Wilson held office even up to the time when Calvin Coolidge was elected and yet the Democrats have directed their fire at Republicans whenever an opportunity was available. The Republican party cannot enjoy these practices and will be forced to adopt a different attitude.

Since the Democrats have raised the moral issue it should not be dodged but should be met by an avalanche of fact and truth that should throw the onus and the burden upon the southerners. When corruption is spoken southern Democrats should keep quiet and northern Republicans should be so belligerent in their attitude that no southerner would dare open his mouth upon such a subject. There are Senators who will no doubt raise moral issues who have shot men down, who have caused American citizens to be driven away from the polls, who have broken the laws of the states and of the nation and who hold office by virtue of their own nefarious calumny. There are men in Congress who have offered to lead mobs who have aided peonage, who have condoned murder and have fomented strife and friction throughout the nation. These same men have been allowed to filibuster remedial legislation to death and are now permitted to come into Congress and interrupt solemn and sacred proceedings crying that somebody is unfit to sit among them. It is a great shame that such characters are allowed in Congress and a far greater shame that the northern Republicans have tolerated them this long. It cannot continue and the Republicans must silence their infernal batteries forever.

Why should Blease, Hoke Smith, Pat Harrison and Tom Heflin be allowed among respectable solons? How can they point the finger of suspicion at any one even though his sin may be of the deepest dye?

Negroes Not Responsible For Sen. Butler's Defeat

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

Boston, Mass., Dec. 7.—Hon. William M. Butler, chairman Republican National Committee, pre-Convention maker of President Coolidge, was by virtue of his close personal and political association with the President, the most conspicuous candidate in the recent Congressional elections. He was appointed by Governor Cox to serve in place of the late Henry Cabot Lodge until an election. That election was last November 2. Senator Butler was defeated. And, just as all eyes were on Massachusetts during the campaign, naturally, nearly everybody is concerned with the post mortem.

At the outset it should be made clear that Mr. Butler was not defeated by Negroes. Some of them voted against him all right. But it is not possible for 6,000 or 7,000 voters in a total estimated at 11,000 registered to claim credit for defeat of a candidate who lost by 57,000 plurality. Moreover, here in Boston there was not a single outstanding Negro consistently advocating the cause of the successful candidate, Senator Walsh, in a campaign way. The one man who worked for him was a dining car waiter, Mr. David Kenny, whom Mr. Walsh served some years ago. The others were camping on the band wagon of the affluent Colonel Gaston, Democratic candidate for governor, and the Gaston Negro leader chastised Mr. Kenny for placarding Ruggles Hall, paid for by Gaston, with Walsh placards, at what was supposed to be a democratic Negro rally, but a Gaston affair, according to the Gaston leader.

Senator Butler's defeat really began at the hour of his triumphant nomination of President Coolidge at the Cleveland convention in 1924. Butler was held responsible for the manner in which Senator Lodge was humiliated at Cleveland, and the Lodgeites here got their revenge by voting against Butler last election day. It is perhaps more than mere coincidence that after President Coolidge's letter of appeal for Senator Butler was made public the granddaughter of Henry Cabot Lodge publicly came out for Senator Walsh. Also Mrs. Curtis Guild, widow of the Bay State's most popular Republican Governor within the memory of those still living.

Paradoxical as this may sound, it nevertheless is correct: Coolidge would carry his state, even against Al Smith, by 250,000; and, yet, his indorsement and plea for help helped to defeat Butler. Senator Butler, an excellent man, able, fair, could not make the grade on the stump; and no other outsiders were brought in to assist until the last minute—the Saturday before election. That person was Hon. Charles E. Hughes, of New York. Besides, many believe without fear of successful contradiction that Mr. Butler was trimmed; and only friends may trim. Enemies defeat or conquer. His campaign was the sorriest managed from any point of view ever. He was not given his lead and relied on the State Central Republican Committee to handle his affairs. It is now claimed that his campaign expenditures were excessive. This can be categorically denied, insofar as Negroes go. For a bid of $60 for 10,000 copies of Senator Walsh's letter of congratulation to Senator Mayfield, of Texas, for circulation among Negro voters was protested as excessive.

Neither of the candidates were able to appear at Negro meetings. Mr. Butler made one in Boston—an invitational reception to 300 persons held at Horticultural Hall. Mr. Walsh hardly made any because both gentlemen were after big game. It was at Horticultural Hall that Mr. Butler read the letter of Dr. Emmett J. Scott. Great stress was given this letter by the managers. In the last ten days, however, they realized the mistake in not making an active campaign and asked for Hon. Perry W. Howard. This was vetoed by the Afroamerican advisors. They were willing to finally send for Hon. B. J. Davis, of Georgia. He, however, was engaged in West Virginia. They wanted the Hon. Walter Cohen, of Louisiana, who, fortunately, was trying to prevent the inevitable — defeat of Senator Ernst; for some students and other agnostic young men were laying to get the Louisianan on the platform and ask certain questions about his confirmation and Senator Walsh. Finally, the Afroamerican advisors turned to Miss Nannie Burroughs. Then it was Tuesday, November 2.

In 1922, the late Henry Cabot Lodge narrowly escaped defeat after 30 years of continuous service His opponent, Col. Gaston, recently defeated for Governor, came within less than 8,000 votes of retiring

the Grand Old Man. Senator Lodge was saved by the Negro balance of power vote. Massachusetts, however, is a Republican community. Republican candidates are hard to beat in a straightaway affair. Ex-Governor Walsh beat the late John W. Weeks in 1918 simply because the late Tom Lawson, seeking revenge for Republican Governor McCall, entered the lists and took away 25,000 normal Republican votes. With Coolidge dragging him on, Gillette beat Walsh by 18,000, while the President got 400,000 plurality. Walsh is a great campaigner and specializes in small services while in office. He was expected to win by a close margin, with a possible Negro balance tipping the the scales to him. Tnat led many to expect a hard campaign among Negroes by both parties. Negroes were disappointed. They were practically ignored by both Senatorial candidates, and Walsh won by 57,000, with an estimated total Negro registration of 11,000 in the state. The Negroes of Massachusetts defeated Butler, as I elected Coolidge. I put one vote in the 7,000,000 plurality.

SOLID SOUTH ENDING, EDUCATOR DECLARES

Dr. Edwin Mims of Nashville Tells Southern Society Old Political Lines Are Breaking.

PLEADS FOR MORE PROGRESS

Condemns Anti-Evolution Law and Lynching—Senator George Also Speaks at Annual Dinner.

Dr. Edwin Mims, Professor of English Literature at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., addressing hundreds of members and guests of the Southern Society at its annual dinner at the Waldorf last night, attacked Tennessee's anti-evolution law as the child of "political cowardice" and expediency, declared that the so-called solid South was breaking, condemned lynchings and urged members of the society to return to their native States if possible to aid in the cause of Southern progress.

"The solid South is no longer a reality," declared Dr. Mims. "Those who live at a distance cannot see what is happening below the surface; they do not know the men and women who are sometimes fighting against tremendous odds the battle for a sounder public opinion and practice. Strongholds of passion and prejudice cannot be overthrown by some sudden blast of a trumpet; they yield only to the constant siege of intelligence and education.

"Let us use as an illustration the passage of the anti-evolution law in Tennessee and the subsequent trial at Dayton. I do not now defend that law. Like many other Tennesseeans, I opposed it openly at the time, and I still condemn it, as an unnecessary and a very harmful piece of legislation. I trust that our sister States will profit by the vicarious suffering in notoriety and ridicule through which Tennessee has passed.

Basis of Evolution Struggle.

"Many causes combined to bring about the enactment of that law—politicai cowardice or expediency, a belligerent fundamentalism in some religious sects, and the failure of those who were opposed to it to mass their forces quickly and effectively. A factor that greatly clouded the issue in subsequent happenings at Dayton was that the chief legal representation of the cause of science in this country was a champion who did more harm to the liberal cause than all the other forces combinde, more even than the champion of the Nation's fundamentalism.

"The educational institutions of Nashville were actively opposed to the passage of that law and have provided occasions on which their Presidents and Professors and other prominent leaders in education and religion have vooiced their disapproval. Vanderbilt University is just now awarding contracts for new and larger biology and geology buildings in which the theory of evolution will be accepted as a matter of course. The anti-evolution law has failed to do the very thing it was enacted to do; it has caused more study and discussion of science than would otherwise have come in twenty years.

"I admit that the liberal forces were routed in this skirmish, but we are simply reforming the battle line, getting new recruits each day, providing more effective ammunition. Give us time and watch the result."

New War in the South.

Dr. Mims began his address by saying it was time to have done with so much talk about Southern chivalry, Southern manners and hospitality and even Southern ideals and traditions. He said the South had used the Civil War to explain too many things, and that the war was on today between the progressives or liberals and the conservatives or reactionaries.

"In this present war the progressives are fighting for economic efficiency, for widespread intelligence, for the right of criticism, for freedom of thought in education and politics, for genuine nationalism. They are going to win eventually along the whole line of battle. By a strange coincidence the pioneer leader of the liberal forces was the same man who led the South in that other war, for when General Robert E. Lee moved out of the shadows of Appomattox he lifted a new banner on which he inscribed certain words that have become the slogans of the men who are today leading the liberal forces.

"If you ask me whether I am a Southerner, my reply must be—one kind but not all kinds. The solidarity of the South is no longer a source of pride, but of humiliation to many of its most devoted men. Even in politics an increasing number of business men are no longer voting one way and praying another, but are following the dictates of their consciences and patriotism. Many are hoping that in national politics something will make necessary new alignments because of fresh and vital issues.

"There is a South that finds expression in the crude and blatant utterances of men like Cole Blease and Vardeman and another that finds expression in the statesmanship of men like Carter Glass and Oscar Underwood. There is a South that practices and justifies lynching and another South that believes it is unjustifiable under any and all circumstances, and is resolutely determined to put an end to it.

Cites Example of Georgia.

"Georgia, that has furnished far too many instances of the first point of view, recently has sent to the penitentiary from six to lifeETAOINNN tentiary from six years to life the leaders of a mob. All honor to Judge Reed for his courageous maintenance of the law. May South Carolina now follow suit and punish the mob that lynched negroes.

"There is a South that boasts of an original contribution to the nation in the Ku Klux Klan, and there is a South that believes the Klan is un-American and un-Christian and that holds out the helping hand to every race and creed.

"There is a South of ecclesiastical demogagues who would put in laboratories and libraries as a warning to its scholars, 'thus far shalt thou go and no farther,' and a South of enlightened prophets who would follow truth wherever it may lead and whatever it may cost. I repeat, the solid South is no lyonger a reality—it is breaking."

After referring to progress made by the South, Dr. Mims complimented the men who had administered the funds donated by philanthropists and who had taught and planned education systems. He called them the "heroes of the educational awakening." Warning, however, against optimistic exaggeration of the South's progress, he continued:

"It is still true that there are great masses of our people who do not have the advantages of even an elementary education and that taxation for educational purposes is totally inadequate.

Pleads for Aid of Southerners.

"The Southern States are still at the bottom of all statistics that register actual educational conditions of this country. It is also true that there is not a single university in the South that has adequate resources for the highest type of graduate work. These are facts that cannot be gotten around by hifalutin' talk about the beauty of Southern women and the chivalry of Southern men. Nor can the much-heralded industrial prosperity atone for the neglect of intellectual and artistic excellence.

"There is not one of you but can add to your other achievements the consciousness of having done some permanent work for your native province. Come back if you can. If you cannot come back think about us, plan with us, work for us."

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia was the other speaker. Robert Adamson, President of the Society, was toastmaster.

Politics at 1925

International Alliance of Negroes.

Party Affiliation.

NEW NAT'L PARTY IS BEING FORMED IN PHILADELPHIA

Organization Will Aim To Do Away With Old Policies Which Have Outlived Usefulness To Our Race

St. Louis Argus 2-26-26

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 24.—The birth of a political party that will bring about the much heralded new "emancipation" of the Negro, an overthrow of the bareness and discrimination which now impede his progress, may have transpired here Friday, when a little body of loyal colored American citizens met in a secluded hall at Broad and Lombard street to organize a new national party.

Men of Integrity for Leaders

The spirit of the new party was well embodied in the fiery speeches of its organizers. The spokesmen of the International Alliance of Negroes, which sponsored the movement, Dr. Lionel A. Francis, stated: "The colored race requires a political organization of a different character from any peresent, with men of integrity in it who are not looking for gain for themselves, but actuated altogether by the highest motives, men who cannot be bought or sold."

"Adopt New Methods"

The dawn of a new independence was seen as a prospect by Professor S. R. Williams, national director of the sponsoring organization. In his message, which was permeated with appeal for his race brother's better use of the ballot, he stated: "We must adopt new methods, because the old policies have outlived their usefulness.

"Our new policy should direct our votes into the channel that will bring us the greatest returns not in jobs to individuals, but in reforms to the people."

Will Hold Meeting

It was arranged to hold a gigantic mass meeting in this city next Sunday, February 28, in Alliance Hall, at 817 South Broad street. Delegates from all sections will attend the significant meeting. Judge George of the Municipal Court of Chicago, is among those expected.

Political-1926
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

AUDACITY OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

The disproportionate importance accorded to the Southern representatives in Congress is largely due to their audacity. They remind one of the robber caught with stolen goods who insists upon the pursuit of the innocent passerby with the slogan, "stop theif." An instance of this audacity was furnished in the Senate last week, when the Judiciary Committee was directed to frame a resolution to investigate charges that National Committeemen and others of the Republican party have been engaged in the barter and sale of Federal offices in the South. Those most active in pressing these charges were the Democratic Senators from Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, all of whom hold their seats through fraud and violence in the suppression of the suffrage.

The only Republican who seemingly had the courage to meet this audacious move of the Democrats with an appropriate rebuke was Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who moved to amend the resolution to provide "that an investigation should be made to discover whether each State of the Union is enjoying that form of republican government which is guaranteed to it under the Constitution." An investigation of this broad nature would of course, bring out the facts which every member of Congress knows but refuses to acknowledge, that the government of all of the Southern States is not republican in any sense but purely oligarchical and in no way dependent on the consent of the governed.

These charges of bartering Federal offices for a consideration, were explained by Senator Harris of Georgia, as follows:

> "I am told by the most reliable people in my State that offices are sold, and I think it is the exception when an appointment is made on the recommendation of the National Committeeman that does not have a consideration."

The individuals especially aimed at in the resolution were Benjamin J. Davis of Georgia and Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, the only two Negro members of the Republican National Committee, although serious charges of this nature were made against Joseph W. Tolbert, the white committeeman from South Carolina, and also against ex-Congressman C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia, when the last named individual was appointed as Secretary to the President. In fact, there have been but few members of the Republican National Committee from the South, white or black, since the time of James Hill of Mississippi, against whom such charges have not been aimed. Probably the truth of the matter is that the candidates for Federal office in the South are expected to contribute to the campaign fund of the party, in order to keep up the semblance of party organization which still obtains. It is not an unheard of thing for political candidates to do the same thing in the North, and there have been cases exposed in court where judicial candidates paid thousands of dollars to the party bosses for a nomination. And these were all good Democrats.

The most pitiable feature of this whole proceeding is the cowardly manner in which most of the Republicans in Congress allow themselves to be flim-flammed by the virtuous pretensions of the Southern Democrats, whose titles are based on fraud and the rape of the ballot. With the exception of Senator Moses, there appeared to be no Republican with the courage to expose the hypocritical nature of this bleating about the bartering of Federal offices. The Republicans in the Senate should take pattern by the example of such Northern Democrats in the House as Representatives Celler and Black of Brooklyn, who know better how to riddle the pretensions of their Southern colleagues. Senator Ernst of Kentucky, a few days later proposed to institute an inquiry into the denial of the right to vote in these states.

Republican timidity has as yet failed to cope with the audacity of Southern Democrats. The party needs an infusion of courage in its backbone. Incidentally, somebody might explain why most of the Federal appointments in the South go to Democrats and if they are the other parties to alleged barter which so ruffles the composure of the Southern Senators.

SOUTH SQUIRMS WHEN G.O.P. ASKS OF NEGRO VOTES

Election Corruption Basis of Probe.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Election manipulation and corruption in various forms came in for considerable attention in the senate today.

The judiciary committee considered a resolution for investigation of charges that federal appointments are commonly bartered and sold in the south by Republican national committeemen.

The Republicans moved to broaden this resolution to include similar charges against Democratic leaders and to inquire into the extent of the disfranchisement of Negroes in the south with a view to the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. If this amendment were observed the representation of southern states in the house of representatives would be reduced, by virtue of Negro disfranchisement, from 102 members to 30, it is estimated.

Johnson Attacks Dawes.

Then while senators were speculating on the course, Frank H. Smith of Illinois, senator designate, intends to pursue, Senator Johnson [Rep., Cal.], took the floor and delivered an impassioned reply to the New York speech of Vice President Dawes, who attacked the direct primary as the breeder of slush fund scandals such as that besmirching the title of the Illinois senator-elect.

The vice president was in the chair at the time and grinned broadly. Senator Johnson absolved the direct primary of all responsibility for the Illinois and Pennsylvania slush fund scandals.

"I see no reason for either discouragement or despair," said Senator Johnson, "that there may have been uncovered corruption in high places in the last few years or that there may have been uncovered the endeavor to purchase seats in the United States senate.

"For remember always that it is this condemned and this despised body that uncovered the endeavor to purchase seats in the senate. It is this body that is preparing to debate just what shall be meted out to those who utilize the corrupt arts that have been described in the press to retain or to obtain seats in the senate of the United States."

Charges Jealousy.

In thinly veiled language the California senator took the Vice President to task for his animadversions upon the senate at various times, attributing the vice presidential attitude to vexation at finding himself in second place in the government.

"I recall long ago," said Johnson, "when Bolingbroke received from Queen Anne the reward that she saw fit to give him but which he thought insufficient when he thought he should be made a duke and was made a viscount—how he railed against the place in which he was put and he could not conceal either his disappointment or his sorrow or his enmity because there had been given to him the lesser place. I repeat it to members of this body who are thus cavilling at the senate: 'He who thinks his place unfit for him will be unfit for his place'."

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The resolution to investigate southern Republican leaders was introduced by Senator Harris [Dem., Ga.]. When it came before the judiciary committee Senator Ernst [Rep., Ky.] moved the broadening of the resolution. The Democrats squirmed at the proposal to investigate Negro disfranchisement and the resolution and proposed amendment were referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Norris [Rep., Neb.], Ernst and King [Dem., Utah].

The fourteenth amendment provides that when male citizens 21 years old are disfranchised the representation of the state in the house shall be reduced in proportion to the volume of disfranchisement. It is estimated that if the amendment were enforced, southern representation in congress would be reduced two-thirds.

What South Would Lose.

The present representation of southern states which have disfranchised Negroes and the representation each would have if the fourteenth amendment were enforced, follow:

Mississippi	8	2	Total 102 30
North Carolina.	10	7	
South Carolina.	7	1	
Alabama	10	2	
Arkansas	7	2	
Florida	4	1	
Georgia	12	2	
Louisiana	8	2	
Tennessee	8	6	
Texas	13	3	
Virginia	10		

It is estimated that Alabama has disfranchised 400,000 negroes, Arkansas, 300,000; Florida, 200,000; Georgia, 600,000; Louisiana, 300,000; Mississippi, 300,000; North Carolina, 200,000; South Carolina, 350,000; Tennessee, 400,000; Texas, 800,000, and Virginia, 450,000.

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Alabama	10	South Carolina	7
Arkansas	7	Tennessee	8
Florida	4	Texas	18
Georgia	12	Virginia	10
Louisiana	8		

Another Patronage Scandal.

The Republican party has very little to hope for from the Solid South in the way of votes, but it has been alleged for some time that the Republican dispensers of patronage in the southern states have turned their sovereignty to good account for personal benefit.

As a result of investigations made by one Frederick Rush, and made public through the Independent, published at Boston, matters which have heretofore been circulated as well-founded rumors have evolved into direct charges.

Directly involved in the charges brought by Mr. Rush is our old friend Congressman J. Will Taylor of the Second Tennessee District. Mr. Taylor is Republican national committeeman from this state, and has been a mighty busy man in a political way. With the speed of the wind he moves here and there in the state, and his indorsement is tantamount to appointment when there is a political office to be filled.

For several years the activities of the imperious congressman have been resented by the better element of the Republican party in Tennessee. But, unheedful of the mutterings, Taylor has gone on defying the opposing faction and dispensing patronage as he sees fit, regardless of the qualifications of those whom he favors or frowns upon. If now and then he indorses one who is best fitted for the office to be filled, it is not because of the appointee's merit, but rather with political expediency in mind.

The title of Mr. Rush's article, "Republicans for Revenue Only," is very appropriate so far as it relates to Tennessee and other southern states.

Whether or not this brand of politics has the approval of the Coolidge administration, as charged, we do not know. But self-centered Republicans have put over so many things on the two administrations since 1920 that one or two more should not cause any surprise.

In his article, Mr. Rush observes that "the southern G. O. P. has gone to the dogs," and that "it has become purely a plum tree for plundering politicians."

It is unnecessary for us to comment on these statements, further than to say that it took a long time for our eastern friends to accurately appraise Republican organizations in the southern states.

And, now that they have done it, we should like to know what they are going to do about it.

COLUMBIA, S. C
Record

DEC 22 1926

NOW FOR CLEAN SWEEP.

Nothing less than a nation-wide and sweeping investigation of the chorus of charges that federal offices are being bartered at public auction will satisfy the honest citizenship of the republic and the sooner the Senate turns on the probe juice the better for the integrity of our political system of government.

Rumors and counter rumors are rife to the effect that elections to our highest offices in half a dozen States are conducted on the basis of being knocked down to the highest bidder. In some of the overwhelmingly Republican States, like Pennsylvania, for example, it has been shown in open court that dead men have been voted at the polls.

Republicans in and out of Congress, successors of the same race as the erstwhile wavers of the bloody shirt, have long been charging that more than half the voting population in many States of the South have been denied the right of suffrage. This sort of propaganda has been carried on in that sector solely for home consumption, in the effort to swing the Negro vote of the North and East to the Republican party.

This newspaper has long favored the two-party system in the South and many others have favored it, but we have never favored the system of *race-partyism* and the South may be excused, we think on the grounds of common honesty when it rejects the present Republican theory, because the doctrine of Republicanism in the South is about as attractive to our consciences as a fly in our soup would be to our stomachs.

There is, of course, nothing at all to the charge hinted at and charged by Moses and Tinkham, *et al*, that citizens are denied the right to vote in South Carolina on the ground that they are Republicans anymore than there is to the charge that Democrats are denied the right to vote in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or elsewhere because they are Democrats.

For the matter of self-protection most of the Southern States have protected themselves by enacting laws providing for certain qualifications of all voters. Those who qualify according to law may vote without question or quibble and those who do not may not vote regardless of the color of their skin, or previous condition of servitude. Nobody knows these facts better than the Northern men who peddle falsehoods to the contrary.

But the South has not yet sunk to the level of the North whereby offices controlled by the States are sold on the bargain counter. But offices—sold, it appears, in the South, by federal bosses under control of Republican administration, have continually been in the barter-and-sales columns of the newspapers in the South, and under these circumstances we welcome a sweeping investigation and one where the whitewash is spilled before anybody can grab a brush.

A Scarecrow That Does Not Scare.

For a number of years after federal bayonets had been taken away from the polling places of the south and the "scalawags" of the carpet bag regime had been retired to the odium of their own records certain leaders of the Republican party were accustomed on occasions to threaten the southern people with a restoration of some of those same evil conditions. Whenever there was a clear division between the south and Republicanism some intensely partisan leader of Republican faith would arise with the suggestion of a force bill or some similar act of compulsion against the section and people who refused to accept that faith. It was thought then that fear would make the south submissive. But that form of political proselyting only made the southern people more tenacious of their own beliefs.

Commercial Appeal
12-26-26

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Memphis
Jan 1

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But the south as a whole refuses to take fright simply because there is no reason for being frightened. While it is realized that Republican control of Congress might possibly be used for legislation that would reduce the number of southern representatives, that realization is accompanied by the knowledge that not even a majority of Congress possesses autocratic powers in this country. Any law that is manifestly discriminatory against the south or any other sections would have to stand the test of the United States Supreme Court and the southern people have confidence sufficient in that tribunal to believe it could not be made use of for political reprisals or chicanery. Congress might propose but the Supreme Court would dispose of any laws having no more validity than political vengeance.

In the first place the people of the southern states refuse to be stampeded over charges of negro disfranchisement because they know that their suffrage laws have been pronounced valid by the highest courts of the land. The election statutes of the south are no more discriminatory against any class or race than the educational qualifications for voting that are prescribed in states of the north and east. The ballot has to be ours. Maybe it does happen somewhere in Pennsylvania and Illinois produced, accepting pay for his vote. There is protected against both ignorance and crime but the full vote of southern shall they be punished for their re- much less danger to the republic fraud and laws of the south offering sentment of criminality while the from neglect of many to vote than such protection are just as much in criminals themselves are being re- from the selling of their votes by accord with the spirit of the republic warded for their actions.

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Another Patronage Scandal.

The Republican party has very little to hope for from the Solid South in the way of votes, but it has been alleged for some time that the Republican dispensers of patronage in the southern states have turned their sovereignty to good account for personal benefit.

As a result of investigations made by one Frederick Rush, and made public through the Independent, published at Boston, matters which have heretofore been circulated as well-founded rumors have evolved into direct charges.

Directly involved in the charges brought by Mr. Rush is our old friend Congressman J. Will Taylor of the Second Tennessee District. Mr. Taylor is Republican national committeeman from this state, and has been a mighty busy man in a political way. With the speed of the wind he moves here and there in the state, and his indorsement is tantamount to appointment when there is a political office to be filled.

For several years the activities of the imperious congressman have been resented by the better element of the Republican party in Tennessee. But, unheedful of the mutterings, Taylor has gone on defying the opposing faction and dispensing patronage as he sees fit, regardless of the qualifications of those whom he favors or frowns upon. If now and then he indorses one who is best fitted for the office to be filled, it is not because of the appointee's merit, but rather with political expediency in mind.

The title of Mr. Rush's article, "Republicans for Revenue Only," is very appropriate so far as it relates to Tennessee and other southern states.

Whether or not this brand of politics has the approval of the Coolidge administration, as charged, we do not know. But self-centered Republicans have put over so many things on the two administrations since 1920 that one or two more should not cause any surprise.

In his article, Mr. Rush observes that "the southern G. O. P. has gone to the dogs," and that "it has become purely a plum tree for plundering politicians."

It is unnecessary for us to comment on these statements, further than to say that it took a long time for our eastern friends to accurately appraise Republican organizations in the southern states.

And, now that they have done it, we should like to know what they are going to do about it.

COLUMBIA, S. C
Record
DEC 22 1926

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Commercial Appeal
12-26-26
Memphis
Jesse

Political - 1926

Party Affiliation.

Republican

RECOGNIZE OUR WOMEN

In the last campaign the colored women of the country worked earnestly and aggressively to insure the election of the ticket headed by Mr. Coolidge. Proportionately they voted more largely than the women of the white race. Thus far not one of them has been rewarded in a manner that would indicate that the Republican leaders appreciate the loyal service and party fealty displayed by our women. To date the only woman of the race who has received a place is Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, the widow of the late Henry Lincoln Johnson who was the national committeeman from Georgia. Mrs. Johnson's job pays the paltry salary of $1,800 per annum. The colored women of the country should consider it an insult that one of the outstanding women of the race should be even offered an $1,800 job. There is not a white woman the widow of a white national committeeman, who would have been offered a job carrying with it such a pittance as a salary.

Men and women of the race what are you going to do about the slights, insults and lack of recognition accorded you by the leaders of the Republican party? Are you going to remain supine and permit these things to continue or are you going to resent them with the most powerful weapon, if rightly used, in your possession, the ballot? If the men and women of the race rally under the standard of RACE SOLIDARITY no party in this country, nor its leaders, would dare refrain from giving us those things to which we are justly entitled. We point the way and will go with you all the way to right the wrongs from which we suffer in the party to which we have given such generous support. The Eagle is the "Unbridled Servant of the People," and we are ready now, as we have always been, to live up to the slogan of our paper.

BUTLER STATES COOLIDGE WAS MISUNDERSTOOD

President In Recent Message Didn't Sponsor Smith's Race Policy

BAN SEGREGATION ASKS DELEGATION

Mass. Senator Told Race Has Lost Patience With President

Boston, Mass.—If President Coolidge's last message to Congress is interpreted as backing the Smith's policy toward colored people, it is misunderstood.

Thus spoke Senator W. M. Butler, Coolidge's right hand man, to a delegation of the Equal Rights League which met him in his offices here this week. Accompanying League members were representatives of the Ministerial Alliance, W. Monroe Trotter, secretary of the League, was absent on account of illness.

Edgar P. Benjamin, an attorney created a sensation when he told the Senator he interpreted thep roviso in the President's recent message about not interfering with the usages of enlightened society meant no interference with Southern race proscription.

Senator Butler insisted the President's message was misunderstood. He had his secretary bring in a copy of the message. He said the false interpretation would be counteracted.

Chairman Klugh and Rev. Benj. Swain, Col. Baron and Mr. Benjamin declared the race had about lost its patience waiting for the President to abolish segregation. They read and presented a detailed specification of where segregation existed prepared by the league's national recording secertary, Jas. L. Neill of Washington. Chairman Butler reiterated his opposition to segregation and so impressed the delegation that they will not be surprised if something tangible is done.

Judges

The League announces Editors Carl Murphy of the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, E. W. RHODES, of the Philadelphia Tribune and Rex J. G. Robinson, of the A. M. E. Review, Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair of Philadelphia national president of the League and Rev. B. W. Swain, of Boston, vice-president at large, as the judges for the race fight slogans which the race are invited to send in before February 1st to compete for the 10 and 25 dollar gold prizes offered..

LILY WHITES HOLD FORTH AT JACKSON

Mr. Gordon Argues for Two-Party Form of Government.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 29.—A quiet and unostentatious meeting of earnest Mississippians was held here today for the purpose of laying the foundation for a white Republican party in Mississippi, with a view to carrying out the ideal of our national political system—a two-party form of government. Gov. Geo. L. Sheldon, vice president for Mississippi presided. It was the first meeting of the Mississippi State Council of the Southern States Republican league, the date coinciding with the birthday anniversary of President Wm. McKinley, was purposely selected in honor of the great president, who, as was stated in the meeting, did more than any other one Republican leader to allay the animosities and prejudices which had grown up between the north and the south and which, because of the unfortunate policies pursued by his predecessors, had kept the two sections politically divided.

The meetings were held in the convention hall of the Edwards Hotel, which had been appropriately decorated with portraits of great presidents, including conspicuously those of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt. On the rear wall opposite the speaker's stand, were portraits of Washington, in the center, Lincoln on his right, and McKinley on the left, with portraits of Roosevelt, Coolidge and others grouped about them. These portraits were loaned by the courtesy of the Alabama Council of the League, which held a simultaneous session at Birmingham. Other league meetings today were expected to be held in Arizona and Florida. These will send representatives to the central league convention, which is to be held in Memphis on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

The day's programme began with a business meeting for election of officers, and the present officers were unanimously re-elected as follows: Gov. Geo. L. Sheldon, Greenville, vice president; Ernest McCall Hawkins, secretary; Harry M. Ward, Cleveland, state director; Victor A. Denslow, Greenville, member of membership committee. These will have to be ratified by the Memphis convention.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon there was an open session for discussion and deliberation on all questions affecting the promotion of the league. The programme closed at 6 o'clock this evening with an informal banquet in celebration of the birthday of President McKinley.

A telegram was received in the afternoon meeting from President Elliott of the Arizona State Council, "saluting the state that gave Sargent S. Prentiss to the national service," and pledging co-operation "in a political movement for the welfare of the whole nation." John Q. Eaton of Memphis, secretary of the league, arrived on a late train and delivered a short address before adjournment.

The chief feature of the banquet was the address of President Chas. P. Gordon of the league. Gov. Sheldon also spoke on the advantages to Mississippi of a white Republican party. Mr. Gordon outlined the objects and purposes of the league and set out its platform in 12 points. His address in part was as follows:

Gordon Sounds Keynote.

In opening his address Mr. Gordon explained the purpose of the meeting by saying:

"This is a gathering of the men and women of Mississippi who are deeply interested in the progress and advancement of the state, and who have come together to seriously consider the questions involved in the proposition for a two party form of government in the state of Mississippi. For most part, this is an assemblage of those who believe in the principles of the Republican party which succeeded the Whig party—a party that was led by Henry Clay of Kentucky, John Bell of Tennessee and that brilliant statesman of Mississippi, Sargent S. Prentiss, and others whom I might mention."

He then briefly reviewed the history of the "two main parties" that have existed in the country since the formation of the government and the merging of the Whig and Democratic parties in the south after the war. He referred to the unfortunate condition of affairs following the death of Lincoln, "brought about by misguided men whose vision did not extend beyond their own horizon, that influenced the public mind throughout the south, and prevented realignment of men in their original party lines."

"The mistakes of the past," declared the speaker, "can only be corrected by an earnest desire to seek facts and give due consideration to the wishes of the people of the south, who should have an equal voice in mapping out the destinies of this great country." No man in the Republican party, he said, had done more in correcting some of the mistakes of the past and assisting in wiping out sectional animosities, than President William McKinley, and it was therefore particularly fitting that the first meeting of the Mississippi State Council of the Southern States Republican League should assemble on his birthday anniversary.

Mr. Gordon then explained the objects and purposes of the league as follows:

"The league seeks by its formation and organization to inculcate a spirit of unselfish devotion to the best interests of the people of the south as a whole, and not a portion of the same.

"We are organized to promote and advance the economic, agricultural, industrial, commercial, educational and political interests of the people in the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, by advocating the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in its national platforms, and to aid in extending the scope and usefulness of the Republican party throughout these states.

"To advocate at all times honesty, economy and patriotism in the administration of all our public affairs—local, state and national.

"To encourage and foster the business and political relations and the welfare of its members, and especially to aid in promoting and advancing the general welfare of all the people of the 17 states included in this organization.

"It has been planned as a self sustaining and permanent organization and is incorporated under the laws of the state of Tennessee with a charter in perpetuity.

"The objects and purposes of the league are to advocate, promote and advance the principles of Republicanism as enunciated by the Republican party; to interest in politics those who have heretofore been more or less indifferent to their political duties; to encourage attendance at the primary meetings in order that capable and efficient men and women may be nominated; to promote the cause of good government, and to perform such other work as may best conserve the general welfare of the public.

"The league was organized by a group of southern men and women from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, 1925, at Memphis, Tenn., and since that time the following states have been added to its membership: Louisiana, Arizona, North Carolina, New Mexico and Texas, leaving only Oklahoma and West Virginia to be included.

"We invite the co-operation and support of all those who believe in the principles of a protective tariff for American industry and American labor, which is an essential and fundamental code of the Republican party. We extend a cordial invitation to all who may wish to become members of the league and in that way, lend their aid and influence in promoting the success of the organization, thereby advancing the cause we represent, and furthering the economic welfare of the general public."

Platform of the League.

Coming down to the marrow of his address Mr. Gordon announced the platform and principles of the league as follows:

"We call your attention to the fact that the membership of the Southern States Republican League is restricted to members of the white race, and this provision has been incorporated into our charter which was obtained from the State of Tennessee.

"In giving expression to the views of the membership of the league, upon certain questions, I do not think that I am making any statements which will not be substantially indorsed by the membership of the league.

"1. We stand unqualifiedly opposed to negro domination in party affairs and believe that the active participation of negroes as national committeemen as shown by the records of the Republican party in certain states of

the south is not only injurious and prejudicial against the best interests of the negro race, but is not reflective of public opinion in the south, and for that and other reasons, we pledge our best efforts to assist in bringing about a change and correcting this unfortunate situation, not only in Mississippi, but likewise in other southern states where similar situations may prevail.

"2. As an organization, the southern States Republican League does not take any part in the selection of applicants for public office, nor does it make any recommendations or indorsements of any applicants seeking office. It is not concerned as to who shall be appointed so long as the appointee is fitted for the office and whose selection is reflective of the wishes of the people of the community wherein the appointment is made.

"We are, however, thoroughly convinced that the appointment of negroes to federal public office by the president of the United States in the southern states is not only contrary to the wishes of the people of the white race in the south, but is injurious and detrimental to the progress and advancement of the negro race; therefore, in the interests of both races, we respectfully recommend to the appointing and confirming power of the United States government that such appointments in the future be discontinued in all the southern states.

"3. We believe in the Anglo-Saxon principle of local self government and we ask that the principles of representative government as established by our forefathers shall once more prevail in the states where these principles have been so often violated by the usurpation of prerogatives by those not justly entitled to exercise such rights.

"4. We stand for the exercise of that principle in representative government that gives to the people of each community the right to have a voice in the selection of those who may be appointed as their representatives in public office, and we deny the right of those not actually residing in a community or district to exercise any influence whatsoever over the selection or appointment so made. We express the further view that the appointing and confirming power should look to no one outside of the community, district or state wherein the appointment is actually made. In other words, we believe that all appointments made should be reflective of the public wishes of each community, district or state, and that at all times only those who are qualified and fitted for public office should be appointed in the public service.

"5. The Southern States Republican League pledges its every effort to be responsive to the best interests of the people of the states wherein its membership is confined and to do all in its power to advance and promote the economic welfare of those states and the entire country.

"6. The right to vote is constitutional, but the right to hold elective office is preferential, and does not carry with it any accorded rights except those which the voters of a community may elect to bestow upon the aspirant for office; therefore, we believe that when the individual aspires and seeks to hold an elective office, his claims should be presented to the electorate far in advance of the election, and in such a manner as to make well known his qualifications for the office sought.

"7. We declare ourselves as opposed to the secret caucus in any form whatsoever, and announce it as our purpose to favor open and publicly announced meetings in the selection of candidates for public office, and we unqualifiedly stand for the principle of majority rule, and the free and full expression of the popular will.

"8. We are opposed to the appointment of any man or woman to office in any community, district or state who has not been a resident of such community, district or state for a period of at least five continuous years, and who is not a duly registered voter of said district or state of at least three years' standing. We believe that no one should be considered qualified to hold office unless they are a real part of the community in which they seek office, and have demonstrated their qualifications and fitness to hold the office to which they aspire. Men and women answering these qualifications are always available, and are the only ones who should be appointed to public office.

"9. We believe that conditions as they exist in certain states of the south today justify the establishment of real two-party government, and therefore we call upon all those who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party to join in this undertaking through the proper sources and delegated authorities.

"10. We recommend the resolution adopted at the first convention of the Southern States Republican League, held in Birmingham, Ala., on Oct. 27 and 28, for the nomination of candidates for Congress in each Congressional district and suggest that this rule become mandatory upon each of the two great parties. Any action contrary to this has a tendency to discourage a full and frank expression of the voters at the polls and therefore is not in consonance with our form of government.

"11. Quoting the words of Col. John S. Sewell, a native of Tennessee, in an address delivered before the Birmingham convention, "We desire to help make of the Republican party in the south a real force in national politics: To present the principles of the party to the thinking people of the south in a sane and decent fashion, to help bring about real two-party government: To assist in creating conditions that will induce the many men and women in the south who are Republicans at heart, to vote as they believe: To aid in promoting the cause of sound economics in national politics: To arouse the interest of the younger generation in the principles of sound governmental affairs."

"12. We advocate the establishment of real two-party government throughout the south, such as prevailed before 1860, and we recommend that the membership of the various committees of each of two parties in the south, both Democratic and Republican, be restricted to members of the white race. Under present conditions, we consider it detrimental and injurious both to the party and the race for any negro to be chosen or selected for membership upon any committees connected with either the Republican or Democratic parties.

"The great majority of the colored race in this country are more interested in the economic welfare of their people than in their political affiliations. The development of the colored race must come through their own efforts and they must look to the white man to assist in aiding and advancing their economic welfare.

"It is the judgment of leaders in both the Democratic and Republican parties that the best service that can be rendered the colored race today is to put it on a plane where living conditions will be materially improved, and to see to it that the negro gets a square deal in all his business transactions."

Two-Party Government.

In concluding Mr. Gordon declared that "as Republicans we believe that the duty rests upon us to aid in the establishment of a two-party form of government that is responsible and responsive to the people and that the time has arrived for action, not only in the state of Mississippi, but also in states like Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and other states, for the formation of a Republican party that will stand out in clear relief and function as a vigorous and wholesome factor in the political life of these states for the common good of all the people. It is up to the rank and file of the Republicans of each of these states to come forward and assume the responsibility of assisting in establishing the Republican party and aiding in placing it upon such a basis as to command the confidence and good will of the people of the south. The Republican party is at present the only vehicle through which genuine political thought, not in accord with the Democratic party, can be expressed.

"When we review the records of the Whig and the Republican parties and consider the public services of men like Henry Clay, John Bell, Sargent S. Prentiss, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, John Hay, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Calvin Coolidge, Charles G. Dawes, Frank O. Lowden and others, may we not accept them as a guide to follow in establishing in the south a new made progressive Republican party with the southern viewpoint to be kept in the fore-front and to take the place of the Whig party which existed prior to 1860.

"And so my friend, in encouraging the establishment of the two-party form of government in the south, let us understand that the difficulties which confront us in this and other states are not easily solved. It will take time, patience and perseverance, but I doubt not that the two-party movement will in the end triumph, not alone in the great state of Mississippi, but likewise in all the other southern states.

Speaks at Meeting of Mississippi Republicans



C. V. GORDON.

Negroes Must Break From Tammany Hall, Says Alderman Louis Anderson

Windy City Politician Deplores Lack of Unity in New York City

Speaking at the fourth anniversary of the Appomattox Republican Club Tuesday evening, Hon. Louis Anderson of Chicago, and a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city, said that the Negroes of New York must break from the moorings of Tammany Hall and support the Republican party.

"The Republican party," said Mr. Anderson, "is the best party for the Negroes, and that the attention of the Negro must be aroused to the principles of the Republican party." He said that the underlying principles of the Republican party are best for our group.

Mr. Anderson deplored the lack of political unity of the Negroes in New York, and said that if the colored vote of New York was properly marshalled it could demand a larger patronage than it does. He said that the Negroes of Chicago were united politically.

"We follow the leadership of Edward Wright, who is one of the most courageous political leaders of the country," he said. "Through him we demand large representation in both municipal and state affairs. Some of the most representative political offices in Chicago are held by Negroes."

Mr. Anderson said that the first Congressional District in Chicago comprised three wards with a Negroe vote of 60,000. "The reason we support Madden is because he has been true to the Negro. The residential ward in which I live 99 per cent of the colored voters are Republicans who receive their full share of patronage." Charles T. Fillmore, president of the club, presided.

GUEST AT SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Alderman Anderson was guest at a number of social affairs. On Wednesday evening, 60 prominent business and professioal men, occupying the second and third floor of Craigg's Dining Room, honored him at a stag.

The following guests were present:

Attorney James Watson, Mr. Clarence Tisdale, Mr. James Lightfoot, Attorney James McLendon, Capt. Oswald Desverney, Mr. J. Hamilton Travis, Dr. H. O. Harding, Mr. Joseph Brown, Attorney W. A. Humphrey, Mr. Charles D. Washington, Mr. Harry Bragg, Dr. Henry Delaney, Attorney Ellis Rivers, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. C. B. Powell, Mr. V. W. Tandy, "Chief" Edward E., Dr. Paul Collins, Dr. Binga Dismond, Mr. John W. Duncan, Mr. William George, Attorney Allan L. Dingle, Attorney Aiken Pope, Mr. Lonnie Hicks, Mr. Harry Burleigh, Major Jackson, Mr. John Carey, Mr. Mal Frazier, Mr. Dooley Wilson, Mr. James W. Johnson, Mr. Chas. Jackson, Chicago; Mr. Alfred Tucker, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Dr. Chas. H. Roberts, Dr. P. F. Anderson, Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. Joseph Tanner, Col. Charles Fillmore, Dr. Marshall Ross and Attorney James C. Thomas.

The affair was arranged by the following committee.

Attorney Gilchrist Stewart, Attorney Ferdinand Q. Morton, Attorney Clarke L. Smith, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, Mr. Chas. Mitchell, Mr. Casper Holstien, Mr. John E. Nail, Mr. Chas. W. Anderson, Mr. Sol Johnson, Attorney Pope Billups, Attorney Chas. E. Toney, Attorney Harry Austin, Dr. Wiley M. Wilson, Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, Dr. Chester Booth, Dr. Louis Wright.

Political – 1926

Republican

Party Affiliation.

AFRO-AMERICANS HAVE GAINED NOTHING UNDER 5 YEARS REPUBLICAN RULE

No Net Gains in Political Progress—Reviewer Believes Race Fared Better Under Wilson's Administration, Certainly in Economic Progress—Bewilderment Among Leaders.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 3—With the approach of the spring primaries in various states that will give nominations to candidates for Congress, the Sentate and governors, colored America looks back on five years of Republican national administration with a strange disappointment.

A resident of this city who was closely allied with the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, informed the Associated Negro Press that he knows of a fact that Johnson with all of his staunch republicanism, was sick at heart at the continued disappointments in Republican attainments—or lack of them—and he doubted not, had Johnson lived, he would have this year taken a stand for independence in politics. It can be stated with unquestioned certainty that ninety-nine per cent of the Negroes of America feel just about as it is claimed Col. Johnson felt on this matter, but none can be found bold enough to make public declaration.

The Associated Negro Press has made a careful study of political conditions in a national way. "How the Republican party can ask us to go before the people this year and plead for votes, I would like to know," declared one of the men to this service who helped to manage the 1924 election.

There have been no net gains in political progress, so far as the Negro is concerned, in the last five years under Republican rule. If anything, there has been some loss. This would infer that even under the administration of President Wilson, Democrat and unsympathetic, Negroes of America fared better than under Republican rule. In some respects this is true. While there were no presidential appointments, during the World War, and afterwards, the Negro in industry and army service made distinct gains, much of which he is yet enjoying. Those gains, in the midst of migration from the South, caused the South to wake from a long slumber of indifference, and today in the Democratic South, the Negro is getting more sympathetic cooperation in development—though deprived yet of the vote—than in many sections of the North, where he has the right of vote.

There are Democratic Senators of the North, Senator Copeland of New York, and Senator Bruce of Maryland, for example who have manifested more individual interest in Negro welfare than many Republican Senators, some of whom are up for re-election. There are some Republican Senators, under pressure, who have done some favorable things, but there are few Republican Senators in the Senate today who have "the patriotic desire in their heart" to give the American Negro unflinching justice. This information is written after close scrutiny facing a period of five years.

Feeling Bewildered and Bitter

What the Negro voters will do, none can say. There is bewilderment among leaders and masses, and there is even bitterness. The facts may as well come out now, as later, or be talked about among themselves. Bitterness is the result of humiliation, and humiliation is the result of nothing accomplished.

The late President Harding started the bitterness, for his failure to measure up to his public and private promises; this bitterness subsided a bit during the early portion of the Coolidge regime. But it is doubling back. Singularly, it is not directed at President Coolidge nearly so much as toward the Republican party at large. Ninety per cent of the Negroes of America believe in the sincerity of purpose of President Coolidge. They would like to see him more aggressive, but they do not regard him as a hypocrit. There is that much of gain, for the President.

Nevertheless, Negroes reason that appointments there have been miserably few. Republicans take their position behind Wilson appointed Democrats who in their aggressive political tricks, will stop at nothing to embarrass Republicans, even a Republican president.

Racial newspapers, practically unanimously endorse the appointment of James A. Cobb, to succeed the late Judge Terrell os Municipal Judge in Washington; but they take the position, quite generally that "this is nothing to crow about too much," and "must not be regarded by the President as sufficiently important to make us politically happy forever." It is pointed out that Cobb's appointment is not a net gain," but a mere retention of place.

SALE OF PATRONAGE CHARGED TO REPUBS

Assault Started by Wurzbach Against Own Party Taken Up by Democrats

WASHINGTON, March 10.—(AP)—The attack begun a week ago by Representative Wurzbach, republican, of Texas, on the methods of dispensing federal patronage in the south, was widened today to a point where southern democrats in the house flatly charged the barter and sale of offices. Coincident with the resumption of the agitation in congress, R. B. Creager, republican national committeeman for Texas, called at the white house to advise President Coolidge to take no notice of complaints against distribution of patronage in Texas.

Representative Busby, democrat, Mississippi, who has pending a resolution dealing with the subject, opened the discussion in the house and he was quickly reinforced by Representative Wilson, Mississippi and Stevenson, South Carolina, democrats, who wanted information furnished to the house on a situation described by Mr. Wilson as "a disgrace to decent government."

Declaring corruption had accompanied federal appointments "over the entire south," Representative Busby was especially vigorous in his denunciation of conditions in Mississippi. Those guilty he named as agents responsible to Perry W. Howard, negro a Washington employe of the department of justice.

Two of Howard's half-brothers, he said, had been credited in reports reaching him, with offering a United States marshalship for $1,500 in cash.

Even preferred positions, such as good places at postoffice windows Mr. Busby said, had been made the basis for cash transactions, and Mr. Wilson declared "it is commonly reported that postoffice appointments in Mississippi are sold for various sums of money or other considerations."

Representative Stevenson asked that the result of an inquiry a year ago by postal inspectors and department of justice agents be turned over to the house.

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IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TEXAS IN BAD?

In challenging R. B. Creager of Brownsville, republican national committeeman from Texas, to render an account of his stewardship as leader of the so-called republican party in this state, Congressman Will R. Wood of Indiana, chairman of the republican national congressional committee, literally and figuratively ran the Texas boss out of the Capital City.

However, before making his hasty exit out of Washington, Creager issued a short statement that he was not answerable to the republican solons for what transpires among the republicans in Texas, and that the continuation of this controversy and agitation "does not serve the cause of the republican party either in Texas or elsewhere."

Unlimited power and authority, conferred upon any one man or coterie of men, is a dangerous practice and procedure in a democratic republic, and often becomes a menace to our democratic institutions and ideals.

Creager, as boss (in all the term implies and denotes) of the reputed republican party in Texas, has assumed the role of dictator and czar, and his henchmen, mostly federal office holders or seekers, dare not oppose or run contrariwise to his high-handed program and autocratic policy.

Creager fights and has fought Congressman Wurzbach, the only member of congress the republicans of Texas have elected in the last several decades, because he fears that Wurzbach's power will increase and his influence widen, and ere long diminish the Brownsville banker-politician's greatness, hold and prestige.

Furthermore, Wurzbach favors a party of THE people, for THE people and by THE people, having been nominated and elected every biennium by all of the republican voters of his congressional district; while "Rotten Boss" Creager, along with his confederates and henchmen, favors and insists upon a party of A people, for A people and by A people; and this political dictator and tyrant has decreed that the so-called republican party in Texas must become and remain ultra-"lily-white."

The Informer is on the scene and knows that conditions are so rotten among the reputed and pseudo-republicans in Texas that they are a stench in the nostrils of all men who believe in decency, honesty and the fundamental principles of democracy and republicanism.

The organization, despite Creager's claim of functioning bodies in 241 of the 254 counties in this state, has reduced itself mostly to an association of federal office-holders and seekers; and when the state convention was held in Dallas in 1924, the entire personnel of delegates (?) was composed of United State postmasters, marshals and other federal office-holders, their immediate allies and relatives.

There were less than six colored republicans present at this so-called republican state convention, and the few that were there were insulted and intimidated by members of Dallas' police department, (apparently through Creager's orders) and were forced to occupy "jim-crow" seats in the "buzzard roost" of the city hall in that city, where Creager and his cohorts masqueraded under the guise of republicans.

To add insult to injury, Creager's hand and pocket-picked partisan devotees, adherents and hangers-on orally and vociferously demanded that the "niggers be thrown out" of the meeting, according to the daily newspapers of Dallas; and of the 46 delegates sent Texas in the national republican convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1924, less than three colored republicans were chosen in the lesser (alternate) role.

Yet colored citizens constitute the bulk of the real republican party in Texas and all Southern states, most of them being natural-born republicans and considering it political heresy to vote any other ticket, particularly in the biennial and quadrennial elections.

In order to keep these colored electors and constituents of the republican party from taking an active part in the affairs of the organization in Texas, Creager even disregarded and trampled under his unholy and despotic foot the resolution passed at the republican national convention at Chicago in 1920.

At the Chicago gathering the national executive committee of the republican party, with Senator Warren of Michigan making the motion (this editor was sitting at the press table when the motion was made and unanimously passed), it was decreed that the executive committee order the republican state leaders to hold no meetings in or at places where colored voters could not attend same.

In the contests that developed that year and which this committee was called upon to decide, it was disclosed that any number of these "lily-white" republican bosses and chieftains had deliberately called precinct, county, congressional and state conventions in white residences, hotels and other places that bar and exclude colored voters.

Notwithstanding this ruling Creager has repeatedly, by words and deeds, stated that the national republican executive committee can take a swift trip to the plutocratic regions or some other torrid clime; that he is going to run the party in Texas according to his own ideas and conceptions, and that he can take one or two "Sambos" of color to the national republican conventions and use them as "exhibits" to show that the party, under his administration and leadership in Texas, does not discriminate against the colored contingent of the party.

Since Creager's ascension to the party throne in Texas, he has pitted himself against Congressman Wurzbach, and he has only tolerated our republican congressman because he (Creager) fears and knows that there is no other republican in the 14th congressional district that can defeat the democratic nominee at the general election except the Seguin congressman.

Congressman Wurzbach has twice been successful in not only landing the republican nomination in his district, but in defeating strong democratic candidates in the November elections; and Creager is alarmed at his (Wurzbach's) growing strength and increasing popularity; and this republican boss has not only sought to control all federal patronage and "pie" in Texas, but he has gone out of his way to discredit and defeat Wurbach.

While the federal pie-hunters and grabbers will either stand by Creager or maintain silence, the vast majority of the republican electors in Texas are exasperated and disgusted with Creager's tenure of office and his attempted administration of party affairs in this state; for he has driven and alienated from the Texas party more than 100,000 qualified and dependable voters.

Creager, about the biggest man in the little town (Brownsville) where he resides, panteth for supreme power and absolute dictatorship among the republicans of Texas in the same manner as the hart panteth after the water-brook; his policy being "rule or ruin" and his program being to exclude and excommunicate from the Texas party those who believe that a strong organization should be paramount to a federal patronage bureau.

If the republican party in Texas is ever to become a real, functioning organization, wield its rightful influence and command the respect of other parties, Creager and all he embodies, represents, typifies and proclaims, along with his lords, lieutenants, henchmen and boot-lickers, must be dethroned and shorn of his and their haughty, arrogant and despotic power.

If the national solons and party leaders really mean business and are not engaged in the great American pastime of "shooting the bull," a general republican house-cleaning in Texas is not only imperative but imminent.

However, being a native of Texas they can not "steer us," and having traveled through Missouri, they will have to "show us."

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Political—1926
Party Affiliation

Republican.

Scipio Jones Refuses Seat in Lily White Convention Bitter Fight Looms

Express 10-2-26 Dallas Texas

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 2—(A. N. P.) Spurred on by the apparent "double-crossing" handed the "Old Guard" by a group of Negro Republicans who compromised with the "Lily Whites" and accepted seats in the recent convention, Honorable Scipio A. Jones, political leader of this section, has girded for battle and according to those who know, Attorney Jones knew no defeat.

His Record Inspires Confidence

The belief and confidence that the people of Arkansas have in Scipio A. Jones is well-founded ni a record of accomplishment that is known by practically every school boy and girl, as well as by the "Lily White" Republicans. A few years ago when the Republican State Convention of Arkansas refused to go on record in opposition to the iniquitous "Grand Fathen Clause" which had for its purpose the disfranchisement of Negro voters of Arkansas, Mr. Jones assembled his forces and defeated the propositon.

Two years ago when the "Lily Whites" refused to recognize the Negro members of the Republican Party and used policemen to exclude them from the Pulaski County Convention, Judge Jones, as he is a municipal court judge, went to the mat with them at the Cleveland Convention and again emerged from the fray victorious.

Refuses Seat in Lily White Convention

Realizing his strength, the "Lily Whites," at their "rump convention" held July 15, tendered the judge a seat which he refused. Now comes the tacit endorsement of "Lily Whites" by a group of Negroes which was repudiated by all fair-minded and thinking Negroes and again Judge Jones is marshalling his forces for battle.

Holds Respect of Both Races

The esteem and respect for Judge Jones on the part of his own people are shared by the whites, as is indicated by his election to the Municipal Court bench and as chancellor of the Little Rock district by the Rock Bar Association of which a large number of the members were and are white democrats.

In this capacity, Judge Jones has served in a manner which reflects credit, upon the bar, and the besch and has gained a reputation of be-justice to all and a fearless judge.

Judge Jones attained national fame when he successfully defended eighty-four victims of the Elaine Riot in 1919, when after a legal battle which extended over a period of five years and was waged in the highest courts of the land, ending in a glorious victory for justice,—with the acquitatal of his clients.

This, however, is not the only time Judge Jones has championed the cause of justice for little or no compensation. Citizens of Arkansas, Colored and white, are yet eblogizing him for his victory which resulted in breaking up the convict lease system which was virtually slavery for Negroes and poor whites.

Has Held But One Public Office

Despite the fact that he is nationally known and is recognized a courageols leader in fraternal, legal, and political circles. Judge Jones has held but one public office. During the Great World War, the Judge was appointed by the late Woodrow Wilson, then president of the United States, a member of the Legal Board and served his country without pay until the close of the war. Judge William H. Taft, however, during his administration as President, offered to appoint him Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. bit Judge Jones declined the honor, giving as his reason, "I am too poor."

That reason, however, would not hold water today as the Judge has amassed quite a fortune, and is now promoting two sub-divisions—one for white people, and is the moving force in the Mosaic Templars, one of the strongest fraternal organizations in the country.

THE NEGRO'S LACK OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Some weeks ago we discussed at length the proposition that the Negro was seriously lacking in political leadership. Our editorial was taken up and commented on at length throughout the country by the brightest minds of the Negro press. The discussion was on a high plane, and each of our brothers sought to contribute something helpful by their criticism to our claims that our group lacked in political leadership. Though some of them did not discuss the point at issue, many of them discussed the impossibility of one man leading the Negroes in all things. We did not mean a leadership of one man in every effort of human endeavor, but in the field of politics. We have leaders in the church by denominations, leaders in education, leading lawyers, but nationally, we have no leader in politics. There is no one man who could go to Washington and represent our group in demanding the recognition that we are entitled to, and assure the President that his race was behind him as William Green of the American Federation of Labor, or LaFollette of the farm group, or as a bishop of a church group. Not even by states can we get a following worthy of the President's attention. And until we centralize our forces and capitalize our influence as a group, will we be able to get any administration at Washington to sit up and take notice that we are entitled to a part of the benefits accruing from effective party organization.

Independent 9-30-26 Atlanta Ga.

We have charged and are charging, that the Coolidge administration has not done this nor that for our group—that that President has been unmindful that there are fourteen million Negroes in this country who are citizens and entitled to enjoy party reward—that he has ignored us, or neglected us, and that we have gotten less out of this administration than any former republican administration. This may be true, and it may not be true in part, but granting that it is, for the sake of argument, we must confess that we have been more leaderless during the life of the present administration than we have been under any former republican administration at Washington.

If the President wanted to give us an outstanding appointment, and was to call upon us to make a recommendation, he would not know whom to call upon. And if we were to meet, we would hardly be able to agree upon anybody. And who of us would have the authority to meet, agree upon a program and present it to the President with an assurance that home folk were at our back?

We are divided into state groups—fighting among ourselves for imaginary things, without any definite purpose or agreement among us. All of this is due to a lack of leadership.

We hope the brethren of the press will understand that we are not talking about a leadership to lead the race in religion, economics, industries or socially, but politically.

We have four members of the National Republican Committee—there is no common understanding or concerted movement among them. A headquarters is maintained in Washington for which the Republican Committee pays the freight, as we understand, but if the place is used for the benefit of the group by those in charge, with a view of crystallizing sentiment, or the furtherance of the republican principles and policies, the race is not advised, and does not believe it.

The failure of leadership is not because of the lack of ability, of character, or of ingenuity among Negroes, but solely chargeable to a lack of common understanding, and the adoption of a common program with a view of rendering the Grand Old Party a service that it would not ignore, if it could, it would be afraid to, if it would.

Our only activity is in the individual seeking positions for self. No fights for our rights—therefore, the race has less confidence in our ability to win and to merit, than the administration at Washington has.

Let us get together by states—have the state Negro leaders to agree upon a national policy that the President and Republican leaders will respect. There is no place for us politically, except in the Republican party, and we should make ourselves felt. There is nothing wrong with the President—he is all right—he is our friend. White men get what they want because they get up and go after it in concert, in union and in common understanding. Black men can get what they want, if they will adopt the same policy.

The President is not going out in the woods and hunt for Negro men, like hunting for a rabbit, and put them in office, any more than he does for white men. White men get jobs because they demand them — and the administration gives them, because they fear their power at the ballot box—and with the same weapon, we can get what we want.

LILYWHITEISM DESTRUCTIVE OF JUST GOVERNMENT

Atlanta Independent
1-7-26
Atlanta, Ga.

Lilywhiteism is infamous in that it violates every principle of democracy and sets up minority rule. A bunch of white men are scheduled to meet in Atlanta October 27th and 28th, 1926, calling themselves the Southern Republican League, proposing to substitute race prejudice for party principles—or a race party for government of the people, for the people and by the people.

These men start out by announcing a program that declares that only white men and women, twenty-one years of age, are eligible for membership or representation in this so-called Republican League meeting. These men do not lay down the proposition that those who believe in the principles and policies of the Republican Party are eligible to membership, but if your face is white, and the public accepts you as a white man, you are eligible. Principle has nothting to do with it, and tradition is disregarded.

These renegades, in order to make their gathering decent and respectable and worthy of the attention of the public, announce that such national characters and outstanding Republicans as Senators Borah, of Idaho, and Deneen, of Illinois, will be present and address the meeting; all of which is pure bunk and propaganda circulated to attract attention and fool the public into the error of attending their meeting.

You may put it in your pipe and smoke it, that neither of these distinguished senators will be present. We doubt seriously that either of them know, or ever heard of such an organization as the Southern Republican League. To our mind, the so called institution exists only on paper. Principles have no respector of persons, but embrace all who believe in their faith and tenets.

Any party, or aggregation of individuals who arrogate unto themselves the exclusive right to run the government, to the exclusion of everybody else, or to adhere, and object to other people adhering to a set of well established party principles, is the common enemy of free government, and ought to be denied participation in the economy of of the public good.

The Republican Party stands for majority rule, while lilywhiteism stands for minority rule; the Republican Party for the freest expression of the people's will expressed at the ballot box, without molestation or intimidation; lilywhiteism is emblematic of race hatred and minority rule. No people are free, where the minority controls. Government is just, only when it exists by the consent of the governed; and any other form of government, is unfair, and little less in infamy than red-handed anarchy. Any government that controls any part of the people without their consent, or where any part of the people is denied equal opportunity for participation with any other part, is unfair, unjust, and ought not to exist. The most abominable character in our political life, is that despicable creature that calls himself a Republican, and denies his fellow man, so far as lies in his power, the same right to be, or to call himself the same thing, if he so elects, upon the grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. No man is a Christian that denies another man the right to be the same, and to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. This common principle of humanity is equally as true in politics as in the spiritual life. The white man who says he is a Republican, after the order of Grant, Douglas, Roosevelt and Coolidge, who denies others the same right, is not a Republican but an ignorant weakling hoping to create a situation in which he will be the sole beneficiary. The Republican people, who are Republicans by tradition and from principle, have nothing to fear from this little group of political shysters, who seek to arrogate unto themselves, by minority rule, the right to control and direct the destinies of the people. These little fellows have neither the brains nor the means to help or to hurt Republicans who love the principles of the party so well, that they want all men, without regard to race, who believe in government of the people, for the people, and by the people, to embrace and practice the principles and policies of the party. Republicans want all men to confess the religion of their party, and seek it, and practice its principles publicly and above board.

The white Democratic primary and the Lilywhite Republicans are an abomination before God and man, and the glory of ignorance and race hatred. Both these monster evils were born of ignorance and corruption, and will inevitably overthrow popular government, if the wisdom and patriotism of the majority do not behead the enemies of good government, free speech and religious tolerance. The power to destroy these instruments of evil is with the people. The majority can always silence the minority, so long as the majority is right and the minority in error. So, if these evils prevail and furnish further menace to good government, the penalty will fall heavily upon those who consent to the decomposition of free institution, without protest, or effort to destroy its enemies.

The movement convening here, near the end of the month, is made up of political outcasts without a party or organization—simply an aggregation of disgruntles who hate humanity, and who are not acceptable in either of the great parties and are maneuvering for a position where they can control public "pap," sailing under the livery of the Republican banner.

The Independent says to those white people, who may listen to the oratory of these statesmen (?) out of jobs, "Beware of the Greeks when they bring gifts."

BODY BLOW AT SOUTH IN SLUSH INQUIRY

Ernst Would Cut Representation to Thiryt.

JOHNSON RAKES DAWES

Fiery Hiram Takes Up Cudgels in Behalf of the Direct Primary. Georgian Starts the Fireworks.

B YARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

(By Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Election manipulation and corruption in various forms came in for considerable attention in the Senate today.

Commercial Appeal 12-21-26

The Judiciary committee considered a resolution for investigation of charges that federal appointments are commonly bartered and sold in the south by Republican national committeemen.

The Republicans moved to broaden the resolution to include similar charges against Democratic leaders and to inquire into the extent of the disfranchisement of negroes in the south with a view to the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Provisions of which were observed the representation of southern states in the House of Representatives would be reduced, by virtue of negro disfranchisement, from 102 members to 30, it is estimated.

Then, while senators were speculating on the course Senator-designate Frank H. Smith of Illinois intends to pursue, Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, took the Senate floor and delivered an impassioned reply to the New York speech of Vice President Dawes, who attacked the direct primary as the breeder of slush fund scandals, such as that besmirching the title of the Illinois senator-elect.

The vice president was in the chair at the time and grinned broadly as the fiery Californian cut loose in the front row, a few feet distant, and arked the Dawes address fore and aft. Senator Johnson absolved the direct primary of all responsibility for the Illinois and Pennsylvania slush fund scandals.

"I see no reason for either discouragement or despair," said Senator Johnson, "that there may have been uncovered corruption in high places in the last few years, or that there may have been uncovered the endeavor to purchase seats in the United States Senate.

"For, remember always, that it is this condemned and despised body that uncovered the corruption, and it is this condemned and this despised body that uncovered the endeavor to purchase seats in the Senate. It is this body that is preparing to debate, if debate be necessary, just what shall be meted out to those who utilize the corrupt arts that have been described in the press to retain or to obtain seats in the Senate of the United States."

In thinly veiled language the California senator took the vice president to task for his animadversions upon the Senate at various times, attributing the vice presidential attitude to vexation at finding himself in second place in the government.

"I recall long ago," said Johnson, "when Bolingbroke received from Queen Anne the reward that she saw fit to give him, but which he thought insufficient when he thought he should be made a duke and was made a viscount, how he railed against the place in which he was put, and day after day he could not conceal either his disappointment or his sorrow or his enmity, because there had been given to him the lesser place. I repeat it to members of this body who are cavilling at the Senate: He who thinks his place unfit for him will be unfit for his place."

Ernest Throws a Bomb.

The resolution to investigate southern Republican leaders was introduced by Senator Harris, Democrat of Georgia. When it came before the judiciary committee, Senator Ernst, Republican, of Kentucky, moved the broadening of the resolution. The Democrats squirmed at the at the proposal to investigate negro disfranchisement and the resolution and proposed amendment were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Norris, Republican, of Nebraska; Ernst and King, Democrat, of Utah.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides that when male citizens 21 years of age are disfranchised the representation of the state in the House shall be reduced in proportion to the volume of disfranchisement. It is estimated that if the amendment were enforced southern representation in Congress would be reduced two-thirds.

The present representation of southern states which have disfranchised negroes and the representation each would have if the Fourteenth Amendment were enforced follows:

Alabama	10	2
Arkansas	7	2
Florida	4	1
eGorgia	12	2
Louisiana	8	2
Mississippi	8	2
North Carolina	10	7
South Carolina	7	1
Tennesse	8	2
Texas	18	6
Virginia	10	3
Totals	102	30

It is estimated that Alabama has disfranchised 400,00 negroes, Arkansas, 300,000; Florida, 200,000; Georgia, 600,000; Louisiana, 300,000; Mississippi, 300,000; North Carolina, 200,000; South Carolina, 350,000; Tennessee, 400,000; Texas, $800,000, ad Virginia, 450,000.

Political-1926

Republican.

Party Association.

GALVESTON AND HARRIS COUNTIES SHOW THE WAY

The Negro Republicans in Harris and Galveston counties are showing the rest of their fellows the way to a greater participation in the affairs of the party of their choice in the way in which they have lined up behind men of their own color who have entered the fight against the machine of Creager, "boss of Texas G. O. P. They are raising money for their own campaigns. They are enlisting the aid of thinkers of the other race and instead of BEING PAID FOR THEIR SERVICES OR OF LOOKING FOR A PLACE AT THE PIE COUNTER, THEY ARE PUTTING UP THEIR OWN MONEY AND ARE DOING IT FOR THE GOOD WHICH THEY HOPE TO REAP FROM THEIR EFFORTS.

Express

In the light of all of the past history of the participation of Negroes in politics in Texas, this sort of action is unusual. But it seems actuated by the proper spirit and it is being done in a way that compels respect, not only of the rest of the members of the race but of all other races. And the truth of this statement is borne out by the amount of favor which their cause is attracting within the state. Their fight will bear fruit in that it will concentrate the voting strength of the masses who heretofore have felt that politics was not the thing for them. And that sentiment has found deep root among members of the race within the past years during which their political fortunes have met with many set backs. It will put others on notice that there is a militant spirit in existence among Negroes and that they are not the docile things of many years ago, led by the promise of dollars but that they are actuated by principles that are lofty and are inspired to have their rights in the political arena as are others.

7-17-26

Dallas, Texas

The Express is highly gratified at the actions of the Negroes of Harris and Galveston Counties. It wishes for them the maximum amount of success. It commends most highly the stand of Editor Richardson and that of the members of the race in Houston who have lined up so solidly behind the movement to see him through. It is only unfortunate that such is not the case in every county in Texas.

The defeat of the Creager machine in Texas may spell political freedom for those who are still in hopes of remaining in the Republican party. It is most certainly true that the only exponent of true Republican principles which Texas has seen for many days is Harry Wurzbach whose record in that regard stands unquestioned. It is possible that his group will place a candidate in the field in Dallas County . We hope so and we are given to feel that the choice has already been made. The Express is for him and will stand solidly behind him. It has come to the realization that the hope of Negro participation in the affairs of the party lies in defeat if the existing machine and substitution of another better one for it. And the record of Congressman Wurzbach is high recommendation of any machine which he strives to build up. The action of Galveston and Harris Counties have pointed the way for other counties to follow. They have made political history of the sort that should be permanent in its effect upon the morale of the whole group.

way removes the charge of carelessness which hangs over the head of the official responsibile for the situation in which the lodge now finds itself; short $28,000 because of careiessness and inefficiency.

The Express feels that every friend and well wisher of Howard University has cause for rejoicing in the selection of Dr. Mordecai Johnson to head that institution. He represents the highest type of man, being filled at once with the spirit of progress and the saving grace of common sense. His whole background, both of training and of service since finishing his school career recommends him highly for the position which he is to fill. It is to be hoped that his election will mark the end of the discontent which has marked that school for the past two years and that all of those concerned with its welfare may unite in one great effort to help him make of it the institution which it deserves to be.

The Express notes with a great deal of satisfaction, the plan of the Federation of Colored Women's club to issue a monthly magazine. The organization has just competed its twenty-first year of successful operation and its reports this year were far in excess of those of any other year. They are studying the things which go to make homes more attractive places and they are not forgetting the more important civic duties which are devolving upon women with such starting rapidity. It is to be hoped that soon, their studies of the ballot and of the ballot will lead them into a whole hearted movement to participate in the elections of their cities and their state in a more acceptable manner than that of former years. It could happen that they could show the men of the state the way to more influence by reason of the manner in which they use their suffrage. Certainly their efficient contribution would be highly acceptable.

Negro Politics in Philadelphia

By Daniel W. Chase

Savannah Journal

4-22-26

Philadelphia, Pa., April 22.—(By The Assoiated Negro Press)—Politically speaking, colored Philadelphia is more alive today than at any time in the history of colored politics. The political scene is a real moving picture, so full of action, events crowding in rapid succession, each on the other. There have been times though when politics and political things were "stagnant and arid." Thoughtful Negroes are lamenting the fact that there is really no strong man politically in this city with fully 200,000 persons of color, which strong man could command a following which would be bound to bring results. Of course, there are still remaining a few who regret and deplore the gradual drifting away of forward-looking men and women from the men who represent the Republican party but who do not make good.

A POLITICAL TEA PARTY

The colored politician seems to dwell in a grotesquely unreal world of prejudice and fantasy, belonging to a past that has long since vanished, while all around him are spread the challenging realities of a mighty living present. This is no mere TEA PARTY. There have been times when only one or two things were considered of moment to the Negro but in the language of the street, "those days are gone forever." The Negro is beginning to apply his mind quick and experimental beyond all others in business, to a world of exciting actuality and opportunity; to think, for example, about the creative use of constitutional forms, the salvaging of national resources that are perishing at an alarming speed, the organization of Giant Power, the immigrant communities, because the immigrant is his closest and keenest labor rival, the inescapable puzzle of Prohibition, the position of an indebted Europe, the rapid growth of this country's financial imperialism, the meaning of President Coolidge's dictum as to the sacred duty of being "more and more American." Truly then, no people—colored American people—in history were ever confronted with so glorious an opportunity for real politics of the highest kind. What will the Philadelphia Negro do with this Great Chance? Whither is he drifting?

FOUR MEN IN A BOAT

Roughly speaking, no Philadelphia Negro finds hope in politics. No American does, as to that matter. The name of Congress becomes synonymous with deceit—discredit. Between elections the public forgets the Home of Representatives and endures the Senate as a permanent national calamity.

This is really in Philadelphia, then, a decision time. Just how well the Negro voter demeans himself now determines his future for the next generation. There are three men in the running for the United States Senate. Honorable George Wharton Pepper is up for renomination and re-election; William Scott Vare, member of Congress, first Congressionol District of Pennsylvania, is an aspirant for this high office; Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the State, is also a candidate.

Added to this, and making a complete political scene is the fact that G. Edward Dickerson comes out as the only colored candidate in the race for a seat in Congress. These four men are putting into Philadelphia political life real action and deep thought.

WHAT THEY STAND FOR

Senator Pepper represents the good old stock of Pennsylvania, coming of a family that has figured prominent-

ly in the affairs of State for more than one hundred and fifty years. He was appointed United States Senator by Governor William C. Sproul upon the death of the late Senator Boise Penrose, in January 1922. In May of that same year he received the Republican nomination by a majority of 241,159 votes, being elected United State Senator in November, 1922, by a plurality of 351,177 over his Democratic competitor and a majority of 218,162 votes over a field of five opponents. While the Senator represents the big interests and is favored by the wealthy class, he has come out for all that means for racial and civic betterment. He says he believes in the open door and that he is a champion not only of good government, but believes in working to have the laws enforced that stands forgood government. He is in favor of giving colored people a chance, all depending upon the fitness of the individual.

Congressman Vare represents the old machine—gang rule. He is by far the most popular candidate in the field, because he is largely kept in voice by the Negro vote. He controls practically all the colored voters in South Philadelphia's black belt, and does this without any effort and with just a doleing out of a few minor jobs in the street cleaning department. Yet, sentiment favors him in his race for the Senate, and this notwithstanding the fact that it is generally conceded that he knowingly surrounds himself with men who are controlled more or less by their religious and racial prejudices. He has not said anything that would give encouragement to the large number of Negro voters in his district, especially in the 7th and 30th Wards.

Governor Pinchot has been more or less in the limelight. He is known as a fighter, as a man who gets results. He is in the campaign to win. He has a large following in Philadelphia especially among prominent colored citizens. Even where there are leaderless groups the Governor's entry into the race for Senator is looked upon with favor. He, however has not come out openly in any way for the Negro vote, yet it is generally known that he favors the colored group and gives it more recognition than either of the other candidates in the field. He is the Party's dry candidate. The good American citizens, wherever met with, is ready to avow his belief that politics is irredeemable. Perhaps looking at Prohibition from a certain angle we may accept this view—by evidence and the state of national conscience. The average brother is not schooled in politics; in fact, very few of us know anything of political science, as such, but one thing is certain, perfect political institutions cannot in the nature of things, produce merely evil politicians—unless there is something gravely wrong in the social body. No candidate has as yet come out boldly and pointedly on issues affecting the race.

COLORED MAN ENTERS THE FIELD

"Is there any balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" G. Edward Dickerson, a prominent attorney, who has been practicing law in Philadelphia for almost a quarter of a century, has entered the race for membership in the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Dickerson would represent the first district, which comprises the first, seventh, twenty-sixth, thirtienth, thirty-sixth, thirty-ninth, and forty-eighth wards. In this district there is a population of approximately 400,000. It is safe to assume that nearly half of the colored population of Philadelphia is located wtihin the bounds of this district.

Mr. Dickerson's entry is looked upon by some with favor, while others have their misgivings. Three candidates are in the running, the others being James M. Haslett and Frank X. O'Connor. The former is recorder of deeds, which would appear to be his only qualification. Magistrate O'Connor was formerly city detective which he held for about twenty years. Both of these are Congressman Vare's appointments. Magistrate O'Connor is of very limited educational qualifications, and that is about all that can be said of him.

As has been stated, Mr. Dickerson has practiced law here for a number of years, in all courts including the Supreme Court. He has been a political figure for over thirty years; has been active in civic betterment, independent in his views, and it must be admitted that in this case, he is the only candidate for a seat in the National House of Representatives who would seem to meet the necessary requirements or qualifications. By virture of his experience he is by far the best qualified. He has the endorsement of the Minister's Meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is favored by the strong group headed by Magistrate Edward W. Henry, and has the backing of the Citizen's Republican Club, which is the second largest organization among colored voters in the country. There are enough colored voters in this district to send Mr. Dickerson to Congress. Will they do it? In one ward alone where there are eighty-five per cent colored, the entire control is white hands; in another ward there are said to be twenty-five white voters and 600 colored voters, but the ward leader or "boss" is white. In still another ward two-thirds of the registered votes is colored. Whither are they drifting?

LEADERLESS NEGROES IN POLITICS

There is a crying need for a political Moses, some farsighted, courageous man, forceful enough in character to make colored voters see the light ahead. Political ignorance is a grave evil and can only be exposed by right leadership. Right now the Negro politically speaking is leaderless. Evil thus exposed to the light cannot long endure. Someone must arise to teach he voters what these various men in office have done, and what they have not done. Have they been absent from roll call when issues were being argued or debated, especially when such issues meant much to our political racial group?

The temptation to be leaders of a leaderless cause is always, strong and fame—or notoriety—achieved by the small handful ofpersonally estimable gentlemen who have cast their lot with this cause may explain in part their action.

Politics in Pennsylvania has a serious meaning, a serious significance for the future of the Negro. Politically speaking, there is but one lamp by which theNegro may be guided, and that is by the lamp of experience. Independently, he is crying aloud:

"I shall be a third party man, pledged to vote for a new political organization, which. God willing shall do for the people for our time, black and white alike, what the free soilers did for the people of seventy years ago."

The questions at issue have a vast significance on the political future of the Negro. Whether he vote for Governor Pinchott, Senator Pepper or Congressman Vare, and whether he send G. Edward Dickerson to the United States House of Representatives or not, the time is ripe for the Negro to cease voting for parties and that candidates be regarded simply, and solely, and wholly as men.

A new day has dawned! There is balm in Gilead; they that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick.

CONGRESSMAN FISH WARNS OF SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO NEGRO SOLDIER MONUMENT

New York, April 16—Congressman Hamilton Fish today telephoned the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People saying that his Bill, providing for a monument to the American Negro regiments brigaded with the French Army during the world war, would come up in the House of Representatives probably on Wednesday, the 21st of April, possibly on the following Wednesday.

Congressman Fish asked the N. A. A. C. P. to broadcast to colored people throughout the United States that now is the time to write to their Congressman demanding that this measure, H. R. 9694, be passed at once.

Congressman Fish informs the N. A. A. C. P. that Southern Representatives will vigorously oppose the measure.

"The indications are," said Mr. Fish today, "that although the Bill will be favorably reported from Committee, there will nevertheless be a minority report opposing the bill. It behoves every colored editor who believes that the valor of colored American soldier brigaded with French troops, should be recognized and commemorated equally with white American soldiers to write an editorial calling upon his readers to send letters and telegrams to their Congressmen in Washington.

"Everybody interested in this Bill should write at once, mentioning it by number, H. R. 9694. The opposition from the South will be determined and can be overcome only if colored people will now act to show that they want for their soldiers the recognition accorded to all soldiers who fought valiantly and well.

"There is no time to be lost. Write at once to your Congressmen and make your wishes known," said Congressman Fish.

Political - 1926

Republican.

Party Asciliation.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 29, 1926

Negro Republicans Meet Monday.

The annual meeting of the National Colored Republican Conference, which will be in the form of a memorial to deceased race leaders, is to be held Monday night in the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue. Conferences and a mass meeting will follow on the evening of June 1 at the same place. Hamilton Fish will be the principal speaker at the memorial services Monday night.

From Clipping From

Equal Rights Advocate

APR 7 1926

Republican Party and the Negro

The migration of Negroes in large numbers to the middle western states, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Michigan, where they have become full fledged voters, is making a new and rather difficult problem for the Republican party in those states and it appears that the anti-lynching bill, which has been pending in congress, will be revived in order to satisfy certain Negro leaders. Up to this time there has been sufficient opposition to prevent the passage of the anti-lynching bill. In fact, it is doubted if its passage has ever been pressed as actively as was made to appear.

Be this as it may, if the matter can be held in abeyance a little longer, conditions will have so changed, with the increasing number of Negroes in the North and Northwest, that its passage will not be pressed by congressmen from that section. With the decreasing number of lynchings in the South will come an increase in other sections, for men, irrespective of geographical conditions, are the same, and the spirit of revenge, right or wrong, rankles in the human breast everywhere. As long as certain vicious outrages are committed it will be a difficult matter to prevent lynching altogether and the existence of a federal anti-lynching statute will have but little or no effect.

When the Northern people are confronted with the same race problems as the Southern people, then they will look at all these matters from a different angle. Although the Republicans may use the abortive efforts to pass the Dyer anti-lynching bill to serve their political purposes, yet we predict that it will not become law.

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
MAY 25 1926

G. O. P. WORKERS ENDORSE RACE

Rank and File Feel Hopewell Man Should Be Rewarded

John M. Race, of Hopewell, who has filed his petition for the Republican nomination for sheriff, is considered ably qualified for this important post by reason of his known honesty of purpose and his experience in educational and civic enterprises. The candidacy of Mr. Race is one that meets with general approval of the rank and file of the Republican party, particularly in the rural sections, where he is practiers, both men and women.

Evidence of the wide support of the cally the unanimous choice of the votcandidacy of Mr. Race was shown by the eagerness of voters in all sections to sign his petitions. Members of the Republican Club, Mercer County Republican League, Women's Republican Club, Chambersburg Republican League, Colored Republican Club and other political as well as civic organizations circulated petitions in his behalf.

The straightforward, honest manner in which Mr. Race has been campaigning for Sheriff, coupled with his known ability and fitness for the office, has won the respect and support of the foremost men of the party in this county. Such well-known party men as State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee, former Senator Harry D. Leavitt, William P. Conard, A. Dayton Oliphant, Surrogate Samuel E. Haverstick, former Sheriff Fred P. Rees, General Frederick Gilkyson, George N. Pierson, Philip Vine, president of the Republican Club; Edmund Daymond, Fredrick A. Walker, Postmaster Charles H. Updike, E. C. Hutchinson, William E. Moore, Lloyd W. Grover, ames E. Mitchell, William Warren and others active in party affairs having endorsed his candidacy.

Mr. Race has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party and for the past thirty years has given his time and effort for the advancement of the party. Many a candidate for public office has been helped to fame and affluence through the efforts of "Honest Uncle John," as he is known throughout the county. In many a campaign, when the party leaders were doubtful about the success of their ticket, it was usually "Uncle John" who put his shoulder to the political wheel and rounded up the votes in the rural section that brought the ticket through a winner. For years he did this party work, his only reward being the thanks of the organization leaders and the successful candidates and it is the general feeling now among the rank and file of the party that he should be rewarded with the Republican nomination for Sheriff.

CHICAGOAN IS WHITE HOUSE GUEST

Chicago Defender
4/24/26

[Special to the Defender]

Washington, D. C., April 23.—Robert S. Abbott, owner and publisher of The Chicago Defender, with Assistant State's Attorney N. K. McGill of Chicago, arrived in this city Wednesday to engage in an extended series of conferences with Republican party heads upon questions of administration policy. The conference which had already been scheduled at the White House took place almost immediately after they reached the capital.



N. K. McGill

From the official White House spokesman only the most meager details of the discussion could be obtained, but it is known that the Illinois men were closeted with President Coolidge for a longer period than the chief executive has been able to grant representatives of Race interests for a considerable time.

It was further admitted by the White House spokesman that "matters of peculiar interest" to the administration were thoroughly gone into, and that the president's contribution to the discussion was an "unusually frank revelation of administration plans."

Maintain Silence

Upon the question of whether appointments figured in the discussion, all White House sources of information were firmly noncommittal. The rumor which gained ground Wednesday evening still persists: that a considerable portion of the interview turned upon the question of Race representation in party counsels, and directly upon the admission of a larger number of members of the Race to positions of trust and responsibility under the federal government.

Friends of the administration here have been expecting for several months now some definite announcement of the proposed elevation of Assistant State's Attorney McGill to a federal assistant attorneyship in northern Illinois, but Wednesday White House informants steadily refused to place themselves in a position where they could be quoted. Attorney McGill himself, pressed for a statement, as he left the White House, declined either to affirm or deny the rumor that he had been named the next assistant in the United States district attorney's office in northern Illinois.



R. S. Abbott

International Interests

Despite the haze that White House spokesmen have managed to throw over the deliberations between the president and the Illinois leaders, it has become general knowledge that their interview covered the widest range of not merely national but international interests. It has been common gossip, for instance, that the administration has not been pleased with the press comments upon administration conduct in Haiti. After the Chicagoans left Wednesday from several distinct White House sources came the allegation that President Coolidge had allowed their discussion of Haitian affairs to proceed to the point Wednesday where several very definite conclusions were reached. What direct action will follow these could not be ascertained.

The president and Mr. Abbott became pointedly frank in their exchange of opinion upon domestic problems. Mr. Abbott was firm in his delineation of what would be the Defender's attitude, and he left no room for doubt in the mind of the chief executive as to what the Race expects of the administration.

Thursday was completely occupied with lengthy sessions with the president's advisers. As several of the problems upon which their mission specially turns were taken up in detail by the department heads themselves, the debate became what capital spokesmen described as "very direct." Thursday's conferences, it is now known, accomplished far more than either the Illinoisans or the administration heads had dared to hope.

Plans have been laid among Washington's politically prominent for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors, but they have been so constantly engaged with Republican party heads that to date their social program has suffered. Thursday an unexpected contact extended their conference program until late in the day, but neither Mr. Abbott nor Mr. McGill could be induced to state exactly what new development had caused the change.

Thursday night the Defender publisher and the Illinois attorney left the capital for New York, where a series of meetings has been scheduled for them with prominent public figures.

REVOLUTION IN POLITICS IS UNDER WAY

Associated Negro Press Says White House Has Its Eyes Closed

G. O. P. HAS FAILED IN PAST SIX YEARS

Administration Lacks Support Of Single Weekly Newspaper

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Staff Correspondence for The Associated Negro Press) Almost twenty-five years ago, the last Negro American, Congressman George White, of North Carolina, made his farewell address to Congress.

Congressman White rightly prophesied that it would be a long, long time before another of his race should stand in the American Congress. He saw with a vision born of wisdom and experience, the very stage of political serfdom through which the race is now passing.

Nationally the history of events from those days until now, so far as the Negro is concerned politically, has been one tragedy after another. When there has not been tragedy, it has been farce. There have been few patriotic political gestures affecting the weal of Negro America. These few, by men like Crumpacker, of Indiana; Tinkham, of Massachusetts, have been either locked out by parliamentary blockades, "with malice aforethought", or laughed to ridicule by Democrats and Republicans, North and South.

There have been some political efforts, but even they have been few and far between. The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and the McKinley Anti-Lynching Bill were both political. Dyer sponsored his bill because of his Negro constituency; McKinley filed because he was up for nomination. Dyer as a resident of Wyoming, or McKinley, as a satisfied senator with six years to go, would hardly have functioned. Congressmen and Senators get their political notions by doing the things which they think will give them political prestige and power.

He is a rare member who rises in his might and majesty to advocate this or that "for the great good of our nation and her people." Bah! Congressmen and Senators from the South have found it easy pickin' to ride into power on Negro hate! They have ridden this issue to death.

15 Million

Fifteen million of this nation's most loyal citizens are without direct representation in the lawmaking body of the government. The permanent success of the elimination is as amazing as it is tragic. Analysis of it reveals startling facts, within both dominant political parties, and within the Negro race.

"This is a white man's country," is the solemn thought of ninety-nine per cent of the white Americans, North and South. Lethargy, indifference, selfishness, and ignorance of potential powers on the part of the Negroes of America, give the complete answer to the present racial state.

The white American politician makes his job a very practical one, whether in the House, Senate, as President, Governor, Mayor or other office. He has respect only for Power and Dollars.

He will defy dollars if he has power; and he will ignore power if he has dollars. If he is without either, he will play for position on one or the other, and having gotten it, becomes as the others. He is void of sentiment, except in a maudlin way at practical times, when it comes to the use of his influence.

The Attitude of U. S. Senators

Senator Borah is a man of "power" and he defies the men of "dollars" when he so feels like it. He has few Negro constituents, and therefore he declares openly, again and aagin, in Washington, Ohio, or where not, that in his opinion the passing of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was a mistake.

Senator Willis of Ohio, or Senator Watson, of Indiana, may entertain the same thought, but they would not make the same statement publicly, because they need Negro votes. On the other hand, neither Senator Watson, or Senator Willis, or many another Republican Senator who will this year call upon the votes of their respective states from the Negro can point with any measurable degree of pride to anything they, or the Republican Congress have done in the last six years of power that will benefit the Negroes very directly. They know it, and they are not much concerned. This is the fact, as ugly as it may sound to sentimental ears.

Thinking Negroes of America are profoundly disgusted with the record of Republican administration from the day the late President Harding took office down to the present hour. This fact is reflected everywhere, in practically every newspaper, North and South; by all leading speakers who have the courage of their convictions, and by tens of thousands of loyal, patriotic citizens, who ask or wish nothing more than the full measure of justice for all Americans of all races and creeds.

Political Revolution Under Way

There is a political revolution now under way. The White House, thus far, according to all information, fails to see it; and likewise the powers of direction of the administration. But it is on nevertheless The defeat of Senator McKinley in Illinois; of Senator Pepper, in Pennsylvania, and of Senator Cummins of Iowa, are not mere local shiftings—they represent the trend of the times, and are the result of poor Republican strategy and overlord self-satisfaction of position.

Alleged List of Colored Democrats Published

Republicans Claim Many of Them Attempted Repeating

Many Fake Names Prove True--Many Alleged Dead Still Live

Last week The News carried a sensational story to the effect that the alleged repeating done by alleged Colored "Republicans" was in reality done by the so-called Colored Democrats in an effort to make it appear repreating was done by the Republican party. The News also promised to carry the alleged roster of the officers and members of the Fifth District Colored Democratic Club, many of whom Republicans claim have admitted to their charges. The names of officers and members will be found on page 8. The story created a sensation and caused widespread talk. It struck many as reasonable that the Republicans would not try such crude methods to repeat as charged by Democratic witnesses when that party had its winning in court.

It does not seem reasonable a party worker howeses zealous t owin would send in a 22 year old boy to vote for an old, lame half-blind 65 year old man. Nor that he would vote people from a house that was a vacant lot, of course this was done by the Democratic party in 1905 and 1907 but all parties, even Democrats, have gotten away from that now. Yet that is the sort of testimony the Democrats are depending on to win the election contest. Already the Republicans in their testimony have proven that many people claimed dead by the Democrats still live and many the claimed never lived at a residence did live there at election time.

So it appears the charges of the Republicans that alleged Colored Republican repeaters were in reality, Colored Democrats trying to make it appear Republicans were doing the dirty work are true. The charges made by Republicans that many members of the 5th District Colored Democratic Club helped in putting this over are charges for which The News is not responsible.

The News knows and respects Mr. Alex Morris, head of the organization. It does not believe and does not say he had any hand in these doings.

The News publishes the alleged lists of officers and members as a matter of public news and has no feeling against either or any of them.

Turn to page eight.

Political - 1926

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

SWEEPING PROBE OF PATRONAGE SALE IS SOUGHT IN MEASURE

Mississippi Representative Secures Committee Approval of Bill For Investigating Charges

WASHINGTON, May 24.—(AP)—A sweeping investigation of alleged sale and bartering of federal patronage in Mississippi is sought in a resolution by Representative Busby, democrat, Mississippi, approved today by a house judiciary sub-committee. This action places before the judiciary committee a proposal to call upon the attorney general and postmaster general for reports of department inspectors regarding appointments to federal offices in Mississippi and other states.

In pressing for action on his resolution Mr. Busby referred the charges against Perry W. Howard, negro, special assistant to the attorney general, as "sole arbitrator on federal appointments in Mississippi." In Howard's "patronage ring," the Mississippian said, are included, S. D. Redmonds and A. M. Redmond, cousins of Howard; W. L. Moon, law partner of Howard; and a "negro woman by the name of Booze, a republican national committeewoman."

Action was taken after attacks on handling of political patronage in the south were made in the house of rep south were made in the house by Representative Wurzbach, republican and Representative Garner, democrats, of Texas, and Mr. Busby. Other measures seeking to remedy alleged patronages evils have been introducted by Representative Stevenson of South Carolina, and Representative Lankford, of Georgia, and Mr. Wurzbach.

The subcommittee report on the Busby resolution urged that the judiciary committee request the attorneye general to transmit to the committee, all records, proofs and reports of investigations now in his department showing the existence of the sale of patronage in Mississippi.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 23, 1926

JERSEY NEGROES URGE BRUNO BILL

Threaten Defeat of G. O. P. Next Election if Measure Is Not Passed

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILLS

Reclamation of Marsh Land in Port District Approved

Special Despatch to The World

TRENTON, March 22.—Representatives of Negro organizations throughout the State to-day emphatically declared intention of attempting to defeat Republican candidates for the Legislature this year if the Bruno bill was not reported by the Committee on Revision of Laws. The hearing in the Assembly chamber lasted from 2 to 4 o'clock, with Counselor Isaac Nutter of Atlantic City and former Assemblyman Dr. Henry Alexander of Newark leading the fight for the bill, and former Assemblyman A. Dayton Oliphant of Trenton opposing the measure as representative of the New Jersey Hotel Men's Association.

Assistant State Supt. Augustus Schwartz of the Department of Weights and Measures advocated the passage of the Pierson Senate Bill No. 90 at the public hearing this afternoon. The measure fixes standard weights for bread offered for sale. He maintained that the enactment of the measure would correct abuses in the bakery industry and give the people value for money, the act requiring that the weight be marked on the loaf of bread.

Gov. Moore announced the appointment of Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill, Highway Engineer Sloan and Utility Commissioner Autenreith to represent New Jersey at the National Conference on Highway Safety to be held this week in Washington. The Governor also appointed William Richter of South Orange, a representative of the Steuben Society, as a member of the New Jersey Committee at the Sesquicentennial.

More than a score of bills were signed by the Governor. The Renner bill, providing for a survey by the State Board of Commerce and Navigation to reclaim marsh and meadow lands in the State within the vicinity of the Port of New York district was approved.

Municipalities having no hospital facilities are required to contribute to the support of hospitals in another municipality by the provision of the Siracusa bill was also signed as was the Richards bill allowing Atlantic City to erect a convention hall. The Borough of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, is allowed to hold a referendum on incorporating by the provisions of the Stevens bill just approved.

The bill by Senator Richards, also approved, stipulates a term of three years for Freeholders in second class counties and gives the same term to Freeholders elected in second class counties without specific terms.

A committee representing the Blakeslee Memorial Highway Association asked the State Highway Commission to name Route 1 in honor of the late George E. Blakeslee, who was a resident of Jersey City. Mr. Blakeslee has been recognized as pioneer advocate for a State highway system.

William Novo of East Rutherford, a file clerk for Assemblyman James H. White of Bergen County and former roadhouse proprietor, was arrested by County Detectives Dawson and Guidetti in the Court House at Hackensack yesterday after having accepted $150, it is alleged, to "fix" a jury in a civil action for $25,000. Novo, it is charged, approached John Halligan, an investigator for the law firm of Kellogg & Chance, of Jersey City, and said he could "fix" the jury in the Burkhardt-Lambert case and get a non-suit or a verdict for less than $6,500. The lawyers told Supreme Court Justice Parker and detectives laid a trap for Novo. Joseph Vagrionnie of Bergenfield, it is charged, gave Novo $150 in marked bills, which detectives found in his clothes. He was held under $3,000 bail by Justice Moore.

Gov. Moore sent the following nominations to the Senate to-night: Public Library Commission—George M. Lamonte of Bound Brook. Board of Conservation and Development—John L. Kuser of Bordentown and Howard F. McConnell of Montclair. County Boards of Taxation—Huson, John E. Jacobson, Kearny; Hunterdon, Harry Sheppard, Lambertville, to succeed Joseph A. Learney; Somerset, John McGuinnes, Bernardsville; Sussex, Patrick J. Dolan, Ogdensburg; Gloucester, George B. Hurff, Sewell; Bergen, John F. Woods of Lyndhurst; Union, Francis V. Dobbins, Rahway; Cumberland, Thelma A. Parkinson, Vineland. Commissioners of Pilotage—Douglas Haley, Mauricetown. Department of Health—Charles I. Lafferty, Atlantic City. Port Warden Hudson County—James B. Laverty of Hoboken. Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors—Hugh A. Kelley, Jersey City. Board of Shell Fisheries—George M. Haight of Belmar.

E. P. SCOTT OUR CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Informer is pleased to announce that it is supporting Judge E. P. Scott of Corpus Christi, one of the two republican candidates for governor in the primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926; and this paper urges the genuine republicans of Texas to march to the polls on election day, scratch the name of H. H. Haines of Houston, and leave untouched and unmarked the name of E. P. Scott of Corpus Christi.

Judge Scott is a life-long Lincoln republican, and still believes in the principles of the party as enunciated by Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt; he is against the present pie-hunting brigade led by "Rotten Boss" Creager, "Erroneous" Nolte, "Tommie Plutocratic" Lee, "Rolling Bouncer" Morris, "Get Everything" Kepple and others of their ilk, and it is up to the Texas republicans to nominate Judge Scott as their gubernatorial candidate on Saturday, July 24, 1926.

"His Honor" Haines of Houston, whose republicanism was virtually unknown until Creager trotted him out at their Fort Worth conference, after finding it impossible to get a real republican to aspire for the office under the Creager standards, has always maintained a passive and compromising attitude towards the real republicans of Texas, and his nomination or selection was not done "according to Hoyle."

The Houston candidate may be all right and he may ring true as a republican, but The Informer does not admire the political company he keeps; for a man is judged by the company he keeps rather than by the company that keeps him.

Colonel Haines is the candidate of that faction of the republican party in Texas commonly known as "lily-white," its adherents, devotees and proponents holding to the views that the party should be strictly Nordic (white), and that only members of said race have any right to participate in republican councils, affairs, conventions, primaries and deliberations in Texas.

This is the same faction of self-styled republicans which has persistently opposed the black men and women exercising their prerogatives as American citizens and republican electors, and it is rumored this same gang plans to have a bill introduced at a subsequent session of the Texas legislature making the republican primary in Texas a "white man's primary."

The leaders of this republican clique and clan, in referring to members of the colored race, call our women vile names and dub the entire race as "niggers," "darkies," "coons," and such objectionable designations.

The titular leader of the "lily-white" republican party of Texas, Creager, has not only sought to control party affairs in the state and dispense all federal patronage, but he has publicly boasted that the republican party in Texas shall hereafter be a "white man's party," and that never again will any black man appear on the Texas delegation as a delegate or alternate to the national republican conventions.

He and his henchmen persist in holding so-called republican confabs, conferences, caucuses and conventions in white hotels, white residences and at other places where all the republican voters can not attend the same, despite the resolution against such procedure introduced and unanimously passed at the republican national convention, held at Chicago in 1920, same being presented by Senator Warren of Michigan.

Because of his growing strength and popularity, being the only republican congressman from Texas, the partisan firm of Creager, Nolte, Lee & Co., is doing everything within its might to defeat the renomination and re-election of Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach in the 14th congressional district of Texas; the fight on Wurzbach having been launched by Creager when the congressman made an expose, on the floor of congress, of the rotten conditions obtaining among the republican bosses in Texas.

Judge Scott is the Wurzbach candidate for governor on the republican ticket, and, if we want to slap the "lily-white" regime and show to national party leaders that we are for building up a strong party in preference to a bureau for distributing federal offices, let us support and vote for E. P. Scott of Corpus Christi, Saturday, July 24, 1926.

Every qualified voter, whether male or female, can cast a ballot in this republican primary; the court of civil appeals at San Antonio handing down a recent decision that the voter's future intentions and not his past partisan record constituted the only determining factor in his or her right to vote.

Let every genuine, rock-ribbed republican in Texas, particularly those of African descent, march to the polls on election day and scratch the name of H. H. Haines of Houston, "lily-white" republican, and leave untouched on the ballot the name of E. P. Scott of Corpus Christi, a true Lincoln republican.

Pickett Is Selected State G.O.P. Head In Hectic Meeting

Wrangling and Near Fighting Marks Meeting Which Displaces Dr. W. Y. Gilliam as Leader.

DAVIS DELEGATES CONTROL SESSION

Court Injunction Adds to Confusion but Is Modified To Allow Convention To Organize.

In a hectic session of seven hours marked by wrangling and near-fist fighting which became so hot at times that county policemen and bailiffs were called in to preserve order, the republican state convention Saturday elected Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, as chairman of the state central committee for the next two years to succeed Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, of Copper Hill, Ga. A. S. Anderson, of Millen, succeeds W. R. Tucker, Atlanta, as vice chairman, and Ben J. Davis, negro lawyer, of Atlanta, was selected secretary. The convention then approved the action of the state central committee in electing Davis as national committeeman last fall to succeed the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta negro, who held that post for many years.

Out of the confusion and chaos order finally was restored when it was seen that the forces led by Ben Davis were in control of the machinery of the convention. Dr. Gilliam and other leaders in his faction of the party, withdrew from the convention hall soon after the session began.

Court Order Confuses.

Prior to the opening of the session considerable confusion existed as the result of an injunction issued by Judge E. D. Thomas, of the Fulton superior court, restraining the convention from meeting with a temporary roll made up by the central committee at a meeting Friday which unseated 54 delegates. After wrangling which lasted nearly an hour the injunction was modified to allow the convention to meet with the temporary roll recognized as the temporary organization.

Dr. Gilliam, retiring chairman of the state central committee, opened the convention, A. S. Anderson, of Millen, was named temporary chairman, and Ben J. Davis, Atlanta, temporary secretary. A credentials committee then worked for more than an hour settling contests brought up from various districts. The committee on permanent organization then reported a list of permanent officers and members of the republican central committee.

When the list was read the delegation from the first district opposed the "slate" on the ground that names of members from that district which it had submitted had been left off the committee. This fight caused another long wrangle which finally resulted in a record vote.

The vote was seen to be sustaining the committee when the fight was withdrawn and the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Butler Indorsed.

The convention went on record as indorsing "every act" of United States Senator Butler, of Massachusetts, chairman of the republican national committee, and also indorsing the administration of President Coolidge.

About 400 people took part in the convention the large majority being negroes. While waiting for committee reports many of the leaders delivered addresses praising the record of the republican party and urging that the party put candidates in the field for state, county and national offices in Georgia.

Political-1926
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

National Political Revolution, Negro America's Only Hope

(Staff Correspondence for the Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Almost twenty-five years ago, the last Negro American congressman, George White of North Carolina, made his farewell address in congress. Every Negro youth in America should go to the library get the Congressional Record, and read that address. Congressman White nightly prophesied that it would be a long, long time before another of his race should stand in the halls of congress. He saw, with a vision born of wisdom and experience, the very stage of political serfdom through which the race is now passing.

Nationally, the history of events from those days until now, so far as the Negro is concerned political-ly, has been one tragedy after another. When there has not been tragedy, it has been farce. There have been few patriotic political gestures affecting the weal of Negro America. Those few, by men like Crumpacker of Indiana; and Tinkham, of Macsachusetts, have been either locked out by parliamentary blockades, "with malice aforethought", or laughed to ridicule by Democrats and Republicans, north and south. That goes for the white American politician, whether in the house, senate, as president, governor, mayor, or other office. He has respect only for power and dollars. He will defy dollars if he has power! and he will ignore power if he has dollars. If he is without either, he will play up for nomination. Dyer, as resident of Wyoming; or McKinley, as a satisfied senator with six years to go, would hardly have

functioned. Congressmen and senators get their political notions by doing the things which they think will give them political prestige and power.

He is a rare member who rises in his might and majesty to advocate this or that "for the great good of our nation and her people." Bah! Congressmen and senators from the south have found it easy pickin' to ride into power on Negro hate! They have ridden this issue to death—shame on them and the Republicans.

Fifteen million of this nation's most loyal citizens are without direct representation in the law-making body of the government.

The paramount success of the elimination is as amazing as it is tragic. Analysis of it reveals startling facts, within both dominant political parties, and within the Negro race.

"This is a white man's country," is the solemn thought of ninety-nine per cent of the white American citizens, north and south. Lethargy, indifference, selfishness, and ignorance of potential power, on the part of the Negroes of America, give the complete answer to the present racial state.

The white American politician makes his job a very practical one, efforts, but even they have been few and far between. The Dyer anti-lynching bill, and the McKinley anti-lynching bill were both political. Dyer sponsored his bill because of his Negro constituency and McKinley filed because he was resident of Wyoming; or McKinley, as a satisfied senator with six years to go, would hardly have times, when it comes to the use of his influence.

The Attitude of U. S. Senators.

Senator Borah is a man of "power" and he defies the men of "dollars" when he so feels like it. He has few Negro constituents, and therefore he declares openly, again and again, in Washington, Ohio, or where not, that in his opinion the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was a mistake. Senator Willis, of Ohio, or Senator Watson, of Indiana, may entertain the same thought, but they would not make the same statement publicly, because they need Negro votes. On the other hand, neither Senator Watson, or Senator Willis or many another Republican senator who will this year call upon the votes of their respective states from the Negro can point with any measurable degree pride to anything they, or the Republican congress have done in the last six years of power that will benefit the Negroes very directly. They know it, and they are not much concerned. This is the fact, as ugly as it may sound to sentimental ears.

Thinking Negroes of America are profoundly disgusted with the record of Republican administration from the day the late President Harding took office, down to the present hour. This fact is reflected everywhere, in practically every newspaper, north and south; by all leading speakers, who have the courage of their convictions, and by tens of thousands of loyal, patriotic citizens, who ask or wish nothing more than the full measure of justice for all Americans of all races and creeds.

Political Revolution Under Way.

There is a political revolution now under way. The White House, thus far, according to information, fails to see it, and likewise the powers of direction of the administration. But it is on nevertheless! The defeat of Senator McKinley in Illinois! of Senator Pepper, in Pennsylvania, and of Senator Cummins, of Iowa, are not mere local shiftings—they represent the trend of the times, and are the result of poor Republican strategy and over-lord self-satisfaction of position.

Democrats, north as well as south, may well give Negroes of America the "Merry ha, ha," so far as constructive results of Republican national administrations are concerned. And in their humiliation Negroes at this time are inclined to throw defiance at the party that was Lincoln's, Garfield's, McKinley's and Roosevelt's, but not, seemingly, any more. This defiance is finding expression in New York, Chicago, Indiana, and Ohio in votes for Democrats who are giving more just consideration to Negro welfare than are Republicans. Those who cannot lay aside the traditions of the past long enough to vote a protest, are remaining at home, and are indifferent.

"What we need now above all else, is unselfish leadership." This expression is being heard on all sides, and from all sections. And, what is meant by this? These people, the majority of whom seek no political office, desire direction from men, and women, if you please—who are inspired by the loftiness of purpose, and not by the quest of spoils. "The time is here when such a person, or persons, should come to the fore," said one man. Continuing, "Surely we have suffered by all this indifference and hypocrisy long enough. Surely we should be able to find those who will not use us for stepping stones to their personal success, who will not sell us for a mess of pottage.

"Anywhere" for Redemption.

"There can be no objection to the fruits of leadership, but that leadership must be born of a desire for service for all the people, and not just some few individuals.

"The leadership that points the way out of darkness at this time will be honored by men and nations for days to come. The mind of the man who thinks, leads him to say, 'I will go anf where if my people may be redeemed from this present daf political hell.'"

The Atlanta Independent, of which B. J. Davis, national committeeman from Georgia, is editor; the Pittsburgh Courier, among the first to support President Coolidge; Philadelphia Tribune, St. Louis Argus, Chicago Defender, Boston Chronicle, Cleveland Herald, Cincinnati Union, and Amsterdam News, are only a few of the outstanding newspapers that have given notice to the nation of the political unrest of the Negro, and his weariness of sham doings and profane silence. That these publications and others not only represent the sober judgment of Negro America, but likewise wield a tremendous power with the people, is acknowledged by all who express an opinion. The boldness of their editorial expressions in recent issues, and the forcefulness of their cartoons, have been discussed far and wide.

THE REAL ISSUE IN TEXAS G. O. P. FIGHT.

Several voters have asked The Informer to explain the present political situation in Texas among the republicans, particularly as it relates to the fight now being waged by the Creager and Wurzbach forces for control or a vote of approval at the July primaries.

Under the Creager administration the so-called republican party in this state has dwindled into a mere patronage bureau, and, while Creager plays to the Washington grandstand and tries to make the national party leaders believe that he and his cohorts are earnestly endeavoring to build up a strong republican party in Texas, deep down in his heart he is not anxious for any such situation to obtain in this state.

It is Creager's idea that he is or should be the biggest man in the republican party in Texas; that he is lord, tyrant and monarch of all he surveys; that he has the authority and power to issue edicts, decrees and ultimatums; that he has been delegated to exclude from party affairs and councils those who incur his royal displeasure and majestic ill-will; that even a republican congressman from his (Creager's) state, who has the nerve and "guts" to oppose "Rotten Boss'" high-handed game must be ousted from the party and defeated in his candidacy for renomination to congress from the 14th congressional district of Texas.

Congressman Wurzbach, the only Southern solon in the lower or upper house of congress to vote for the Dyer anti-lynching bill, is a Lincoln republican, and believes in popular rule; that the bosses should not arrogate unto themselves the authority to convert the republican party in Texas into a vest-pocket organization, maintained primarily and principally for federal patronage purposes; that the republican party belongs to all the people and that those persons composing the party in this state should have a voice and hand in its affairs.

Congressman Wurzbach does not believe in any type of republicanism that needs an adjective to describe it, such as "lily-white," "black and tan," or any such designation. He believe in a *party* OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE and BY THE PEOPLE—the same party principles enunciated by the immortal and illustrious Abraham Lincoln.

Because Congressman Wurzbach holds divergent views to those of National Committeeman Creager of Brownsville along various partisan lines, the former believing in genuine, unadulterated republicanism, while the latter is a rabid advocate of "white supremacy" and a "lily-white" republican organization in this state, the present party wrangle has been precipitated in Texas; with the responsibility for this internal fight resting upon the shoulders of the party boss, tyrant and czar, "Rotten Boss" Creager.

Creager, Eugene Nolte, T. P. Lee and other henchmen have raised a huge sum of money and are now flooding the 14th congressional district with filthy lucre in an effort to nominate a life-long democrat over a lifelong and loyal republican for the congressional seat on the republican ticket; and (mind you), despite Creager's public boasts and declarations that the "republican party henceforth and forever in Texas will be a white man's party," and notwithstanding his exclusion and ejection of the "colored brother" from party affairs, and his veiled attempt to deny the republicans of color a chance to participate in the July primaries, The Informer has discovered that the Creager-Nolte-Lee-Knetsch "lily-white" forces have opened up a "COLORED HEADQUARTERS" in the east end of San Antonio, and several black political Sambos have been employed by Creager to "sell out" their race and their rights for a mess of porridge.

The black voters of Texas are not good enough to participate in the party affairs and councils of the republican party under the Creager-Nolte-Lee regime, but they are good enough to be sought and bought by these same political hijackers and carpet-baggers in an endeavor to defeat a republican congressman with a democratic political opportunist.

Well, Creager is a partisan or political opportunist, and this running true to form of this hand-picked democratic congressional candidate, Knetsch, shows that Emperor Rene and his royal cabinet believe in trimming every sail to catch the passing breeze, and in playing both ends against the middle.

In 1922, when the senatorial fight was waged against the klan in Texas, Creager and his consorts supported a staunch democrat, George E. B. Peddy, against the democratic-klan nominee, Earle B. Mayfield; with the result that Peddy finished a poor second. Creager cared little for the results—he was playing to the partisan galleries at Washington.

In 1924, after "Tommy Plutocratic" Lee of Houston had been nominated for governor of Texas on the republican ticket and then was compelled to quit the ticket after publicly congratulating Mrs. Ferguson upon her temporary victory against the democratic-klan kandidate for governor and pledging her his support at the general election, Creager grabbed a democratic professor and klan sympathizer, if not a klansman, at Texas University, Austin, and placed him in Lee's place on the republican ticket for governor. (Who ever heard of a republican holding a professorship at Texas University?)

Creager knew that the klansmen of Texas and their adherents were not going to support Mrs. Ferguson, a rabid anti-klan candidate, and thus the G. O. P. czar waited until after the run-off primary, and when Judge Felix Robertson of Dallas was vanquished by Mrs. Ferguson in the second primary of 1924, the republican tyrant brought forth little "Georgie Clan" Butte as the republican-klan kandidate for governor.

With virtually the entire klan vote of the state cast for him in the November election, Dr. Butte received 298,046 votes; yet the Coolidge presidential electors received less votes than the McKinley presidential electors in 1896 and 1900—notwithstanding woman suffrage, increased population, both by birth and immigration.

Creager held to the view that such a handsome vote for his gubernatorial klan kandidate would look good to party leaders, but he forgot to realize that the party leaders are more interested in real republican votes, as shown by ballots cast for republican nominees for president and the congress of the United States, than in a protest vote or approval vote registered for some little state or district candidate.

Now, when his tactics have been disclosed to the nation and he stands almost discredited as a party leader, "Rotten Boss" Creager seeks to bring about the political death of the only republican congressman Texas has had in many years; and Creager has become both desperate, inconsistent and incongruous in his maddened and frenzied attempt to defeat and dislodge Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach of the 14th congressional district.

This, in substance, is the fight in Texas: Whether Creager and his political lords and tyrants shall continue their rule-or-ruin policy in the republican party of the state, or whether the voters are willing to rally to the standards of Wurzbach and thereby rid Texas of the "lily-white" dynasty and regime, which has held the genuine republicans in a thralldom more galling and humiliating than human bondage for the last six or eight years.

Republican voters throughout Texas, who do not reside in the 14th congressional district, are urged to go to the polls Saturday, July 24, 1926, and cast a ballot for men supported by the Wurzbach faction, headed by Judge E. P. Scott of Corpus Christi.

The Informer urges the colored republicans to manifest some interest in this party fight, line up with Wurzbach and let's rid Texas of the "lily-white" blight that has wrought political havoc in the republican ranks in Texas and the South for the last several years.

Political- 1926
Party Affiliation

Republican.



DON'T ASK FOR THE MANAGER—HE'S IN WASHINGTON!

REP. WILSON ASSAILS NEW CARPETBAGGERS

Says Negroes Are Patronage Dictators in Mississippi.

ASKS GOVERNMENT ACT

Democrats Who Are Fighting Patronage Scandals in South Are Given Help by a Republican Congressman From Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—(AP.)—Charges of abuse in the handling of federal patronage in southern states culminated in the House today with the introduction of a bill to put federal appointees on oath that they had not used improper methods to gain office.

Representative Wurzbach, Republican, Texas, one of the leaders in the patronage fight, introduced the bill which he said would correct the southern patronage situation.

The Wurzbach bill would make each federal appointed officer swear that neither he nor any of his friends had made any contributions "for or in expectation or hope of" receiving the appointment.

BY R. M. GATES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the House today Representative T. Webber Wilson of Mississippi drew a graphic word picture of the "buying and selling of federal offices" in that state under the present national administration, which in the face of advice and warning has thus far taken no official steps to rescue order out of the prevailing chaos. Mr. Wilson said:

"For months there have been complaints made to those in authority that the buying and selling of federal offices in Mississippi was a common practice. I have been indulging in the hope that this administration would answer the Macedonian call of my fellow Mississippians who are interested in decent government. But when patience ceased to be a virtue, I introduced sometime ago in Congress a resolution calling the state of affairs in Mississippi officially to the attention of this administration. Of course, no action has been taken. The cries of decent men and women for a decent government have been thus far apparently wasted as 'sweetness upon the desert air.' I don't really know why I should ever have indulge in the hope that those in authority would act when corruption was brought to their attention. (They have seen so much of it during the life of this administration that of course it seems a commonplace thing to them).

"I recall that when the great crusader for the people of this country, Senator LaFollette, first called the attention of the Republican party to the fact that corruption was eating like a cancer upon the body of our country those in authority refused to hear his voice, and placed political expediency above principle and decency in government. But I recall, too, that the patriotic fire that was really kindled by this distinguished man was fanned by patriotic hands until, like the spark that set the world on fire in 1914, its rays were seen and its influence felt to the uttermost parts of the world. When the fire was finally extinguished, many political corpses were removed, including, among others, one Harry Daugherty, attorney general of the United States.

"Back to Normalcy."

"The battle cry of the Republican party in 1920 and the slogan of that campaign was: 'We are going to take you back to normalcy.' Well, they did. They went to stealing again.

"And in my state today there exists a condition which has no parallel in the history of my southland since the dark days that followed the Civil War. Not only are federal positions sold in the open market to the highest bidders, but the control of federal patronage is almost entirely in the hands of the negroes. God save my country from the sad day when negroes are placed in the seats of the mighty, and political control passes into their black hands.

"Why should this administration try to do for the negroes that which God Almighty did not do? The same divine power that created the lower order of animals created us. You can take a mule and curry him; you can shear his locks; you can even put staycomb, if you please, on his hair; but by no human process can you make out of him a Kentucky thoroughbred. I have nothing against the negro race. I have always been their friend. But their pathway leads that way, and our pathway leads the other. My people will not submit to negro domination. There are some things that my people will not submit to: One of them is control of their politics, either state or national, by the negroes.

"We beg of this administration in the name of a reunited country not to force this condition upon our state. We do not want it. We will not permit it.

"Has the shadow of that thoughtless man who sent the carpet-baggers and negroes rushing like a muddy torrent into my bleeding state in the days of it's sorrow immediately after the Civil War—has this dark shadow invaded the seat of government again in this day when the wounds are near the final healing point? The wounds inflicted during the dark days of the Sixties are at their final healing point. The common sacrifices upon a foreign soil where northern and southern blood was spilled in a common cause brought together forever the estranged hearts of my countrymen. Now will you who are in power seek to rip open the wounds again and to pour into them the salt of disregard and undo in a few months that which it took long years to wipe away.

"I know many Republicans and value the friendship of so many of the distinguished men on that side of the House who, I know, will not refuse to hear the cry of my people when they merely ask for an investigation of these charges of graft and corruption and for relief. Has it come to the point in my country, under this administration, when decent citizens who are interested in decent government, cannot effectively exercise their constitutional right to petition their government in reference to their grievances? Has it come to the point when those in authority will

not hear the voices of men and women pleading for a decent government? Has it come to the point when political expediency is placed above a desire for clean government? If it has, gentlemen, tell it not in Washington, and publish it not in Mississippi.

"Will Protect Themselves."

"If this is the attitude of this administration, I want to know it. If my people can't get protection from our government, we will, please God, protect ourselves. Yes; there will be another war. Not of swords, but of principles; not of arms, but of ideals of government. And it will be a war to the eternal finish. There will never be an armistice signed in this conflict. There can be no such thing in this warfare as a peace without a victory. The citizens in my state, and in this broad land of ours, who want and demand a decent government, will never sheathe their swords of truth nor lay down their idealistic arms until their cry for decent government has been heeded.

"I want to serve notice on those in authority here and now that my people are in this fight to the finish. How much longer must my people bear the humiliation of seeing federal offices sold like bales of cotton in an open market? How much longer must they wear this yoke of indecency thrust upon their helpless necks by this administration? We cry out for the blessed bread of relief. Do not, for decency's sake, give us in it's stead the stones of silence and indifference."

Upon the request of Senator Pat Harrison the Senate is deferring final action on the recent nomination of James E. Cobb, a negro lawyer, to a city judgeship, Cobb, who is a native of Louisiana, is attorney for the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race. His confirmation has strong opposition.

"LILY WHITE" LEADER.

Ex-Gov. Sheldon's Nomination a Problem to the Administration.

JACKSON, Miss., April 1.—Mention of the name of Ex-Gov. Sheldon for appointment to the position of internal revenue collector of Mississippi has naturally aroused considerable interest. While his appointment would suit the business interests of the state, the suggestion of his name presents a far greater political problem to the Republican administration than the retention indefinitely of a Democrat in the office.

Maj. Donald, present incumbent, has been holding on for more than a year since his resignation was placed in the hands of the president, but the two Republican factions have preferred to have him continued in office than to take any chance of having some factional Republican chosen who would certainly be unacceptable to at least one side.

In the case of Gov. Sheldon, the question takes on an entirely different phase. Acceptable as he is in all respects personally, he happens to be the leader in Mississippi of the "lily white" movement to exclude the colored man and brother entirely from the "patronage" banquet table, and indeed from any participation whatever in the matter of distribution of patronage to the white brethren of the party.

Vote

Delegates of the Colored Republican Conference who visited the White House last Tuesday to tell President Coolidge that they blamed the G. O. P. for the failure to enact anti-lynching legislation or to appoint Negroes to office are barking up the wrong tree.

The President's statement that he personally favored anti-lynching legislation can hardly be taken to mean that he will use his official influence to have the Dyer-McKinley Bill passed. Mr. Coolidge previously had told newspapermen that this bill was not an adminsitration measure. In keeping his promise made to the delegates that a colored man will be appointed as minister to Liberia should it develop that Solomon Porter Hood is unable to return the Chief Executive would only be following a well established precedent. So all that the colored delegation said is undoubtedly true. The party platform has repeatedly denounced mob rule and promised remedial measures and has failed to keep those promises. When a candidate rides into office with the aid of Negro votes he should remember his darker brother when the offices are being handed out. This has not been done. The Colored Republican Conference has a right to be a little peeved at the party of their fathers which thus lets them down.

But the fight is not at Capitol Hill. The scene of battle is back home in the several communities whence the delegates hailed. The real job is not to administer a little slap on the wrist of Coolidge, but an uppercut the next time the ballot boxes are opened. Many hundred thousand Negro voters have moved into the North in the past few years where a vote cast in the ballot box is counted. If the Colored Republican Conference will leave the Republican out of its name and lead its votes away from all office seekers regardless of party, who do not give the Negro a square deal they may save themselves the trouble of drawing up resolutions blaming the G. O. P. and devote to other uses the time and trainfare consumed in presenting protests in Washington.

The present incumbent of the White House is often referred to as a master politician. Politicians dance to but one tune and that is the sound of votes being deposited in the ballot box. The music created by a solid Negro vote along with the vote of other disgruntled groups would cause any office seeker to do a political Charleston.

THE OBSERVER

By CHARLES P. HOWARD
(The Iowa Bystander)

If the Negro is ever going to get anywhere politically, he must have a National Organization for political purposes only. Politics is the very essence of this country and the fools who advise against political participation on the part of the Negro are advising suicide. There should be in every town of this country where there is any appreciable number of Negroes, a chapter of the political organization. It should maintain a lobby in Washington 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year and 366 days every leap year. This lobby would keep the country advised through the Negro press of what is going on at Washington with reference to rights of the Negro. It should keep check on the individual activities of every member of Congress and advise his local constituent when one of his representatives in Congress fail to vote for a measure you favored. Negroes should spend their dollars to see that that representative is beaten whenever he comes up again.

Some may complain that we lack the numbers. Remember one-tenth of the population of this country, the largest single group in it, are Negroes. The best proof of the wisdom of this policy is the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan is intensely organized. It maintains a lobby at Washington that walks in to a Senator or Representative, orders him to jump through the hoop and nine cases out of ten they jump through. They jump through because these lobbies speak for an organized group.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is another such organization intensely organized, honestly and intelligently administered. If the National Association can raise the funds to put over its program, a National Negro Political organization certainly can raise funds for the same purpose. Unless we organize for our political welfare, our program along other lines will never reach the development possible, and furthermore, measures favorable to us will never get there if an organized group opposes them.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
MAR 2 - 1926

NO ANTI-LYNCH LAW NOW

If the Democrats had wanted to play politics in the Senate and House, they would have combined with the dissenting Republicans and given the Administration trouble in the fight over the World Court and the tax bill. But, satisfied with the concessions made in the House as to the new revenue measure, there was hardly any Democratic opposition in that body to the majority plans for the bill. In the Senate, President Coolidge won his victory for American membership in the World Court by virtue of Democratic support.

In supporting these two measures the Democrats were not paying court to the Administration in the hope of favors but some political events following the settlement of the tax and court issue in the interest of the Republican majority carry the implication that the Democratic program is not to be without its practical reward.

These Republicans interestetd and intent in passing an anti-lynching bill at this session are now hearing that the Presidnet will probably not offer them his sympathy and moral influence in their enterprise. The bill proposing to invade the police sovereignty of the States is likely to be passed over at this session instead of passed. The World Court issue is still lively in some States and the Republican Senators seeking re-election have need of all the aid they can muster.

There may be some element of political gratitude in the President's reported lack of friendliness to the anti-lynching bill. But considering Mr. Coolidge's reiterated views upon the necessity of preserving what local self-government there is in the United States, and his pronouncements against some of the extensions of federal jurisdiction already in effect, the country would naturally expect Mr. Coolidge to veto and anti-lynching bill. At any rate, the test of theory and fact in this matter is not now to be made, unless there is a decided change in the political situation confronting the Administration. For Senator Borah and others are determined to carry the World Court issue to the country.—Asheville Times.

COURIER PAPER N. Y. EVE PRESS
MARCH 25, 1926

Local Negro G. O. P. Leader Is The Author of Bruno Civil Rights Bill

John H. Richardson, of 136 Borden avenue, negro Republican leader, more active in days gone by than now, is the author of the civil rights bill, now before the committee on unfinished business in the legislature, and which was introduced by Basil B. Bruno, assemblyman, of Long Branch. The bill has brought a storm of protest from hotel owners thruout the state.

By the terms of the bill, negroes, when refused full privileges at hotels, restaurants or other public places, can collect up to $500.

In a communication to The Press under the heading "Let The Right Horse Wear The Saddle," Richardson claims authorship of the bill and says his purpose in writing is to "relieve the Honorable Basil Bruno of the whole of this responsibility." The communication reads:

"EDITOR PRESS: I have read the alarm sounded by the Hotel Man's association against the proposed amendment to the civil rights bill. I feel that it would be unmanly and unjust if I should keep silent when a man is accused of doing the thing of which I am the guilty party. The amendment is not the product of Assemblyman Bruno, it is the product of the writer of this article and I do not tremble or blush because of it.

"I am pleased to say, that I belong to a branch of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored Peoples and I have the honor of being a member of the committee on legislation and redress. I offered a resolution in that committee that we ask the legislature of this state to pass this amendment. The resolution was adopted by the committee, recommended to the body and accepted. The association prevailed upon Mr. Bruno to present the amendment and I am glad to say as a good American citizen he granted our request.

"It is not my purpose at this time to discuss the merits or demerits of the proposition but what I want to do is to relieve the Honorable Basil Bruno of the whole of this responsibility. However, I am ready and willing to discuss this question with any fair minded American citizen.

JOHN H. RICHARDSON,
136 BORDEN AVE.

Political-1926

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

New Colored League Backs David I. Walsh

Former Senator David I. Walsh (Democrat), Massachusetts, candidate to succeed William M. Butler (Republican), in the United States Senate, was indorsed by negroes who met last night at 1232 U street northwest, and formed the Independent Colored Political league. The organization, it was stated, would aid worthy men who are seeking political office, regardless of their party affiliations.

Officers elected were Arthur W. Mitchell, president; George A. Parker, vice president; Thomas H. R. Clark, corresponding secretary; Charles H. Hemans, recording secretary; Harry O. Attood, treasurer. The new organization arranged to send speakers into Massachusetts to oppose Senator Butler.

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
MAY 30, 1926

VOTERS BACK WADSWORTH

The candidacy of U. S. Senator Wadsworth was endorsed by the Kings County Colored Republican organization last Wednesday. Plans were discussed for getting out the vote and a house-to-house canvass will be made before registration. The next meeting will be June 9, when speakers will discuss "Citizens' Rights."

1870 or 1926. Which?

It is a notorious fact that negroes are the absolute political bosses of the dominant Republican party in several if not all of the southern states. Applicants for office have to get the endorsement of the colored brothers before there is any likelihood of their receiving a presidential appointment. In Mississippi particularly and in some other states rather generally it is alleged that the colored dispensers of patronage have been making their jobs financially profitable to themselves. Federal appointments have been put on the bargain counter and sold to the highest bidder. And in other ways has extortion been practised upon those who want offices for their loyalty to the Grand Old Party.

Decent minded people of both political parties read these sickening stories with a feeling of profound disgust. And the feelings of those without sectional bias are not assuaged any by the announcement of the appointment of William J. Tilson to be federal judge in Georgia. Tilson is a brother of Representative Tilson of Connecticut and naturally he also hails from New England. When fair minded persons read these stories they must wonder whether or not the time is 1870 or 1926, whether or not this nation is being administered by the benevolently inclined head of a reunited nation or by another malevolently minded and sectionally embittered Secretary Stanton or Representative Thad Stevens.

THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS MOVED TO HURT BUILDING

Chairman Pickett and Treasurer Martin have by order of the Republican State Central Committee, removed the headquarters of the party from the McClatchy-Bowen Building to the fifth floor of the Hurt Building. The new location will be much more accessible to the Republicans than the old one, and where the elevator service is far more satisfactory, there being no discrimination on the elevators on account of race or color. The headquarters are in charge of Mr. John W. Martin, Treasurer, where he spends all of his time, and where the State Chairman spends a great deal of his time. It takes money to maintain these headquarters and to cover the expenses of the organization in the state, and those of the party faith are expected to contribute to these expenses.

This applies to all the Republicans in the state, whether you are in or out of office. This applies to the major appointments, as well as the minor offices. It is largely expected that those, who live on or are personally benefitted from party emolument, shall contribute to the support of the party that feeds them.

But, in Georgia the big office-holder feels that the very fact that he holds a job, that pays him from three thousand to seventy-five hundred dollars a year, immunes him from financial support of the party, and as a rule, he does little or nothing. But, at our state and other conventions, the big fellow who gives nothing wants all the party honors. They want to be regarded as the bosses and dictators, but contribute nothing to the support of the party. The little fellow must pay the rent, buy the postage, pay for the advertising, in short, pay the freight and the big fellow step up in time to get all the big jobs, do all the representing at the National Convention, and take all the honors unto himself.

But, the little fellows are thinking for themselves, nowadays, and they are going to adopt the John Smith rule; only those who work shall eat, and in like manner, only those who give shall receive. A record is being kept of all those fellows, who take in all and hand out nothing, and in due time, they shall stand or fall on their records. SELAH.

BUSBY SAYS OFFICES SOLD IN MISSISSIPPI

Cites Evidence of $25,000 Payment for Securing Jobs.

REPORTED TO SARGENT

Calls on Coolidge to End Saturnalia of Graft and Corruption in G. O. P. Allotment of Patronage—Says Marshalship Offered for $1,500.

BY ARTHUR HACHTEN.

(Universal Service Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Evidence showing that $25,000 has been collected through sales of offices in Mississippi by a patronage ring, has been laid before Attorney General Sargent by investigators of the Department of Justice, Representative Jeff Busby (Dem.) of Mississippi, charged in a statement made to Universal Service tonight.

"I know that such a report has been filed, because I have a photostatic copy of a summary of it, disclosing an appalling saturnalia of graft and corruption," declared Busby.

Busby further disclosed:

That he had affidavits from A. M. Storer, James Swanson and A. M. Toler, all of Mississippi, each swearing that he had been offered the marshalship for Northern Mississippi on condition that he pay $1,500 "cash in advance" to have his appointment "fixed."

That investigators of the Post Office Department had made a survey of alleged graft and corruption in Mississippi.

That he had a photostatic copy of a letter sent by Postmaster General New to Perry W. Howard, a special assistant to the attorney general, saying:

"It was, however, undoubtedly shown that certain individuals who have been connected with the organization in Mississippi in the recent past stand convicted of having accepted money, and not only that but having most assiduously solicited it from candidates for office."

Primary responsibility for alleged graft and corruption in Mississippi, was laid by Busby at the door of Howard, a negro, who is also Republican national committeeman for Mississippi.

But final responsibility for "this plague of honorless patronage sellers," Busby charged, rests upon President Coolidge and Senator William M. Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican national committee.

"They have been fully informed of the conditions not only in Mississippi, but in other southern states, and I have been told that President Coolidge now believes that conditions are so disgraceful that something should be done," declared Busby.

Other States Affected.

"A negro woman by the name of Booze is the Republican national committeewoman for Mississippi. S. D. Redmond, a half brother of Perry W. Howard, A. M. Redmond, another half brother of Howard, and W. L. Mhoon, a law partner of Howard, hold the chief places in directing the welfare of the Republican party in Mississippi as well as being the exclusive body through which federal patronage is dispensed."

Supplementing Busby's accusations, Representative William F. Stevenson (Democrat) of South Carolina, charged that corruption in federal patronage is rampant in his own state. Stevenson also asserted that he has affidavits supporting his charges.

"I have one quoting Republican National Committeeman Tolbert of South Carolina as saying he expected to make $100,000 by getting offices for persons," said Stevenson.

The House judiciary committee is scheduled to take action this week on resolutions by Busby calling upon the attorney general to furnish the House with a copy of the report of his investigators. A subcommittee has recommended such action.

There is talk, however, of sidetracking that resolution and reporting a bill with powerful fangs to reach graft in federal patronage. Stevenson has a bill before the committee to impose heavy penalties for corruption in patronage distribution.

Charges that R. B. Creager, Republican national committeeman for Texas, was distributing federal patronage there with a view to controlling the delegation to the next Republican na-

Atlanta, Ga., Georgia

APR 4 1926

DAVIS GROUP TAKES REINS AT MEETING

Losers Object to Steamroller Tactics—Say Fight Is Barely Started.

COURTS, POLICE TAKE PART

Gilliam Faction Is Vanquished. Republicans May Enter Ticket in Fall Races.

Leaders of the Republican Party in Georgia, who for a long time have been cooking up a fight among themselves, came to the parting of the ways Saturday afternoon. And after a merry altercation in which an injunction, two county policemen, five court bailiffs, and much oratory played their part, evening fell upon a stricken field with the "lily whites," including many holders of office in the Atlanta Federal Building, in full flight, and their opponents, led by Ben J. Davis, negro editor of the Atlanta Independent, in charge of the situation.

In other words, the Davis faction won control of the Georgia Republican organization. And being composed for the most part of those who are out in the cold, so far as

patronage and office-holding is concerned, they took advantage of their victory by denouncing practically everybody except Calvin Coolidge.

The victors laid the foundation for a fight for state office at next fall's elections by adopting resolutions condemning the state Democratic administration. They said it was wasteful and extravagant, and asserted it to be a matter of grief that "Georgia is the only state in 100 years that has been required to put up security for a loan."

The question of a Republican ticket in the fall election was left with the new State Central Committee, the officers of which are Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, chairman; A. S. Anderson, of Millen, vice chairman; Ben J. Davis, of Atlanta, secretary, and J. W. Martin, of Atlanta, treasurer. Pickett succeeds Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, who, as one of the vanquished "lily whites," was out of luck.

ORDERLY RETREAT.

Those "lily whites" would not say, however, that they were vanquished. As they put it, they walked out in good order as a protest against steam-roller and illegal methods of organization.

It began with the opening of the state convention of the Republican party in the City Criminal Court chamber of the Fulton Court House. The chamber was packed and overflowing with more than 500 loyal Republicans, black and white, when Dr. Gilliam, for the last two years chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, rapped for order.

As the first move of the occasion, Aldine Chambers, Atlanta attorney, representing leaders of the "lily whites" faction, appeared with an order signed by Judge E. D. Thomas, of Superior Court, temporarily restraining 54 delegates, whose names were set forth, from taking part in the convention, and likewise the temporary chairman of the assembly from recognizing them.

These 54 delegates, it developed, had been placed upon a "roster of delegates" prepared Friday afternoon by the State Central Committee, at the meeting of which the Davis faction was in control. The 54, then, were Davis men, and as such were objectionable to the "lily whites." Hence the injunction.

REFUSE TO LEAVE.

Dr. Gilliam ordered the 54 disputed delegates from the chamber. The 54 refused to go. Dr. Gillian refused to convene the meeting. That seemed to be all right. There was an hour or more of loud conversation in the court room and corridors, and then Judge Thomas, after a hearing on the matter of a permanent injunction against the 54 delegates, decided that the temporary roll prepared Friday by the Central Committee should organize the convention.

Upon that, the "lily whites" quit flat. They walked out and the convention was launched with A. S. Anderson, of Millen, as temporary chairman, and the Davis faction in control. There were signs of impending squalls, and County Policemen Jack Carroll and Arthur Atkinson were assigned to keep an eye on the situation. There were five court bailiffs on the scene as well, but the two policemen, well up in front, were most active in the proceedings. When conversation became vehement, as it frequently did, Carroll or Atkinson would ask "Mr. Chairman," with due parliamentary dignity, if he wanted the conversational delegates to sit down. If such was the chairman's wish, Carroll or Atkinson, or both together, would see that everything was proper and friendly. The report of the platform committee, indorsing President Coolidge and assailing the Georgia Democratic administration was adopted with little parley, and the meeting at last broke up with a new order in the Republican saddle in Georgia.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CLOSES

PARTY NOMINATES CANDIDATE FOR TENNESSEE GOVERNOR

After ironing out all of their differences, settling the contest from several counties, the Republican State Convention got under way, held its 1926 session, nominated a candidate for Governor and adjourned. Every Republican leaving the Convention fully resolved to place once more a Governor in the chair at the state capitol upon the hill.

The gathering clouds and the muttering of thunder which threatened the opening seemed to have only made way for a beautiful day, a glorious sun and a harmonious convention.

(By T. H. Alexander)

J. Will Taylor, Republican national committeeman from Tennessee and congressman from the Second district, stands as the unquestioned and undisputed boss of the Republican party in Tennessee.

The Republican state convention in session Tuesday at the Ryman auditorium canonized the congressman along with Lincoln and Roosevelt and made him a saint in the galaxy of the G. O. P.

It was a harmonious convention from start to finish for the enemies of Taylor, the leaders of the Reece faction, had left the city, bag and baggage. Except for the occassional honest smiting of these by the Taylor yeoman, there was not a frown or a harsh word from the Carter to the Shelby delegation.

Governor Taylor Speaks

Gov. Alf A. Taylor was the officially-selected keynoter of the convention but Old Limber did not key-note. He delivered a carefully prepared address in which he mentioned no man who has been alive since the Great Emancipator and he pleaded for harmony, but it was the smiling congressman from the Second District who delivered the real keynote and got the real demonstration of the day. Congressman Taylor smote the Reece "infidels" hip and thigh and a mighty shout arose among the faithful. He paused a moment for the applause to subside and then he hammed them again and again.

Undoubtedly, it was a great and joyous occasion:

The convention adjourned without suggesting a candidate for governor although Mr. Taylor had suggested in his speech that either Harry Luck, Nashville, J. C. R. McCall, Nashville or M. Richardson, Lawrenceburg would make fine leaders. It was also voted to leave to the state committee the matter of nominating candidates for the supreme court and the court of appeals. The committee, it is said, will meet again in June for this purpose.

Platform Adopted.

The platform, as previously forecast in the Tennessean, declared for a bi-partisan judiciary and a bi-partisan railroad commission; declared for free text books to be printed in a state-owned printery; the repeal of the tobacco and excise tax, and blazed other new trails. It was adopted without debate.

The convention was opened by Hal H. Clements, Knoxville, chairman of the state committee, who later offered the resolution endorsing Mr. Taylor. After the speech of Gov. Taylor, the temporary chairman, R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, was elected permanent chairman, and Nelson Carver, Nashville, permanent secretary. He had previously served as temporary secretary.

All these were slated hours before the convention opened by the Taylor forces from their headquarters on the second floor of the Hotel Hermitage. There was not a single hitch except in the platform committee which voted down a resolution approving the child labor amendment. The resolution was not presented on the floor of the convention.

Reece Faction Routed.

The Reece faction gave up the fight when the state committee ruled against them Monday afternoon. Many of the leaders, headed by Fred Arn of Chattanooga, left town and did not attend the convention. Something happened in Shelby county however, and one of the "lily white" leaders, J. M. Johnson of Memphis, who had been dispossessed of his seat on the state committee and his place given to R. R. Church, Memphis Negro, was serenely serving on the committee on permanent organization. There was peace in the Tenth congressional district, if nowhere else.

After deciding to leave the matter of naming candidates for the supreme court of appeals, to the state committee, upon motion of Senator W. P. Monroe of Maynardsville, the convention adjourned to 3:30 o'clock.—Nashville Tennessean.

Political - 1926
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

REPUBLICAN RIOT AT BEXAR COUNTY MEET.

According to the daily newspapers of Tuesday, the republicans of Bexar County, of which San Antonio is the county seat and "capital," staged a near-riot at the county meeting of party committeemen and committee-women held in the Alamo City court house Monday.

Informer

The news story stated that when the forces, led by Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach, bested and ousted the Creager forces in a vote for county chairman, the Creager contingent resorted to violence and one Creager devotee was in the act of shooting Texas' lone republican congressman, when some one knocked the revolver out of the Creagerite's hand.

6-26-26

This conduct or misconduct on the part of the Creager followers, supporters and devotees is not the least bit surprising to those who know the calibre of the men who are opposing and fighting Congressman Wurzbach and the popular will of republican electors, not only in the 14th congressional district, but throughout Texas.

Houston, Texas

Right here in Houston and Harris County a studied effort is now being made by the Creager forces to deny a place on the primary ballot, Saturday, July 24, 1926, to candidates who are not in harmony and sympathy with "Rotten Boss" Creager and his political consorts.

However, Harris County has some fine, fair and able judges and the question of the eligibility of these candidates will be put squarely up to the court for equity and adjudication, if "Kaiser" Morris and his gang persist in their high-handed and autocratic policy in this county.

The Creager forces are panic-stricken already, and yet only in isolated instances are the anti-Creager forces placing any candidates in the field for the July primaries.

Since the Creager regime has held undisputed and unchallenged political sway among Texas republicans for the last six years or more, they naturally incline to the notion and idea that they own the party in this state, "lock, stock and barrel;" and that any man or woman, not hitherto recognized as their partisan chattel or mannikin, has neither the right nor prerogative to announce for office or dare oppose a Creager candidate for any office within the gift of the republican electorate in this state, whether same be state, congressional, district or county office.

When men lose their heads and resort to violence and firearms to carry their point in a political convention, or threaten the life of the successful leader in a partisan fight for control of either a county, district, congressional or state organization, the sooner such men are deposed and consigned to their political graves, the better off the party and society will be.

Creager and most of his followers go for bullies and "bad men," it has been alleged, and it is further charged that they plan to retain control of the republican party in Texas if they have to break up all meetings in disorder, deny Wurzbach supporters a place on the ballot and then count out the Wurzbach candidates where the court compels Creager & Co. to give said candidates a place on the official ticket.

Even before the July primaries, the Creager henchmen, tools and sycophants are busily engaged in their old tricks of trying to deny the people a voice and vote in the affairs of their party, and tisan orphans and outcasts.

Our race not only constitutes the balance of power among local self-styled republicans, but the Negroes are the only genuine, true and tried republicans, in the main, in the county; for the present Creager regime, locally, is composed either of Northern carpet-baggers or reformed democrats hoping to land a federal plum.

These carpet-baggers and reformed democrats are republicans for personal reasons and political preferment, while the Negroes are republicans because of principles, tenets, dogmas and traditions.

A call has been issued for all republicans, and particularly Negro republicans of Houston and Harris County, to meet in the auditorium of the American Mutual Benefit Association, 714½ Prairie Avenue, Monday night, June 28, 8:30 o'clock; at which time definite action will be taken regarding the part the colored voters will play in the republican July primaries.

If we are interested in our political emancipation and want to enjoy the same political rights and partisan prerogatives that Negroes are enjoying in other Southern states and communities, the Monday night conference should be largely attended.

in employing mob-violence and anarchy in a vain endeavor to stampede the voters and break up all meetings where their lords and bosses are about to be ousted from office and thus lose their grip on the federal pie-counter.

If the San Antonio riot is a barometer, then Wurzbach will be renominated at the July primaries, for he and his lieutenants went into a Creager hand-picked and vest-pocket county organization, and succeeded in ousting the Creager chairman by a majority vote of the delegates or committeemen present. This is what you call "bearding the lion in his own den!"

The republicans of Harris County, especially those who have been denied a voice in party affairs since the "lily-white" regime gained control of the organization in this county and state, have an excellent chance on July 24, 1926, to restore the party to the people; but to get in a position where this may be accomplished, these citizens will have to organize at once and put up some funds for both a legal and political fight.

BEIDELMAN'S CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA INTRIGUES COLORED VOTERS

By Staff Correspondent.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15.—The political fight in Pennsylvania is attracting the attention of the people in all parts of the country. Not in the memory of the present generation has there been such a free-for-all fight in this Gibraltar of Republicanism. The more than 200,000 colored voters of Pennsylvania are in a position to say who the candidates are, who shall receive the coveted nominations on the 18th day of May.

Washington Tribune
4-16-26

The candidate for governor who makes the strongest appeal to the colored voter is former Lieutenant-Governor Edward E. Beidleman, of Dauphin County. He is the only candidate for governor who has a record with respect to the colored voter. And he has an impregnably good one. The writer has known Mr. Beidleman for more than 20 years. Knew him when he was a member of the legislature, as State senator and later as Lieutenant-Governor. In all these years he has never changed. If there has ever been a man who can truly be termed the people's candidate, Beidleman is that man. Springing from the loins of the common people, this class of people of whom Lincoln said "God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them," Beidleman has never lost his touch with them. Their interests are his interests; their language is his language; their ways are his ways. He makes no pretense of being otherwise.

Mr. Beidleman has always been compeled to fight to hold his place in politics. He has always been fought by men of great wealth. It is recalled that when he was a candidate for State Senator, Vance McCormick, a very wealthy Democrat of Harrisburg, essayed to beat Beidleman. With all the power of his two newspapers he attacked Beidleman with such venom that the attack recoiled and Beidleman was elected in spite of the campaign of vilification, vituperation and slander that was resorted to. The same methods are being pursued today. Men of great wealth with powerful newspapers at their command are resorting to the same method that insured Beidleman's election as State senator. At the present stage of the fight it looks as though Beidleman will be the Republican nominee for Governor of the Imperial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We referred above to Beidlemann being the only candidate for governor who had any record so far as the colored voter is concerned. The facts are that when Bedlemann was in office he was always responsive to the interests of the colored people. He is the kind of man who can always be approached. Any ills from which the

colored people suffer, and they are brought to the attention of Mr. Beidlemann, he is always ready to do what he can to correct them. Those who are conversant with his record recall that when Sproul was governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Beidleman wanted W. Justin Carter made a deputy attorney-general. He urged Carter's selection on Governor Sproul, but to no avail. Notwithstanding Sproul came from a county, Delaware County, where the colored voters were the backbone of the Republican party, he turned a deaf ear to Beidleman's recommendation of Carter. Beidlemann was then Lieutenant-Governor of the state. When Sproul turned down Carter Beildeman named Carter as his private secretary. There are a countless number of colored men holding jobs under the state government who owe their places to Beidleman. He believes in institutions for the higher education of colored people and his keen interest in Lincoln University is a matter of common knowledge to Pennsylvanians.

John S. Fisher, who is an aspirant for the gubernatorial nomination, is backed by the class of Republicans, who, if they lived in the South, would be lily-whites. Fisher has no record so far as the colored people is concerned. He comes from a county in which there are not 1,000 colored people all told. He does not know us. He does not know our problems, our aspirations. If he did he is tied up with the wrong crowd. Himself a big railroad and corporation lawyer, backed by what Roosevelt used to call "predatory interests and malefactors of great wealth." The Mellons are back of him. We all know that Andrew Mellon as head of the Treasury Department has stood for segregation in his department. It is the same Mellon who has stood out both in the Harding and the Coolidge administrations against appointing a colored man as Register of the Treasury. Then, too, Bill Sproul, former governor of the state, is for Fisher. This is the same Sproul who has the reputation of having been a State senator from Delaware County for 25 years and in all that time never named a colored constituent of his for any place. It is the same Sproul who refused to appoint Justin Carter as deputy attorney-general when Beidlemann urged him to do so. Fisher being backed by this aggregation, all of the lily-white type, what chance would colored voters have for recognition.

WILL COLORED REPUBLICANS OF HOUSTON AND HARRIS COUNTY SHOW ANY FIGHT?

To Negro Republicans of Houston and Harris County:

The fight is on, the trumpet sound is ringing out,
The cry, "To arms!" is heard afar and near;
The Lord of hosts is marching on to victory,
The triumph of the right will soon appear.

In compliance with the state statute governing the time limit for various candidates filing for a position on the primary ballot of their respective parties, and employing the proper and official form of the republican organization of Texas, I offered my name to the chairman of the republican executive committee, R. B. Morris of Houston, on Monday, June 14, 1926 (mailing same under registered letter number 50870) as a candidate for chairman of the republican executive committee or county chairman of Harris County.

THOUGH COMPLYING WITH THE STATE LAW IN EVERY PARTICULAR, AND THOUGH VOTING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET SINCE ATTAINING MY MAJORITY, MORRIS AND HIS PARTISAN ADVISERS REFUSED TO PLACE MY NAME ON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT, EVEN THOUGH MY CANDIDACY WAS ANNOUNCED UPON REPEATED AND EARNEST REQUESTS AND SOLICITATIONS OF NUMEROUS ELECTORS OF THIS CITY AND COUNTY.

In announcing for this office, it was not done from any personal or selfish viewpoint, but actuated by a motive to serve both my race and party, if nominated and elected to said office, without bias, partiality or prejudice.

SINCE MORRIS AND HIS "GANG," IN LINE WITH THE POLICY OF "LILY-WHITE" REPUBLICAN REGIME IN TEXAS, DOMINATED BY R. R. CREAGER OF BROWNESVILLE, HAVE ADOPTED A "HARD-BOILED" ATTITUDE IN THIS MATTER AND MALICIOUSLY AND WILLFULLY REFUSED ME A PLACE ON THE TICKET, I AM PASSING THE MATTER UP TO THE NEGRO REPUBLICANS AND VOTERS OF HOUSTON AND HARRIS COUNTY, WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING IF YOU ARE WILLING TO PUT UP THE SINEWS OF BATTLE AND CARRY THIS FIGHT INTO A COURT OF EQUITY FOR SETTLEMENT!

If you think that colored citizens and republican voters have a right to offer for office and participate in the republican primaries on July 24, 1926, meet us at the American Mutual auditorium Monday night, June 28, 8:30 o'clock, and let's take definite action upon our future course in this high-handed outrage.

Remember this is not my fight per se, but it is the fight and cause of the Negro race and every republican who believes in the free exercise of his elective franchise right. If you mean business and want to rid Houston and Harris County of this "lily-white" hydra-headed monster, come out Monday night and let's counsel together for the good of the race and republican party in this community.

I ANNOUNCED FOR THIS OFFICE UPON THE VOTERS' SUGGESTIONS AND SOLICITATIONS, AND I SHALL CARRY ON THIS FIGHT IF YOU COME OUT MONDAY NIGHT AND GIVE ME BOTH YOUR MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT; AS WE MUST SECURE LEGAL TALENT AT ONCE AND RESORT TO COURT PROCEEDINGS IN A TEST CASE TO SEE IF ANY POLITICAL BARONS, HIJACKERS AND AUTOCRATS HAVE THE RIGHT TO DENY A CITIZEN AND LIFE-LONG MEMBER OF SAID PARTY A PLACE ON THE BALLOT, OR EVEN A RIGHT TO CAST A BALLOT IN THE PRIMARIES CONDUCTED BY SAID PARTY.

Yours for a party of, for and by the people,
C. F. RICHARDSON,
Editor The Houston Informer.

LOCAL "LILY-WHITES TRYING TO INVOKE ART. 3107!

The Informer has been reliably informed from republican campaign headquarters, First National Bank, that the Harris County republican executive committee are going to invoke Article 3107, General Election Laws of Texas, which states: "In no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRIMARY ELECTION held in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION, such ballot shall be void and election officials shall not count the same."

This statute is very plain, and makes no reference, direct or indirect, concerning republican primary elections, and if these "lily-whites" will endeavor to invoke this law and make it applicable to their party, they may be afforded an opportunity to say, "Good morning, judge!"

Furthermore, if this law prohibits Negroes from participating in the republican party primary election, why is the Creager regime spending so much money in San Antonio and the 14th congressional district in an effort to land the Negro vote for their democratic candidate, Knetsch, who is opposing Congressman Wurzbach for renomination to the lower house of the United States congress?

This is ninth inning bluff and bull, and The Informer urges our people and all republican voters to march to the polls Saturday, July 24, 1926, and offer to cast their ballots in said election. If denied this right, or their ballots are thrown out or not counted, the legality of said election will be tested in a court of equity.

Maybe this is one of the reasons why these local republican bosses have failed to include precincts numbers 25, 30, 47, 48 and 75, heavy colored boxes, in their polling lists as published in the daily papers of Wednesday. The fight is on—"and we don't mean maybe!"

LOUISIANA LILY WHITES TO RUN DEMOCRAT

New Orleans, La., Sept. 18—(A. N. P).—For the first time in the history of the city, the Lily White section of the Republican party will enter the state primaries and present a candidate for the House of Representatives in the person of W. C. Harder, who until a few months ago was registered as a Democrat. It is the intention of the Lily Whites, backed by the Ku Klux Klan to attempt to organize a white faction which is opposed to the Negro in politics. According to the population of the city of New Orlens, the Negroes could easly if they would but register and vote at each and every election. In many places in the south, the Negro could elect many state and city officers.

Political—1926

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE NEGRO

The State Republican party of Alabama made its seasonal political gesture last week. It went through the routine of a sure enough political party organization and put a ticket in the field to compete in the fall elections. The interest in it is confined to the Republican office holders and the prospective office holders who draw near to the pie counter when the national campaign closes and form a bureau for the distribution of patronage. The press report of the convention was as comprehensive as it could have been and the convention, according to reports, was as featureful as might have been expected without any issue or any intentional hope of success beyond keeping the party skeleton intact. The report noted that there were no Negroes present as though the practice of holding this convention at places where the Negro is not expected to go—in short, where they are not allowed—might lead one to expect a crowd of them. The comparatively few Negro voters in Alabama are naturally strongly allied to the Republican party. Their alliances to it however is more through the result of force than by voluntary choice. They are strictly not wanted in any other party and must ally themselves with the Republican party if with any at all. The assumption that the Negro is unconditionally Republican grows out of the fact that the Emancipation came under a Republican administration and the variance of the attitude of the two great parties of the country on the question of treatment of the Negro has not lessened appreciably since the Emancipation. This assumption is false in the face of facts that prove otherwise. Both parties have varied their attitude toward the Negro as much as they have toward each other for, in the south, the Negro is the only thing that has kept the Republican party from being as functional as it is elsewhere. On the other hand, the Negro has varied his attitude toward both parties and it does not follow that he is an unconditional Republican nor an impossible Democratic prospect.

The Democratic party needs the Negro, the Negro needs the Democratic party. The very same thing is true of the Republican party and the Negro; they need each other. The Negro needs to form alliances with strong organizations. These political organizations will profit from the absorption of the Negro, but the Democratc party will not absorb the northern Negro any faster than it does the southern Negro. The northern Negro will be influenced by the attitude of southern democracy toward the race and the same old suspicions will obtain. The Negroes of Alabama have far less affiliative contact with the Republican party than Georgia, Mississippi or Tennessee. In these states Negroes have political organizations, and, in general there is only one. A large number of ex-soldiers having obtained the franchise, a political organization among Negroes should be an easy matter and profitable in many ways. The growth of the Republican party in the south must depend on the nation's attitude toward the enfranchisement of the southern Negro and Negro political organizations can do more toward influencing the right attitude than anything else. Perhaps, a Negro party while not capable of any political significance as a party, besides giving the Negro political training much needed, would help much in mending the attitude of the large parties toward political justice.

If the Negro is an American citizen he is also an element in American politics. Efforts to prevent his participation in politics after he meets the qualification standard made for all citizens alike does nothing more than create situations that retard the growth and development of national unity and create problems that absorb energy, effort, and time due to be applied to industrial and economic improvement.

Needful measures that cannot obtain legislative sanction because the Negro is involved, and they are many, are no less needful because they involve the Negro and the effect of their failure is no less deterrent to the nation's progress when they meet this imaginary obstruction. It is the national nonsense of running the machine with the brakes applied trying to make progress and avoid friction, stepping on the gas with one foot, holding the brakes with the other and steering wig wag to dodge purposely placed obstructions.

A POLITICAL FORECAST BASED ON THE RECENT PRIMARY

So much has been said about the recent Republican Primary in Texas that it seems almost like the rehashing of an old dish to find anything more of interest in it. It is well known fact that the division of the G. O. P. forces in the state into opposing camps, one for Wurzbash, only Texas Republican Congressman, and the "regular" or Creager faction which now controls the patronage of the state, resulted in a bitter contest in which all sorts of political tricks were resorted to by the Creager faction including lateness in publishing the polling places, the omission of some boxes in precincts which were not "right," the failure to allow the general public to know all of the facts pertaining to the primary and the challenging of the votes of all of those who could be so challenged. In Harris County where Editor C. F. Richardson, editor of The Houston Informer, ran for County Chairman and in Galveston County where there was another Negro candidate, all sorts of subterfuges were employed and the cases of both of these candidates were thrashed out in court where they the decision. In the case of EditorRichardson, it is alleged that the tactics of the Creager faction were most dastardly. It is claimed that in several instances in precincts where the Negro vote was heavy and where the polling of the whole voting strength of these precincts, acknowledged to have been solidly pro-Richardson, would have defeated the Creager candidate, fictitious names of polling places were given and in this way, more than 1500 Negro voters were disfranchised. In other cases, the votes were challenged and up-to-date, no votes, according to report, have been counted for him. It is understood that this election will be contested in the courts.

The Republican Party has always been the "peice de resistance" of the Negro. It has been his choice for all of the years for he has always looked upon it, until recent years as the "party of Lincoln and Grant" and, like the king, "it could do no wrong." But that time has changed. It has done wrong. It is still doing wrong. And the end is not yet. It is well known that the Democratic Primary in Texas, a veritable act of disfranchisement of the Negro **The recent Republican primary was little better. And all of the facts point to the intention of the leaders of that party to render it as near like the Democratic Primary as it is legally possible,** we overlook the extra legal incidents for they are yet to be determined as things to be "gotten away with. **And The Express has it on reliable authority that it is the plan of the leaders of the Creager faction to render just that thing the law if another primary is to be held.....It is easy to see that in that instance the ballot of the Negro will have effectually have gone the way of "all the earth" and his last vestige of self-respect will have been taken from him.**

Of course there will be many of the "wiseacres" among us who will look at the above statement as an exaggeration. That is to be expected. It has always been true that we have never "locked our stables until all of the horses were gone" and there is no reason to feel that the case will be different now. But The Express sounds this note of warning ow and urges the more than passing attention be paid to the things which are to be seen in this first Texas G. O. P. primary.

There is a remedy for all of our balloting ills the Democratic Primary not excepted, **but that remedy lies only in our interest in our own well-being to the extent that we will earnestly** seek redress for all of our grievances **through due process of law.** And such processes cost money. A fund should be raised in Texas NOW and **that fund should be** dedicated to the securing of the right of Negroes to cast a free and untrammelled ballot whether in Democratic primaries or in any others. We must begin to fight for our backs are almost now against the wall. **Our privilege of voting has almost became a thing of the past. We stand in** the process which now seems imminent. Let us all begin now to fight for our known rights. The case of Edi-

Political — 1926
Party Affiliation.

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tor Richardson should be the reason for the rallying of every citizen of the state to the establishment of a well ordered program for the breaking down of all of the prejudicial machinery which threatens completely to disfranchise the race in this state.

LOCAL G. O. P. FIGHT ASSUMES DIFFERENT ASPECT.

Prior to the recent republican primary election, held Saturday, July 24, 1926, there were some citizens who held to the view that C. F. Richardson in announcing for county chairman of the republican party in Harris County, was merely seeking publicity and unnecessarily agitating the eternal race question, and that his course was very unwise and untimely; that the colored man should subscribe to the doctrine of "white domination" rather than "white supremacy," and should, therefore, "stay in a 'nigger's place;" that such a political campaign as waged in this county by Richardson was ill-timed and ill-fated, et cetera.

Some of these people, in their cowardice, ignorance or stupidity, meant well; but "hell is paved with good intentions," they say, "and the devil greases the roadway."

The Informer stated the line of battle long in advance of primary election day, and contended that it was a fight to determine and decide whether the colored citizens had any rights under the state and federal constitutions as American citizens and republican electors, or whether a small coterie of politicians and federal office holders and seekers could so manipulate partisan affairs as to deny the majority a right to aspire for any elective office within the gift of the party, or cast a free and untrammeled vote for the candidate or candidates of their choice.

Nowhere in the American Magna Charta—the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States, or the Emancipaton Proclamation—the only practical dissertation upon the Sermon on the Mount, is any American citizen denied any right because of race, creed or color.

In fact, one amendment to the American constitution expressly stipulates that the right of the citizens of the United States to hold office or vote, **"shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."**

In opposing the right of republicans of color to vote in the 1926 republican primary election in Houston and Harris County, the county chairman and his hand-picked executive committee took the arbitrary attitude that most of these colored citizens voted for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, the democratic gubernatorial candidate, in 1924, and that they were, perforce, disqualified to cast a ballot in a republican primary election in 1926.

Despite a decision of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio, handed down July 1, 1926, holding such test illegal and contrary to the election laws of Texas, the republican election managers in Houston and Harris County hurled defiance in the face of this court decision, and refused to permit practically 2,000 qualified republican electors to cast a vote in said party election.

In its decision in the Briscoe cause, which originated in Uvalde County, the higher court at the Alamo City went thoroughly into the statutes governing primary machinery in Texas, and it is said to have prescribed, for the first time, certain phases of the primary election laws of this state. The ruling also holds party managers, county chairmen and executive committeemen to a strict and minute observance of the Texas civil statutes and established a precedent on a number of legal points.

This appellate court also held that any test imposed upon the voter, other than the one allowed by law, is illegal, and that the legal pledge taken in a party primary election, "as a practical matter, adds but little to the obligation of the voter."

The action of the Harris County republican executive committee, in denying Richardson a place on the official ballot for their primary election of July 24, 1926, as a candidate for county chairman of said party, was a small matter compared with their high-handed, autocratic, imperialistic and illegal method of disfranchising and disqualifying fully 2,000 qualified republican voters in the election—merely because these so-called republican party leaders surmised (and rightly so, too) that the vast majority of these disfranchised voters were going to vote against the present regime in control of party affairs in Houston and Harris County.

If the cause possessed the aspect of an individual effort and fight prior to the primary election of July 24, 1926, this situation most assuredly assumed a different aspect on and after election day; **for when American citizens are denied their elective franchise rights in direct contravention to the written statutes of the republic and state, then it is time for the people to rise in their political wrath and righteous indignation and overthrow such tyrants, autocrats and imperialists, who regard and treat the written law of the land like the kaiser did the treaty assuring Belgium's neutrality and her inviolability from external aggression and attack.**

With such wholesale disfranchisement of American citizens and republican electors, as perpetrated upon the colored voters in this city and county July 24, 1926, the cause becomes the people's cause; and, unless these disfranchised people are willing to lose every political right guaranteed them under the constitutions of Texas and the United States of America, they had better act and do so promptly and effectively.

Redress from such willful, malicious and illegal violations of the written statutes of this state and nation, can only be obtained in a court of equity; and no red-blooded American citizen will permit a small coterie of political designers and partisan schemers to commit such crimes and then consent for such irregularities, illegalities and machinations to go unchallenged and uncontested.

Not since the iniquitous "white man's primary" law was written in Texas, has any party attempted to pull off a political stunt that so vitally and fundamentally affected the rights of our people; **and here is a cause that merits the attention and concerted action not only of the people as a whole, but the various organized bodies operating among our people in Houston and Texas.**

If these republican bosses can openly violate all the written statutes governing party primary elections in this state (as they did in the republican primary election of July 24), their next move will be to have written into the law of Texas a bill providing that

When this is done (and the republican bosses, The Inofrmer has been informed, plan such a bill at the next session of the Texas legislature; provided the republican candidate for governor polls 100,000 or more votes in the November election), the colored citizens of Texas—even the paid hirelings and subsidized sycophants of the present "lily-white" republican regime in this state—will be disfranchised and undone political wretches, and our own lethargy and indifference will be responsible for our political dilemma and sad plight.

The Informer has decided to contest, **in the district court of Harris County,** the recent republican primary election held in Houston and Harris County, especially the race for county chairman and precinct chairmanships in precincts 25, 30 and 48—the heavy colored polling boxes—where no election was held, and where the voters were denied the privilege of exercising their rights as American citizens and republican constituents; hoping thereby to ascertain what rights our people yet have under the blue canopy of heaven and the state and federal constitutions as free-born, American citizens.

Able legal counsel has already been retained, and those of our people who want to enjoy some of the rights for which we have fought, bled and died as American citizens, are asked to subscribe money to this legal defense fund. Send all contributions to THE HOUSTON INFORMER, Legal Defense Fund, 409 Odd Fellows Temple, Houston, Texas.

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dered program for the breaking down of all of the prejudicial machinery which threatens completely to disfranchise the race in this state.

LOCAL G. O. P. FIGHT ASSUMES DIFFERENT ASPECT.

Prior to the recent republican primary election, held Saturday, July 24, 1926, there were some citizens who held to the view that C. F. Richardson, in announcing for county chairman of the republican party in Harris County, was merely seeking publicity and unnecessarily agitating the eternal race question, and that his course was very unwise and untimely; that the colored man should subscribe to the doctrine of "white domination" rather than "white supremacy," and should, therefore, "stay in a 'nigger's place;" that such a political campaign as waged in this county by Richardson was ill-timed and ill-fated, et cetera.

Some of these people, in their cowardice, ignorance or stupidity, meant well; but "hell is paved with good intentions," they say, "and the devil greases the roadway."

The Informer stated the line of battle long in advance of primary election day, and contended that it was a fight to determine and decide whether the colored citizens had any rights under the state and federal constitutions as American citizens and republican electors, or whether a small coterie of politicians and federal office holders and seekers could so manipulate partisan affairs as to deny the majority a right to aspire for any elective office within the gift of the party, or cast a free and untrammeled vote for the candidate or candidates of their choice.

Nowhere in the American Magna Charta—the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States, or the Emancipaton Proclamation—the only practical dissertation upon the Sermon on the Mount, is any American citizen denied any right because of race, creed or color.

In fact, one amendment to the American constitution expressly stipulates that the right of the citizens of the United States to hold office or vote, **"shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."**

In opposing the right of republicans of color to vote in the 1926 republican primary election in Houston and Harris County, the county chairman and his hand-picked executive committee took the arbitrary attitude that most of these colored citizens voted for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, the democratic gubernatorial candidate, in 1924, and that they were, perforce, disqualified to cast a ballot in a republican primary election in 1926.

Despite a decision of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio, handed down July 1, 1926, holding such test illegal and contrary to the election laws of Texas, the republican election managers in Houston and Harris County hurled defiance in the face of this court decision, and refused to permit practically 2,000 qualified republican electors to cast a vote in said party election.

In its decision in the Briscoe cause, which originated in Uvalde County, the higher court at the Alamo City went thoroughly into the statutes governing primary machinery in Texas, and it is said to have prescribed, for the first time, certain phases of the primary election laws of this state. The ruling also holds party managers, county chairmen and executive committeemen to a strict and minute observance of the Texas civil statutes and established a precedent on a number of legal points.

This appellate court also held that any test imposed upon the voter, other than the one allowed by law, is illegal, and that the legal pledge taken in a party primary election, "as a practical matter, adds but little to the obligation of the voter."

The action of the Harris County republican executive committee, in denying Richardson a place on the official ballot for their primary election of July 24, 1926, as a candidate for county chairman of said party, was a small matter compared with their high-handed, autocratic, imperialistic and illegal method of disfranchising and disqualifying fully 2,000 qualified republican voters in the election—merely because these so-called republican party leaders surmised (and rightly so, too) that the vast majority of these disfranchised voters were going to vote against the present regime in control of party affairs in Houston and Harris County.

If the cause possessed the aspect of an individual effort and fight prior to the primary election of July 24, 1926, this situation most assuredly assumed a different aspect on and after election day; **for when American citizens are denied their elective franchise rights in direct contravention to the written statutes of the republic and state, then it is time for the people to rise in their political wrath and righteous indignation and overthrow such tyrants, autocrats and imperialists, who regard and treat the written law of the land like the kaiser did the treaty assuring Belgium's neutrality and her inviolability from external aggression and attack.**

With such wholesale disfranchisement of American citizens and republican electors, as perpetrated upon the colored voters in this city and county July 24, 1926, the cause becomes the people's cause; and, unless these disfranchised people are willing to lose every political right guaranteed them under the constitutions of Texas and the United States of America, they had better act and do so promptly and effectively.

Redress from such willful, malicious and illegal violations of the written statutes of this state and nation, can only be obtained in a court of equity; and no red-blooded American citizen will permit a small coterie of political designers and partisan schemers to commit such crimes and then consent for such irregularities, illegalities and machinations to go unchallenged and uncontested.

Not since the iniquitous "white man's primary" law was written in Texas, has any party attempted to pull off a political stunt that so vitally and fundamentally affected the rights of our people; **and here is a cause that merits the attention and concerted action not only of the people as a whole, but the various organized bodies operating among our people in Houston and Texas.**

If these republican bosses can openly violate all the written statutes governing party primary elections in this state (as they did in the republican primary election of July 24), their next move will be to have written into the law of Texas a bill providing that

When this is done (and the republican bosses, The Inofrmer has been informed, plan such a bill at the next session of the Texas legislature; provided the republican candidate for governor polls 100,000 or more votes in the November election), the colored citizens of Texas—even the paid hirelings and subsidized sycophants of the present "lily-white" republican regime in this state—will be disfranchised and undone political wretches, and our own lethargy and indifference will be responsible for our political dilemma and sad plight.

The Informer has decided to contest, **in the district court of Harris County,** the recent republican primary election held in Houston and Harris County, especially the race for county chairman and precinct chairmanships in precincts 25, 30 and 48—the heavy colored polling boxes—where no election was held, and where the voters were denied the privilege of exercising their rights as American citizens and republican constituents; hoping thereby to ascertain what rights our people yet have under the blue canopy of heaven and the state and federal constitutions as free-born, American citizens.

Able legal counsel has already been retained, and those of our people who want to enjoy some of the rights for which we have fought, bled and died as American citizens, are asked to subscribe money to this legal defense fund. Send all contributions to THE HOUSTON INFORMER, Legal Defense Fund, 409 Odd Fellows Temple, Houston, Texas.

Political—1926

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

OLIVER RANDOLPH SUCCEEDS GEORGE E. CANNON

Newark, N. J., May 14.—Oliver Randolph, former assistant United States district attorney, was elected president of the New Jersey Conference of Colored Republican Clubs, at its annual session in the Republican Club, 180 East Hanover street, last week. Mr. Randolph succeeds the late Dr. George E. Cannon, who was president at the time of his death.

"LILY WHITES" MEET.

Tipton County Delegates to State Convention Elected.

COVINGTON, Tenn., May 2.—Two Republican county conventions were held in Covington this afternoon to elect delegates to the Republican state convention which meets in Nashville May 18, and to elect delegates to a Republican congressional convention to be called.

The "lily-white" faction of the Republican party met in the dining room of the Lindo Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a very small attendance. W. A. Brown signed the call for the convention published in the Covington Leader as chairman of the county Republican executive committee, with J. M. Hart as secretary, presided, and J. M. Stuart acted as secretary. The following were elected delegates to the Republican state and congressional conventions: P. H. Taylor, J. S. Banks, W. A. Brown, R. T. Fryer, H. H. Tatlock and J. M. Stuart, a solid white delegation.

Resolutions indorsing President Coolidge's administration and reaffirming their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party were adopted, the resolutions also stating that it was the belief of the convention that a Republican governor could be elected on a platform of progress, economy, etc.

The resolutions also indorsed and commended the action of the Republican state executive committee at its meeting in Nashville, March 27 last, in exonerating, commending and indorsing the actions and policies of Hon. J. Will Taylor, Republican national committeeman, and in refusing, by a decisive vote, to designate some other party to act as referee in patronage, and requested the various governmental departments at Washington to give full recognition and consideration to his indorsements and recommendations, as he exercises the prerogatives of his office of Republican national committeeman. The convention thereupon adjourned.

NEGRO G. O. P. MEETS.

COVINGTON, Tenn., May 2.—The negro Republicans, who very largely exceed in number the white Republicans in Tipton County, met at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the courthouse in Covington in response to a call signed by J. W. Cole, as chairman of the Republican county executive committee, and William Thompson, as secretary, which was also published in the Covington Leader. The attendance at the negro Republican convention was several times the number which attended the convention held by the "lily-white" faction of the party. John W. Cole presided as chairman with Thomas Joyner as secretary. None but negroes were in attendance.

J. W. Cole, J. W. Boyd, Thad Jones, T. J. Joyner, Willian Shelton and Sam Smith, all colored, were elected delegates to the state and congressional conventions.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Coolidge's administration and the principles of the Republican party, etc. The delegates were uninstructed as to Republican national committeeman. The old county Republican executive committee, composed entirely of negroes, was reelected by the colored contingent of the Republican party, after which the convention adjourned. For several years two committees have claimed to be the regular Republican executive committee, one composed of white Republicans and the other of negro Republicans.

The holding of the two Republican conventions here today evidently means a warm contest at the state Republican convention in Nashville over which delegation will be recognized and seated.

CHURCH FACTION RULES TENN.

Memphis, Tenn.—Black and tan Republicans under the leadership of Bob Church of the colored wing and Tom Taylor, of the white wing, steamrolled the lily-whites in the first peaceful Shelby county Republican convention for 40 years last Friday.

The lily-whites were accorded a representation of 15 members on the county executive committee of 45.

Indeed the county convention went off like a Wednesday evening prayer meeting—something different in local Republican history. The last convention of the G. O. P. at the courthouse was a "knock down and drag out" affair, calling out police reserves to restore decorum.

Colored members elected to the committee include George W. Lee, secretary; R. R. Church, Dr. L. A. West, H. W. Wilkerson. The State Republican Convention will meet in Nashville, May 18th.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

MAR 7 - 1926

NEGRO REPUBLICANS MEET

Holding a mass meeting in the Bibb County Courthouse yesterday noon, negro Republicans of this county re-organized and elected three representatives and three alternates to attend the State Convention in Atlanta, scheduled to be held on April 3.

The attendance at the meeting numbered between 80 and 100, all negroes.

A. W. Barrow, Hazel Street resident, was elected chairman of the body for this year with Bessie Capelle, of First Avenue, as vice chairman. The assembly named R. L. Smith, of Jefferson Street, to succeed himself as secretary, and Eugenia Hamilton, of Spring Street, was made treasurer.

The following delegates and alternates were elected to attend the State convention:

T. K. Persley, of Madison Street; B. S. Ingram, of Douglas Avenue, and Sol C. Clemons, of Ocmulgee Street, were the delegates, and R. E. Hertley, of Spring Street, R. L. Smith and Walter Johnson, of Maple Street, were chosen as their alternates.

Perry W. Howard Before Musolit Club

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from the State of Mississippi, drafted last night to support the Coolidge administration in a debate at the Musolit Club, succeeded in winning an audience of 200 Negroes to his viewpoint, after an extension of remarks for nearly an hour. The resolution was to the effect that President Coolidge had failed the American colored electorate.

So strong was sentiment of the club membership in the affirmative that none could be found in the program of debate, to oppose Thomas H. R. Clark, who spoke against the administration, citing the failure of the President to appoint colored men to positions held for many ears under a Republican administration, segregation in government departments, and decrease in Negro personnel under the Civil Service at Washington.

George H. Murray, chairman of the committee of arrangements, when unable to procure a speaker, defended the administration, Howard being brought into the debate at his conclusion. The Negro national committeeman stated that the Coolidge plurality in the last elections proved so much larger than the colored vote throughout the country, and division in the ranks of the colored electorete was so much greater than at any time in history, that the Negro could not reasonably expect consideration given him under different circumstances.

He claimed that Coolidge had not failed the colored electorate in political appointments, remedial legislation or in the creation of a proper official atmosphere. This condition, he said, after citing various appointments made by the President, had developed despite of increase of sentiment throughout the country detrimental to the Negro voter, as compared with that of 25 years ago.

Replying to the charge of failure of the administration to appoint a colored man as minister to Haiti, Howard stated that the name of a Negro politician had been submitted to the people of Haiti, and that they had not only found him persona non grata, but had intimated that no colored American was acceptable. This condition was expected to exist, it was said, throughout the Borno administration of the island, and at least until the conclusion of the convention of 1916 between the United States and Haiti.

The speaker expressed faith in a promise said to have been made by President Coolidge to act in reference to segregation and discrimination in government departments, but claimed that his administration term had not yet been long enough to warrant criticism of failure. Colored citizens, through four members of the Republican national committee, he said, now have a larger share in the machinery of government than at any previous time in history.

Decrease in personnel in government departments at Washington was said to be made up by increase in Negro Civil Service personnel through out the country, especially at the Tuskege Veterans' hospital, where 600 are employed.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Republican Convention met Saturday, April 3d, in the Fulton County Courthouse in Atlanta, Ga.

The meeting was to have opened at noon, but owing to a disturbing element that was present to give trouble it did not convene until 2 o'clock p. m.

The Central Committee, of which Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, of Copper Hill, Ga., and B. J. Davis, of Atlanta were chairman and secretary respectively had prepared the temporary roll on the previous day.

There were a number of contests brought before the committee. Among those discredited were the Fulton County crowd opposing National Committeeman B. J. Davis and his associates. The sore ones led by Messrs. E. H. Brinson A. Graves, Drs. Peck and Stockbridge were hopelessly in the minority having scarcely a handful of followers.

The injunction was soon cleared up and the temporary organization was perfected by the election of Col. A. S. Anderson, of Millen temporary chairman and B. J. Davis, of Atlanta, secretary.

The Credential Committee was appointed and made its report The temporary organization was made permanent.

The committees on re-organization and resolutions were appointed.

Col. O. M. Duke, Flovilla, Mrs Geo. S. Williams, Col. A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Dr. B. W. Daniels Woodville; Col. A. B. Petty, Savannah; Rev. A. D. Williams, Atlanta and Collector Rose, of Atlanta, addressed the convention.

The following are the officers of the Republican State Central Committee for the next two years:

Mrs. Geo. S. Williams. National Committee Woman, Ex-officio Hon. Roscoe Pickett, chairman Hon. A. S. Anderson, vice-chairman; Hon. B. J. Davis, secretary Mrs J. W. Davison, assistant secretary; Hon. Jno. W. Martin, treasurer.

The State Central Committee is composed of 64 members, 3 from each congressional district and 2 from the state at large.

Strong resolutions were presented endorsing the administration of President Coolidge; the political leadership of Chairman Butler; endorsement of B. J. Davis national committeeman. the work of Mrs. Geo. S. Williams; national committee woman; and the bill providing federal aid in education.

These resolutions were offered by O. M. Duke, A. T. Atwater and J. T. Rose. All were unanimously adopted.

All things being considered this was one of the greatest state conventions that the Republicans ever held in the state New blood has come into the party and a strong opposition to the Democcatic policies is looked forward to for the future.

The placing of a ticket in the field for the fall elections was left in the hands of the State Central Committee.

It is believed that with Davis and Pickkett at the head of affairs. Republicanism in Georgia will bloom like the rose.—Rome Enterprise.

President Coolidge and States Rights

SPEAKING in Williamsburg, Va., where one hundred and fifty years ago the Colony of Virginia adopted the first resolution to Congress, praying for a declaration of independence from England, President Coolidge said:

"I want to see the policy adopted by the States of discharging their public functions so faithfully that instead of an extension on the part of the Federal Government there can be a retraction."

SO DO WE. We, too, want to see the public functions faithfully discharged in all the states of the Union, but many of the southern states are not yet ready for such a responsibility, and until that time we must be in favor of a strong Federal Government, even if it brings in its wake the evils of bureaucracy. That is why most Negroes, without knowing it, are or have been Republicans—because only a strong Federal Government could cope with their problems as a people and a race in America.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S Republicanism is becoming almost as rank as the rankest Democrat's. Governor Smith could say no better. In his southern speech, Mr. Coolidge forgot that the southern states have repeatedly shown their inability or unwillingness to live up to the tenets of the Federal Constitution as regards the protection of the lives and property of its citizens and their rights to a free use of the franchise.

WHILE the President was speaking, one southern state was snuffing out the lives of two of its citizens, and another was just recovering from the thrill of having lynched even two white men. To expect these states to "faithfully discharge their public functions" and to uphold the Constitution is a responsibility for which they are not now ready.

Resolutions Passed at the State Convention

Atlanta. Ga., April 3, 1926.

RESOLVED: That we most heartily endorse every act of the administration and hereby pledge President Roosevelt our most loyal and steadfast support in his every undertaking. The Republican Party under his guidance has fulfilled its every obligation and this nation now stands on the safest and surest foundation of any in the entire world.

(Signed)
J. T. ROSE,
B. J. DAVIS,
MRS. L. A. DAVISON.

Atlanta, Ga., April 3, 1926.

RESOLVED: That the Republicans of Georgia deeply appreciate the kindness and consideration shown them by the Hon. W. M. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, and sincerely trust he will serve many years yet to come as head of the party and as a United States Senator from Massachusetts.

J. T. ROSE,
B. J. DAVIS,
MRS. L. A. DAVISON.

We, Republicans of Georgia regularly called, assembled in sovereign State Convention, do hereby resolve, that we endorse, approve and ratify the action of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, October 15, 1925, in nominating and recommending the Honorable B. J. Davis, of the County of Fulton, to the National Republican Committee, to fill and carry out the unexpired term of the Honorable Henry Lincoln Johnson, deceased.

Second: We most respectfully request the Honorable William M. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to immediately recognize our action in said nomination and recommendation, until such time as the National Committee may meet, and to recognize him exclusively in the distribution of patronage in our state.

In past experiences, and our knowledge of the party, and the integrity of Mr. Davis, we believe such action, on the part of the Chairman, will restore peace and tranquility in the ranks of the party in the State. Divided authority has contributed much to confusion at home, and trouble at Washington, and our faith and confidence in our nominee, leads us to believe and ask of the Honorable Chairman, his immediate recognition and control of patronage in the State.

Respectfully submitted,
O. M. DUKE, Chairman.

A FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

The announcement that Julius Watson has accepted the call to oppose Robert S. Conklin at the fall primary for the leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly district shows that the fight for recognition of the Negro as an integral factor of the Republican party has begun in earnest. This contest was provoked by the domineering attitude assumed by Conklin, in which he held that the Negro was bound to vote for him, or as he dictated, but that no Negro had the right to aspire to a position that required the support of white voters.

It was this one-sided proposition that denied the Negro the right to representation of his own choosing, that alienated the support of the colored voters of the district. The Negro does not want to dominate the district, but he insists upon equal rights in the choice of party representatives. It was this principle of equal rights upon which the Republican party was founded, although Mr. Conklin and a few other district leaders find it convenient to ignore this fact in their dealings with colored voters.

In becoming a candidate for membership of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Watson makes it evident that the present member from this district is wholly out of harmony with the rank and file of the party. He charges that Mr. Conklin is responsible for the strife now rampant in the local organization and maintains the principle that every man, irrespective of color or condition, has a right to aspire to place and honor within the party rank.

This is good Republican doctrine and should appeal for support to all fairminded Republican voters. As Mr. Watson truly said, the attempt to discipline the party workers who have stood firmly for these ideals should be rebuked. That rebuke can best be administered at the polls on Primary Day.

Political-1926

Party Affiliation

Republican

Call For Republican State Convention April 3, 1926

To the Republican Voters of Georgia: Greetings:

In pursuance of the rules and regulations adopted by the Republican State Convention in 1924, and in compliance with the principles and policies of the Republican Party: the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia directs that a state convention of delegated representatives, of the Republican party in Georgia, be held in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County Courthouse, Fulton County, Georgia, at noon, Saturday, April 3, 1926, for the purpose of reorganizing the party for the next two years, by electing a Republican State Central Committee, and the transaction of such other business that may properly come before said convention.

The voters of the several counties of the State of Georgia who are in accordance with the principles of the Republican Party, believe in its declaration of policies and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Voters who participated in white or democratic primaries, mass meetings or conventions in 1924, or since, and who voted against Coolidge and Dawes in 1924, are hereby deemed ineligible to participate in the selection of delegates to or to be delegates to said convention.

Delegates and Alternates

First. Each county shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate as basic representation.

Second. Each county shall be entitled to one additional delegate and alternate for every three (300) hundred votes, and majority thereof, cast for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, and an additional delegate and alternate in those counties carried by Coolidge and Dawes.

Delegates and Alternates Elected Under the Following Rules

First. Said state convention shall be composed of two hundred thirty-two (232) delegates and as many alternates, elected in mass meeting or convention in the county courthouse, in each county, on the 6th day of March, 1926. On said day the Republicans of each county shall meet in mass meeting or convention, in the county courthouse, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to said state convention, for the reorganization of the party in the county, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Delegates elected before or after the said 6th day of March will not be entitled to seats in the said state convention.

Second. Only legal and qualified Republican voters shall participate in county mass meetings or conventions held for the purpose of selecting delegates to said state convention, and only legal and qualified Republican voters shall be elected as delegates to said state convention. All delegates and alternates must be residents and citizens of the county they are elected to represent, and in no case shall any county be represented by proxy, or a non-resident or a non-citizen.

Third. Delegates elected to said convention shall be appointed among the counties in the state, having regard for the Republican vote therein cast at the last preceding presidential election, as provided in the Call of the Republican National Convention, in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1924.

Fourth. Notice of this call for said state convention and for county mass meetings or conventions, in the several counties shall be published in a newspaper, of general circulation in the state, not less than ten (10) days prior to the election of delegates and alternates, as set out in this call. Mass meetings or conventions in the several counties shall be called to order by the chairman, or in his absence, any other member of the county executive committee, and such officer preside over the mass meeting or convention until the meeting is organized.

Fifth. The chairmen and secretaries in the several counties of the state shall post at the courthouse door, in each county, the notice of the mass meeting or convention to be held in the county, at least ten (10) days prior to the day set out in this call for the election of delegates and alternates to the state convention. Said notices to be furnished the county chairmen and secretaries by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, and said county chairmen and secretaries shall acknowledge receipt of said copy, notifying the Secretary that notice has been posted at the courthouse door as nearly as possible to the point or place where the sheriff posts his legal notices. Such notice shall be all the notice necessary for the mass meeting or county convention.

Sixth. The credentials of each delegate and alternate elected must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia at the office of the Secretary, 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, at least ten (10) days before the 3rd day of April, the day of the sitting of the convention. In every case where this rule is not complied with, the delegates and alternates names cannot be entered on the temporary roll by the Secretary.

Seventh. All notices of contests shall be forwarded in the same manner and within the same time limit. When more than the authorized number of delegates and alternates, in any county, are reported to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, a contest shall be deemed to exist, and the Secretary shall notify the several claimants, so reported, and shall submit all such credentials and claims to the whole committee for a decision as to which claimant reported shall be placed on the temporary roll of the convention.

All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a written statement, in deplicate, setting forth the grounds of the contest and must be filed with the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee at the same time the credentials are filed, and at least ten (10) days before the sitting of the convention.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia is hereby directed to promulgate this call by sending a copy thereof to the Chairman and Secretary of each county, and a copy to each member of the Republican State Central Committee, and to publish the same in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the State, at least fifteen (15) days before the meeting of county mass meetings for the election of delegates to said state convention.

The appointment of delegates to said State Convention shall be appointed under the resolution adopted by the Republican National Committee, December 12, 1923, as follows:

Appling	1	Jefferson	1
Atkinson	1	Jenkins	1
Bacon	1	Johnson	1
Baker	1	Jones	1
Baldwin	1	Lamar	1
Banks	1	Lanier	1
Barrow	1	Laurens	1
Bartow	3	Lee	1
Ben Hill	1	Liberty	1
Berrien	1	Lincoln	1
Bibb	3	Long	1
Bleckly	1	Lowndes	1
Brantley	1	Lumpkin	1
Brooks	1	Macon	1
Bryan	1	Madison	1
Bulloch	1	Marion	1
Burke	1	McDuffie	1
Butts	1	McIntosh	1
Calhoun	1	Meriwether	1
Camden	1	Miller	1
Campbell	1	Milton	1
Candler	1	Mitchell	1
Carroll	3	Monroe	1
Catoosa	1	Montgomery	1
Charlton	1	Morgan	1
Chatham	7	Murray	1
Chattahoochee	1	Muscogee	3
Chattooga	2	Newton	1
Cherokee	3	Oconee	1
Clarke	1	Oglethorpe	1
Clay	1	Paulding	1
Clayton	1	Peach	2
Clinch	1	Pickens	1
Cobb	2	Pierce	6
Coffee	1	Pike	1
Colquitt	1	Polk	1
Columbia	1	Pulaski	3
Cook	1	Putnam	1
Coweta	1	Quitman	1
Crawford	1	Rabun	1
Crisp	1	Randolph	1
Dade	1	Richmond	1
Dawson	1	Rockdale	5
Decatur	1	Schley	1
DeKalk	3	Screven	1
Dodge	1	Seminole	1
Dooley	1	Spalding	1
Dougherty	1	Stephens	1
Douglas	1	Stewart	1
Early	1	Sumter	1
Echols	1	Talbot	1
Effingham	1	Taliaferror	1
Elbert	1	Tattnall	1
Emanuel	1	Taylor	1
Evans	1	Telfair	1
Fannin	7	Terrell	1
Fayette	1	Thomas	1
Floyd	3	Tift	1
Forsyth	1	Toombs	1
Franklin	1	Towns	1
Fulton	12	Treutlen	5
Gilmer	5	Troup	1
Glascock	1	Turner	1
Glynn	1	Twiggs	1
Gordon	2	Union	1
Grady	1	Upson	3
Greene	1	Walker	1
Gwinnett	1	Walton	4
Habersham	2	Ware	1
Hall	1	Warren	1
Hancock	1	Washington	1
Haralson	4	Wayne	1
Harris	1	Webster	1
Hart	1	Wheeler	1
Heard	1	White	1
Henry	1	Whitfield	3
Houston	1	Wilcox	1
Irwin	1	Wilkes	1
Jackson	1	Wilkerson	1
Jasper	1	Worth	1
Jeff Davis	1	TOTAL	232

W. Y. GILLIAM, Chairman

B. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

A Trend From the Republican Party Noted, With an Appeal to Democrats to Avert a Split In Their Ranks

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certain aspects of a movement now permeating the ranks of the American negro citizen, as a result of his continued migration in large numbers from the South to the Northern States, deserves the attention of all thinking men and women of this country.

The movement I refer to in the end promises to alter fundamentally the social and economic position of negroes in the North and also the South. I refer to the gradual conviction among the leaders of the National Democratic Party that some method must be used to break the inherited preference of the negro voter to continually vote the Republican ticket in national and local elections.

There is ample evidence of a slow but sure entry of that negro vote into Democratic ranks, especially in States like New York and New Jersey.

For sixty years, ever since the right to vote was conferred on the negro, his attitude toward the Democratic Party in the South has influenced his preference for Republican policies in every State. The Fourteenth Amendment being credited to the Republican Party, that fact has influenced the political history of the country so far as it has been determined by the negro vote. But as he moved in the course of three great migrations from the political tyranny of Southern Democrats to the freer atmosphere of Northern States, there gradually grew in his mind and in that of his descendants the belief that the Democratic Party was not all bad. This trend of thought, little as it was then, has grown to such a marked extent that in the Presidential election of 1924 a number of the most prominent Republican negro leaders of the East announced their intention to support the Democratic ticket.

The fact is sinking into the minds **of the negro of this country that with all the assured vote and support that he has given year after year to Republican candidates, he has derived extremely little benefit from those who were the recipients of that support. And in Northern States and cities where there is a regular Negro Democratic Party, it is a fact that negroes there hold many more and higher positions in the Government than they have ever enjoyed anywhere under the Republican banner.**

The Republican Party has too long assumed that the negro vote was theirs in any case, and it has always been counted to their credit side before the actual results of any election were in hand. A vague paragraph in a Presidential speech occasionally, a good number of menial positions in the city and National Government buildings, much oratory at National Conventions in regard to the party's credit for the events of the years 1860 to 1865 was given the negro as a sop to make him believe he was receiving some attention.

I am convinced, however, that today witnesses a gradual halt in this unqualified support of Republican policies. Further, it is just probable that if the Southern wing of the Democratic Party refuses to go along with the national organization in a concentrated effort to realign a large section of the negro votes with the Democratic Party, there may be a tendency toward a Democratic Party divided between the Southern Democrats on the one hand and the National Party, heavily reinforced by an extremely large negro vote from the South and the North, on the other.

S. L. CORROTHERS.

Pastor Roosevelt Memorial Temple; President National Independent Voters Association of America.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, 1926.

SATURDAY IS ELECTION DAY.

Pursuant to the order of the Republican State Central Committee, the Republicans of the several counties in the state are required to meet in the county courthouses of their respective counties in mass meetings or county conventions at noon, Saturday, March 6, 1926, for the purpose of electing delelates to the state convention which convenes in Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, April 3, 1926, and for the further purpose of reorganizing the county executive committees as set out in the county and state calls already sent out.

These meetings are to be presided over by the county chairman, or some other members of the county executive committee until such time as the mass meeting or convention can effect permanent organization.

It is notorious that there is a well defined movement in the state promoted by the state chairman and a few other lily whites to eliminate the Negro from party affairs, by a few white men going into the mass meetings or conventions, and by foul means, take the meetings away from the Republicans by electing white delegates to the state convention. The leaders of this movement say they do not mean to make the mistake that Phillips made in 1921 by setting up a lily white organization, but they mean to go into the regularly called meetings and take them away from the Negroes by fair or foul means —by holding up Ku Klux Klan as a scare-crow to frighten the Negroes.

Be on your guard and do not be deceived. The chairman is the might be able to get rid of Henry Lincoln Johnson so that they could engage unrestricted in the selling of public offices.

Stick to your post—acquit yourselves like men—hold your meetings without fear or favor and your rights will be preserved at the state convention.

The lily whites caused all the trouble in Georgia. They are responsible for all of the ignomy heaped upon the party. They fuss among themselves over the pie and hate Negroes. Thev do nothing to judge of who is entitled to vote in the county meetings until such time as the meeting may determine for itself. The call says who shall vote and who shall not. Voters who voted in white or democratic primaries have no voice in these meetings, and it is the duty of the republicans to see to it that they do not interfere.

If persons whom you know are not republicans are present and undertake to run things, do not count their votes, just leave them alone and count those that are qualified under the laws of the state and the rules of the committee.

The white primary rules bar all Negroes from voting in their primaries or conventions, but let in all white voters, without regard to past party affiliations and by the same rule of common sense, the republican party has the right to proscribe rules and qualifications for those who are to participate in its conventions or primaries; and your meeting will have a perfect right to rule out or refuse to permit those to vote who participate with other parties in their primaries or otherwise.

The republicans will not prescribe race inhibitions, but will draw the line on those who do not support the principles of the party and who seek to get into its councils for the loaves and fishes. Don't let the lily whites run you out of your meetings under the guise of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan is not interesed in republican politics—it controls the democratic party and does not want our party. It is not interested in republican affairs, and the lily white are using their name in order to frighten us from our plain duty. They think the word Klan terrorizes and frightens the Negro out of his boots.

Yes, the Klan legislatures did pass the Griffin Bill, but they did it because lily white republicans begged them to do so that they create party sentiment or growth. They deceive the Negro and fraternize with him until they get by, and as soon as they get by, ingrate like, they do not own their creators but try to kick them out of the party.

But, be at your post of duty promptly Saturday at noon. Be there when the chairman calls the meeting to order—elect your delegates. reorganize your county and report the results to the secretary as outlined in the call.

Representative Harry M. Warzbach, the lone Republican member of Congress from Texas, has begun war on the way the party in the South is dominated. He thinks the South will remain Democratic as long as the Republicans use the patronage for trading purposes to secure delegates to National conventions, and we think so also. He thinks that those who control the party in the South want it to remain small so that they can control the patronage, and we think so also. Take Virginia for example; those who rule it insist that the smaller it is the better and easier they can hang on and divide the spoils of patronage among themselves. They have no stomach for party victory.

Political - 1926

Party Affiliation

Republican.

REVIVING INDEPENDENT VOTERS' LEAGUE.

During the summer of 1922 the colored citizens of Texas, wh were exasperated and disgusted with the so-called republican party in this state (particularly the "lily-white" regime's anti-Negro policy and exclusion program) assembled in Fort Worth and launched an organization known as the Independent Colored Voters' League of Texas.

The object of this political organization was to affect the political emancipation and salvation of the black man in Texas; to cease voting blindly for party labels and to cast their ballots for principles; to make measures paramount to men and issues of more concern than individuals.

Attorney R. D. Evans, who was then residing in Waco, but who has removed to Dallas since then, is the president of this league and plans a conference of all the racial leaders in this movement in the North Texas city during February.

This organization, which got off to a poor start in 1922 during the Peddy-Mayfield scramble for the United States senate, when the invisible empire dominated Texas, made a much better showing in 1924 and was instrumental in rolling up a large colored vote for Governor Ferguson against the Klan-G. O. P. candidate, Dr. Butte.

If the members of our race, both in Houston and other communities of the state, will get busy and pay their poll tax or secure their exemption certificate before January 31, 1926 (which means that all who expect to vote during this year must qualify by Saturday, midnight, January 30, since it appears the county tax collectors' offices will not remain open Sunday, January 31), the league ought to command a larger following during 1926 and should therefore wield a deal more influence in the political affairs of Texas.

The Informer believes in the gospel of preparedness, for the prepared man or woman is generally equal to the occasion or emergency; but the unprepared man or woman is hardly equal to any occasion or emergency.

Only a political seer or seeress can foretell political developments in Texas during the summer and fall months, when Texas holds her biennial primary and election of county and state officials.

For the first time in the history of the state, the republicans will be compelled, by law, to conduct a statewide primary, at which time the various candidates will announce for office.

This primary supplants the old nominating convention, which the republicans have been employing before their vote for governor registered sufficient size to bring the party under the provisions of the Texas primary statute; which makes it mandatory upon all political parties in this state, polling more than 100,000 votes for their gubernatorial candidate in the last preceding election, to conduct an open primary.

Under the convention system, the will of the people was usually overridden and set aside by the political bosses, who manipulated matters according to their own dictates and desires; but under the primary election system, the bosses will find themselves somewhat at a disadvantage, unless the voters remain away from the polls on election day through moral cowardice, indifference, apathy or lethargy.

If the democrats pull off another stunt as the one engineered by them in 1924, the colored voters of Texas will be "sitting pretty," politically ruminating, in Texas for 1926—provided they qualify in sufficient numbers to wield a vote that virtually constitutes the balance of power.

Many of our people, sensing this unusual, political situation, have qualified by paying their poll tax and are ready and waiting for the bell to tap proclaiming the 1926 political fight in full blast.

Those of our racial group in this city, county and state, who permit this month to elapse without qualifying for the exercise of their elective franchise right during 1926, will find themselves in the same pickle and dilemma as the five foolish virgins did at the wedding feast, as chronicled and narrated in the parabolical dissertation by the Great Teacher in the Holy Writ.

Since anything is likely to happen in Texas during 1926, from a political viewpoint, the wise man and woman will qualify and secure the badge of citizenship, which is a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate.

Remember that those who pay the poll tax or secure the exemption certificate after January 31, 1926, CAN NOT VOTE IN ANY ELECTIONS, CITY, COUNTY OR STATE, HELD DURING 1926.

To this end The Informer and the Independent Colored Voters' League of Texas make a final appeal to the colored constituency of the Lone Star State to qualify before January 31, 1926, for the political battles and elections in this state during 1926.

A hint to the wise should be sufficient. If you are not ready or able to pay your state and county taxes before the time limit expires, you can pay your poll tax at any of the places authorized to write poll tax receipts or at the county tax collector's office.

PAY YOU RPOLL TAX NOW! Selah!

NEW YORK CITY
JANUARY 31, 1926

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

A Trend From the Republican Party Noted, With an Appeal to Democrats to Avert a Split In Their Ranks

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certain aspects of a movement now permeating the ranks of the American negro citizen, as a result of his continued migration in large numbers from the South to the Northern States, deserves the attention of all thinking men and women of this country.

The movement I refer to in the end promises to alter fundamentally the social and economic position of negroes in the North and also the South. I refer to the gradual conviction among the leaders of the National Democratic Party that some method must be used to break the inherited preference of the negro voter to continually vote the Republican ticket in national and local elections.

There is ample evidence of a slow but sure entry of that negro vote into Democratic ranks, especially in States like New York and New Jersey.

For sixty years, ever since the right to vote was conferred on the negro, his attitude toward the Democratic Party in the South has influenced his preference for Republican policies in every State. The Fourteenth Amendment being credited to the Republican Party, that fact has influenced the political history of the country so far as it has been determined by the negro vote. But as he moved in the course of three great migrations from the political tyranny of Southern Democrats to the freer atmosphere of Northern States, there gradually grew in his mind and in that of his descendants the belief that the Democratic Party was not all bad. This trend of thought, little as it was then, has grown to such a marked extent that in the Presidential election of 1924 a number of the most prominent Republican negro leaders of the East announced their intention to support the Democratic ticket.

The fact is sinking into the minds of the negro of this country that, with all the assured vote and support that he has given year after year to Republican candidates, he has derived extremely little benefit from those who were the recipients of that support. And in Northern States and cities where there is a regular Negro Democratic Party, it is a fact that negroes there hold many more and higher positions in the Government than they have ever enjoyed anywhere under the Republican banner.

The Republican Party has too long assumed that the negro vote was theirs in any case, and it has always been counted to their credit side before the actual results of any election were in hand. A vague paragraph in a Presidential speech occasionally, a good number of menial positions in the city and National Government buildings, much oratory at National Conventions in regard to the party's credit for the events of the years 1860 to 1865 was given the negro as a sop to make him believe he was receiving some attention.

I am convinced, however, that today witnesses a gradual halt in this unqualified support of Republican policies. Further, it is just probable that if the Southern wing of the Democratic Party refuses to go along with the national organization in a concentrated effort to realign a large section of the negro votes with the Democratic Party, there may be a tendency toward a Democratic Party divided between the Southern Democrats on the one hand and the National Party, heavily reinforced by an extremely large negro vote from the South and the North, on the other.

S. L. CORROTHERS,
Pastor Roosevelt Memorial Temple;
President National Independent
Voters Association of America.
Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, 1926.

The Lily White Conference Fails

It was voiced about the city, last week, that State Chairman Gilliam had called a conference of his lily white friends to meet him in conference at the Piedmont Hotel, an exclusively white tavern, where he would be secure and excluded from all Negroes even to the extent of any white man who has one-sixteenth of Negro blood in his veins. Our further information is that nobody met the Chairman, that he was all alone and by himself, and nobody responded to his cause. But, while in the city, he announced that he was a candidate for National Committeeman.

Our Chairman has forgotten the fact that the Republican State Central Committee did, on the fifteenth of October, 1925, elect B. J. Davis to carry out the unexpired term of Henry Lincoln Johnson, deceased and that he presided over the meeting and that he used every proxy he had voting for Davis' election, and that he announced that Davis had been elected by a majority of twenty-six over all other candidates, that on the roll call Davis received forty-two, Harris nine, and Tucker, the lily white candidate, seven. He, further, forgets that on motion of Dr. Harris, that the vote electing Davis was made unanimous, with the exception of one vote, and that the vote was taken by acclamation, and that he, Gilliam, stood up and voted to make it unanimous. He, further, forgets that he certified to Davis' nomination to the Republican National Committee. He forgets that he read the law providing how to fill vacancies, which read that, when a vacancy occurs in a state that the Republican State Central Committee shall meet and nominate a candidate to carry out the unexpired term, and certify same to the Republican National Committee.

In spite of all this record, our Chairman, who does business in Tennessee, announces his candidacy, on a lily white platform, for National Committeeman. When asked how was he going to put the thing across, he said, that the National Committee does not want a Negro and that he expects the State Committee to elect a white man, that the National Committee will not accept Davis, because he is a Negro, and prefers a white man, and that he has that information. But, the Party will not take the Chairman seriously. We know his faults, his ambition and his policy. We know how he loves Negroes, until he gets by, and how he hates them after he gets by. But, this time our Chairman has another thought coming, like he had when he was a candidate for National Committeeman before.

But, the conference did not materialize and the Chairman went back to Tennessee a sadder, and, possibly, a wiser man.

The Empire State Republican Club Chartered

A few days ago the Attorneys' for the Empire State Republican Club took an order in the Fulton Superior Court, granting a charter to the one hundred applicants who appeared as petitioners in the bill for incorporation.

The plan of the Club is to organize Republican Clubs in every county and city in the State for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign, to teach men and women of Republican faith, to register and qualify to vote in all elections. One point the Club will stress is, that it is the duty of every Citizen, to qualify to vote, whether they have candidates or not. Vote for your rights, candidates or no candidates. For in the last analysis, candidates are but the expressions of the rights of the people, and in voting for men or measures, the principles of right and justice, should always be paramount to the personality of the individual. Under the charter, the State organization is authorized to set up subordinate Clubs in all Counties of the State, and to grant them charters, furnish them with literature to keep them educated, and to impress upon the Citizens that the ballot is the chief weapon to protect his rights and property, and that his first duty as a Citizen to the State, is to qualify to vote.

In a few weeks the Executive Secretary of the organization will open a campaign for the organization of Republican Clubs throughout the State, where the party organization is not functioning, or party leaders are not acting for the best interest of their constituents, the Club will undertake the work by putting on a campaign of education. It will be the duty of these allied Clubs to keep up the educational campaign with the view of building up a helpful sentiment in Georgia for the party, with a view of developing an active effectual party organization in the State. With the Club, politics will never adjourn. It will be the chief work of the Executive officers to keep on the job. Keep helpful propaganda going for the education of the masses every week in the year. The officers of the Club will be scattered all over the State, not selected from any central point.

The local Clubs will elect delegates to the Convention, that will meet annually, for the purpose of stirring up interest throughout the State for Republican policies and principles. The Clubs in their membership know no color line. Some of the most prominent white men in the State belong to the Club. The majority of the members will be Colored, as is the majority of the Republican party in the State.

The members of the Club, are now incorporated under the name entitled, the EMPIRE STATE REPUBLICAN CLUB, Inc., with the power to organize Clubs throughout the State. Clubs may be organized in county wards, county Districts and in Colleges and among College fraternities. One of the objects of the Club will be to do one thing that the Colleges neglect to do. That is, to educate the young man and woman in the principles of good Government, stressing the duty of the Citizen to the State, is to register and vote.

Political -1926

Party Affiliation

Republican

'Boss' Morris' Malicious Misrepresentations

The Informer's attention has been called to a letter now being circulated to the "white republicans" of Houston and Harris County, wherein R. B. Morris, present G. O. P. chairman and a candidate to succeed himself in office at the republican primary election on Saturday, July 24, 192[illegible] is flashing a "S. O. S." message to the "white republicans," and trying to fan the fires of racial hatred and antipathy by saying a "Negro editor" is running against him (Morris) for republican county chairman.

In his appeal to the voters, and particularly on all his printed campaign literature, C. F. Richardson, a candidate for republican county chairman of Harris County, has not made any appeal to race, per se; but Richardson has addressed and directed all his matter to the "republicans of Harris County;" for the principles, practices and tenets of the republican party know neither race, creed or class; and when any man makes a prejudicial appeal to one group of voters to the exclusion of the other, he becomes a prejudicial demagogue, and is a very dangerous man for any people to retain in or elect to office.

Houston Informer 7-24-26

In his letter to the "white republicans," Chairman Morris, who prides himself in his "subsidized race sheet" as being a Lincoln republican, but who shows his ultra-"lily-white" and Negro-hating stripes and colors in his official actions, edicts and communications, charges that Richardson "had not supported the republican ticket for the past 15 years, was a disturbing element and favored social equality."

Morris also makes an appeal to the "white republicans" to vote and "induce your friends, who are interested in our party, to vote on that day." Mind you, now, Morris does not ask them to induce their republican friends to vote in the republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, but "your friends" (of other political parties and of no parties at all), this being both the inference and suggestion. (Where is T. P. Lee's qualification, exclusion resolution?)

Houston Informer

IF RICHARDSON HAS NEVER BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN TEXAS, WHY WAS HE SELECTED AS A DELEGATE TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, HELD IN HOUSTON IN 1912, AND WHY DID MORRIS SOLICIT AND RECEIVE RICHARDSON'S SUPPORT, BOTH PERSONAL AND EDITORIAL, IN THE 1922 CAMPAIGN HERE?

During this campaign Morris had Richardson to meet him in the former's office in the First National Bank one Sunday morning prior to the fall election, and assured Richardson that his (Morris') policy as county chairman would be in keeping with established republican customs, traditions and practices, and then recited to Richardson his (Morris') entire family history and record; the same line of "bull" which appeared in the "lily-white" campaign organ recently.

That was the year The Informer supported George E. B. Peddy, the republican-antiklan senatorial candidate, in his race against Earl B. Mayfield, the democratic-klan candidate, for the toga formerly worn by the lamented Senator Culberson in the upper house of congress.

Incidentally, in order to keep the record straight, The Informer supported the candidacy of W. H. Atwell of Dallas, republican candidate for governor in the 1922 election, who opposed Pat M. Neff, the democratic gubernatorial candidate for re-election.

In one or two issues of The Informer, during that 1922 campaign in Texas, R. B. Morris, himself, inserted a large display ad in the columns of this paper, and shook Richardson's hands when assured that Richardson would support the republican ticket in toto in the November election of 1922!

After Morris had talked to Richardson at length on that memorable autumn Sunday morning, and had assured the race editor that the republican party in Harris County would not be operated under his (Morris') administration like was done under the Nichols and Blackwell administrations, (when precinct conventions were held in white hotels and residences), and after Morris had virtually sworn on the memory of his departed father to remain true, loyal and steadfast to real republicanism, and suggested that the internal party fight should cease here because of his policy of "open door" and fair and square deal to all persons of republican persuasion, whether white or black, Richardson agreed to support Morris and the republican ticket in 1922.

IT SEEMS PASSINGLY AND PECULIARLY STRANGE THAT MORRIS HAS FORGOTTEN THIS SO SOON, ESPECIALLY SINCE HE THANKED RICHARDSON AFTER THE ELECTION FOR THE PART HE (RICHARDSON) AND THE INFORMER PLAYED IN THE 1922 ELECTION IN HARRIS COUNTY AND TEXAS.

Did Morris live up to his pre-election promises, his oath and obligations? As soon as the 1924 campaign rolled around, with Roy B. Nichols, postmaster then and now, wielding a deal of influence, apparently, with Morris (together with other local "lily-whites") the party continued its exclusion policy begun when Nichols was titular head of the republican (?) party in Harris County.

Richardson and numerous other republicans here sought to take a hand in the regular precinct conventions of the republican party of Harris County in 1924, of which Morris was the county head; but most of them, where same were really held, were conducted in the white hotels and residences; and no advance information was given the voters just where or when said precinct conventions would be held.

Consequently only "hand-picked" delegates attended the county convention in that year, the same as in 1920 and 1922, and the "colored brother" was conspicuous by his absence in both the county and state republican conventions in 1924.

The 1924 state convention was held in Dallas simultaneously with the annual convention of the Texas postmasters, and there were about six or seven colored delegates present; and when one of these got up to speak, the convention became a mob and threats were made to bodily throw out said black delegates; the delegates yelling and shouting (according to the daily newspapers of Dallas) "Throw out those 'niggers'!"

Uniformed police officers were stationed at the door of the convention hall (Dallas City Hall), with instructions to permit no colored delegate to enter the convention floor proper, but to send the few blacks seeking admission to the "gallery"; which was done by said police officers of Dallas.

IF RICHARDSON WAS GOOD ENOUGH IN 1922 FOR MORRIS TO HOBNOB WITH, SEEK HIS CO-OPERATION AND COURT HIS FAVOR AND SUPPORT, WHY WAS NOT RICHARDSON GOOD ENOUGH IN 1924 TO AT LEAST ATTEND THE PRECINCT CONVENTION IN HIS (RICHARDSON'S) VOTING PRECINCT?

If Richardson is not a republican and is so objectionable to local republicans, why did Morris, in telephonic conversation with Richardson on June 14, 1926, ask the race editor how the colored republicans felt toward their ticket, and why did Morris promise Richardson "some advertising as soon as we get everything all lined up." ("Dar now—doxology!")

Because Morris and his "lily-white" gang excluded Richardson and other republicans from their conventions in 1924, does it necessarily follow that Richardson is not a republican, or was not in 1924?

IF RICHARDSON WAS NOT AND IS NOT A REPUBLICAN, WHY DID THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION ACCORD RICHARDSON A SEAT IN THE CONVENTION HELD AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHEN RICHARDSON WAS NOT EVEN PRESENT IN PERSON TO CONTEST HIS RIGHT TO A SEAT, AS ONE OF THE TWO DELEGATES FROM THIS, THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT?

Morris' circular letter to the "white republicans" is a base appeal to race prejudice and is nothing more than the waving of the "red flag" in the face of his "lily-white" supporters, followers and adherents. It is only a half-truth, the most deadly and damnable of the species.

AS TO THE "SOCIAL EQUALITY" CHARGE, POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOT SOCIAL BODIES, AND MEN OF ALL CREED, CLASS AND CASTE ARE EQUALS IN A PARTISAN CONVENTION OR PRIMARY ELECTION.

Whenever any man or regime attempts to convert the republican organization of his or its precinct, county, district or state into a social body, the movement ceases to be political or partisan and becomes social; and thus the promoters of the social organization have the right to invite in their homes, hotels and offices only those of their social equals whose presence and company they desire.

TAMPA, FLA., Times

Republican Faction Bars Negro at Meets

Phil K. Decker, chairman of the republican executive committee representing one branch of the party in Hillsborough county, and candidate for the state senate against Pat Whitaker, today called attention to the fact that no negroes have participated in the meetings of that wing of the party, despite reports to the contrary.

"The other crowd, whom we do not recognize, have given us the appellation of 'lily whites' and we are willing to let it stand that way," said Mr. Decker. He explained that at one meeting negroes were present, but did not participate in the meeting. Monday night, however, no negroes were present.

Because they hold their conventions, conferences and confabs in white homes, hotels and offices, the Houston "lily-white" republicans have raised the cry of "social equality," and hope by so doing to alienate white voters from the democratic ranks into the republican primary of Saturday, July 24, 1926.

These self-styled republicans only want to use the democrats to help them pull their (the republicans') chestnutss out of the fire, and then these self-same democrats can take a swift trip to hades or some other hot clime, as far as the "lily-white", office-seeking republicans are concerned.

In this connection, we notice where Postmaster Roy B. Nichols of Houston, despite postal rules and regulations prohibiting political activity upon the part of federal employes coming under the civil service department, is quite active in partisan politics and, according to the daily press, was one of the principal speakers at a republican rally held in room 343, First National Bank, one night last week. Yet Roy has threatened to fire any postoffice carrier, clerk or employe who attends any rally held in the interest of Richardson, and is even seeking to control the votes of colored postoffice employees for his mannikin, R. B. Morris, according to local reports.

FURTHERMORE, THE INFORMER MERELY WISHES TO ASK MORRIS IF RICHARDSON WERE SUCH A "DISTURBING ELEMENT" AND "FAVORED SOCIAL EQUALITY," WHY DID HE SOLICIT, SEEK AND COURT RICHARDSON'S SUPPORT AND VOTE IN 1922; AND IF RICHARDSON WERE A REPUBLICAN THEN (SURELY THAT WAS NOT 15 YEARS AGO), HOW CAN MORRIS TRUTHFULLY STATE IN HIS LETTER OR COURT PLEADINGS THAT RICHARDSON HAS NOT BEEN A REPUBLICAN DURING THE LAST 15 YEARS.

Since Morris is appealing to "white republicans" by injecting the race issue in this campaign, The Informer refuses to follow suit, and the editor of this paper, a candidate for county chairman in asking the voters to scratch Morris' name and write in Richardson's name, makes his appeal to all republicans for support and their vote regardless of race, creed or previous condition of servitude or affluence.

MOREOVER, ALL THE "WHITE REPUBLICANS" ARE NOT GOING TO VOTE FOR MORRIS, FOR SEVERAL OF THEM HAVE ALREADY STATED OPENLY THAT THEY ARE AGAINST THE PRESENT REGIME AND WILL VOTE FOR C. F. RICHARDSON IN PREFERENCE TO MORRIS; WHILE SOME ARE WORKING FOR RICHADSON'S ELECTION. WHY DIDN'T MORRIS PUT THAT IN HIS CIRCULAR LETTER APPEALING TO RACE PREJUDICES AND PASSIONS?

Real republicans care little about a man's face, if he rings true as a republican and will accord to every constituent of the party organization his or her constitutional rights. All white people are not unfriendly to our race or cause; but they want to see us do something ourselves to improve our status and ameliorate our condition.

Fellow-comrades, we have the "lily-white" gang, headed by R. B. Morris, on the run; they are now making frantic, belated efforts to corral and capture democratic votes in the republican primary, and they plan to resort to many tricks to insure and assure their victory at Saturday's primary election, even threatening to throw out all ballots cast by colored republicans.

Republicans of Houston and Harris County, pay no attention to all this political bosh and partisan buncombe, but let us march to the polls like we did in 1920, draw a black line through the name of R. B. Morris, printed on the republican official ballot as a candidate for county chairman, then take our pencils, write in his place the name of C. F. RICHARDSON, the candidate of ALL THE PEOPLE. If Richardson is elected, the republican party in Harris County and Houston will be restored to the masses instead of the "lily-white" classes.

You will hear many things at the last moment, and paid hirelings will come among you to destroy and defile the republican flock; but heed them not, but "keep on to Galilee" (the voting booths) on Saturday, July 24, 1926, and rid the community of the "lily-white" menace in the Harris County republican party. "So mote it be!"

FORGETTING THE PAST

The primary election is over. During the heated contest, to be-sure there were many rash and unkind words said, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been said. People who are disposed to be charitable at other times, will go out of their way to expose someone who seeks public office. There is nothing new about this kind of politics. Courts, as well as custom, have said that the fellow who seeks public office, may expect his public, as well as his private record exposed. These exposures sometimes hurt, and at least the one toward whom they are directed would rather they be left unsaid. But with all that, we must learn to forget.

The Argus had its preference, as to candidates. Those, we supported not under a bushel, but above board. Those who succeeded with our support, give us a sense of satisfaction and pride. To those who lost, we have no desire to further wound their feelings by words of braggadocio.

We have no malice, ill-will or unkind feeling toward anyone. We went into the campaign with only a desire to help those whom we were supporting. A clean straightforward game was in our mind. We only deviated when struck below the belt. But let us forget the past, so far as the bitter feelings caused by the recent primary.

We hear rumblings of a growing feeling of resentment, on the part of some who suffered real or fancied wrongs. They are still nasty in their words of abuse of those who did not do their bidding in the recent election. Of course, none of these things move or frighten us. We only have the best interest of the people at heart. We shall, therefore, be patient and endeavor to win over those who differ from us, that a big program in the future may be possible for the race in St. Louis.

PARTIES IN THE SOUTH

(Atlanta Constitution).

The second annual convention of the Southern States Republican League will open a two-day program at the Biltmore Hotel today. Large delegations from the seventeen states included in the organization are in attendance and a number of distinguished party leaders from various sections of the United States are here as invited guests, and speakers at the various functions.

This organization admits to its membership only white Republicans, and among those who are taking an active interest in its development are many of the outstanding white leaders in that party south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers.

A cordial welcome is extended to all delegates and visitors.

Under our system of party government the maintenance of two major groups of American voters is essential. In most of the elementary features of a democracy—that is of a republic founded upon autonomy—the Democratic and Republican parties are in essential accord, as they are in national defense and in the high ideals of patriotism.

There are differences in many of the legislative features affecting the system of revenues, international relations, etc. Leading thinkers in America are divided on these issues, and both parties have among their most ardent supporters great numbers of the most outstanding professional and business men, covering every branch of industrial, production and economic activity, in this country.

We have always taken the position, and reaffirm it, that the best thing politically that could happen to the south would be the building up in each state of the south a strong, forceful, militant white Republican party that would be a contestant for state as well as federal offices of trust.

But this can never be done, and time will be wasted in its attempt, so long as the Republican machinery of this section, or any part of it, remains under Negro domination.

The late President Harding had the vision of a white Republican Party in the south and an earnest effort was made, under the state chairmanship of J. L. Phillips, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Thomasville, to carry his wishes into effect in Georgia. For two or three years it seemed that success might reward the undertaking. Then came the convention of 1924 at Cleveland. The white delegation orderly created by the established party organization in the state, was denied seats and the "white and black and tan" delegation of the Negro-controlled insurgency seated. This was done by the Republican leaders of the other sections of the country. A Negro was chosen National Committeeman from Georgia. When he died another Negro was chosen to succeed him. The white Republican movement thus drifted hard and fast upon the rocks, where it belonged under such circumstances.

There will never be two parties in the south so long as these conditions exist, and so long as eastern Republicans attempt to thus either punish the South or "play politics" with an imaginary balance of power in the central west.

The Constitution has always been the sincere and earnest friend of the Negro in that it has sought his material welfare in the agricultural and industrial life of the country, but even among the Negro race its best thought rebels at the suggestion of forced political preferment in this section. Environment and tradition demand that such shall never be the case.

There should be strong white Republican organizations in the southern states as in New York or Vermont or Illinois or California, but the creation of such a condition hinges upon an entirely different attitude of Republican leaders in the other sections of the country than that heretofore shown.

Political-1926
Party Affiliation.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN NOT IMMUNE FROM CRITICISM

Members of the National Committee, in common with other public servants, are answerable to the public for their public conduct and subject to legitimate criticism. Legitimate criticism means fair and constructive criticism, not unfair and destructive criticism.

Public conduct is public property, and the public should handle the individual with the same care and caution that it would handle any other species of property, with the view of preserving the character of the individual for further services.

Negro National Committeemen are human beings, like other public servants, and entitled to encouragement at the hands of his group and constituency. But he receives but little support and encouragement from his group. The one effort of his race seems to be to minimize whatever he does for the public good, in the eyes of his party. There is no disposition to boost him or magnify his services with a view of enhancing his value and making him more important with the powers that be. His group does not seem to perceive that the public measures the worth of the race largely by the worth and character of its chosen representatives.

The National Negro Committeeman can not guess what his group expects of him. It seems to be a case of damned if you do and damned if you don't. If he comes from a Southern State, the Northern Negro says he comes from a non-voting state and he does not put out any candidates in his state to vote for. He hasn't any influence, and the party does not recognize him. This class of critics do not seem to realize that in the voting states, where they live, the voters do not elect them National Committeemen, and that they have no voice in party affairs; they forget in the South where Negro National Committeemen come from, that we are disfranchised, intimidated and frightened from the polls; and that in the North, where there is no disfranchisement, the Negro is not a delegate to any state or national convention and never has a seat in the party councils.

The Negro National Committeeman is condemned for not appointing Negroes to offices in the South, just as if the Negro constituted the appointing power. These smart fellows do not realize that white National Committeemen in the North in voting states, do not recommend Negroes for federal offices except in the most insignificant places.

If the Negro groups and learned philosophers in the North are going to hold their National Committeemen up to public ridicule and contempt, instead of boosting them, it s unreasonable to think that the nere office of National Committeeman will make their representative a power without their support. The criticism now being used to undo Negro Committeemen should be used to make them greater and more powerful in the party councils. To lessen the influence of our National Committeemen lessens the influence of the entire group. We can hardly undo the other fellow without undoing ourselves. We can hardly keep the other fellow down in the ditch unless we stay in the ditch with him.

We can not make much progress fighting among ourselves; unless we unite to pull together for a common cause, we will never amount to much in either the economic or political welfare of our country. What will the critics gain if they make the four Negro members of the National Committee look like thirty centes in the public eye? What will it profit them if the Negro is slapped in the face and denied the recognition accorded all Committeemen and Committeewomen in common? The slop will not be an individual ostracism, but a racial insult and ostracism. But the fools who criticize their representatives think they can undo them and escape the odium and humiliation that will result, because they imagine themselves in high places. Have not these self-appointed leaders yet learned that the world looks at us all as "niggers," whether we graduated from Harvard or Tuskegee.

These philosophers should ask themselves this personal question, "What would I do if I was the Negro National Committeeman?" Then they might ask another question, why is it that a voting state does not elect some of the all-powerful and learned Negro statesmen members of the National Committee to represent it? The Independent submits that the Negro who criticizes the present members of the Republican National Committee, have no voice in the party councils in their states and many of them are too proud to pay taxes and vote.

Let us be fair, let us be just in our criticisms with a view of helping our representatives to a higher and more useful life, and not with a view of robbing them of those sterling qualities and characteristics of leadership, which won for them the positions they now hold in the national life. Negro National Committeeman is a product of his race, and marks very largely the progress the race has made in the political economy of its country. So give them a chance and help them make good, rather than hinder them by hurtful and unfair criticisms. Not for their sakes in the last analysis, but for the race's sake. All of our sake.

SCRANTON, PA.

Republican

OCT 29 1926

COLORED REPUBLICANS ENTERTAIN AT DANCE

The Lackawanna County Republican Club Wednesday entertained members and friends at a formal ball at Town Hall. Over 200 couples attended and danced until an early hour this morning. Edith Moore's orchestra furnished the music. Decorations were blue and gold streamers.

Officers of the club and committee members were: Walter Price, president; John Lockley, vice-president; Henry Brokins, second vice-president; William L. Porter, third vice-president; Jerome Nadine, secretary; J. T. Huff, sergeant-at-arms; Fred Porter, publicity; Ed Nelson, treasurer. Honored guests, Major L. B. Jenkins, Councilman Stanley Davis and Deputy Sheriff Samuel Castles.

Republican.

Entertainment numbers were: Miss Drucella Porter, violin solo; Miss Ruth Diggs, vocal solo; Cousin and Johnson, dance specialty.

We sell Ford's Furniture Polish. Fully guaranteed. Edison Shop, 414 Washington Ave. —Adv.

HERALD
DULUTH, MINN.

NOV 12 1926

The Negro in Politics

William Allen White in Emporia Gazette: The American negro is year by year taking an increasingly active part in politics, and this is as it should be. Statistics, prepared by white men and women, by the way, show that the intelligence of the negro in schools and universities is just as high, considering averages, as intelligence of white persons of the same economic status.

And every year the negroes apply more of this intelligence to the ballot. No longer can a legislator secure the votes of the negro by promising them little janitor jobs and then turn around and vote for legislation which discriminates against the negro.

The negro is learning that the rights and the self-respect of his race are more important than these janitor jobs which a few individuals enjoy. The old-fashioned negro who, down South, was pushed off the sidewalk when the white man passed, and then, if he was "good," he was given a pan of scraps from the back door of the white man's kitchen, or a quarter from the white man's pocket—this type of negro is passing.

The same old-fashioned negro, in the North, sells his political birthright for a little money on election day and votes for a man who panders to the ignorant part of the white population by supporting Jim Crow laws and separate schools.

These negroes are passing; the new one wants not janitor jobs but self-respect.

ADVOCATE
Stamford-Conn
OCT 28 1926

COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Colored Republican Club of Stamford will stage a rally at the Blackstone Hotel, tomorrow evening at 8. George P. Rowell, candidate for mayor, will be the principal speaker. The rally will be followed by a smoker and the serving of refreshments.

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
JUNE 10, 1926

COLORED G. O. P. BACKS WADSWORTH

Kings Co. Organization Calls Senator Able Representative and Friend of Race.

Two hundred members of the Kings County Colored Republican Organization unanimously declared themselves in favor of Senator James W. Wadsworth at a meeting held last night at 162 Remsen st. Frank H. Gilbert, president, urging the members to support Wadsworth for standard bearer again in the fall, asserted that he was "a real friend of their race, as well as an able representative of the State of New York."

Accordingly, a motion was carried that the organization endorse Senator Wadsworth for renomination and pledge to him its undivided strength and hearty support for re-election if nominated.

Mrs. Louise M. Fayerweather, vice president, corroborated Mr. Gilbert in an address.

A furore was created at what was taken to be an instance of race discrimination, when it was related that Helen M. Gassaway, a colored girl, living at 757 Marcy ave., was certified and given notice of appointment as clerk-typist of the U. S. Marine Corps, West Point, N. Y., on April 6, and within three days re-informed that the job was filled by transfer of Helen T. Reed, white, a former clerk.

Mr. Gilbert read a long letter from Major Gen. Kennie W. Walker, Chief of Finance at West Point, denying that Miss Gassaway had been discriminated against on account of her color. However, the members were not appeased and a resolution was taken, instructing the secretary, Charles T. Magill, to mail letters to President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and Governor Smith, protesting against such un-American race discrimination.

IS THE EXPECTED ABOUT TO HAPPEN?

According to press reports emanating from Washington, D. C., it seems that Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach (republican), of the 14th congressional district, has stirred up a hornet's nest in his conference with President Coolidge and his utterances from the floor of congress that R. B. Creager and his regime in the Lone Star State are more concerned about building up a patronage bureau than in building up a strong party organization within the state.

Because of these remarks R. "Boss" Creager gave out an interview that Congressman Wurzbach should be defeated in the July primaries, and the Texas national committeeman also intimated that the so-called republican organization in this state would seek to defeat Wurzbach, because the congressman dared to express his views on the republican situation in Texas.

When the fight became intense within the republican ranks in Texas during 1920, The Informer stated then that the party "bosses" were determined to ostracize and eliminate the colored brother in order that they (the bosses) could feast at the pie counter without let or hindrance.

It is really amusing now to see certain national republican leaders trying to tell Creager & Company how to conduct and operate the party affairs in Texas, when the national republican conventions of 1920 and 1924 not only encouraged and authorized Creager & Co., to do as they please in this state, but also delegated to Creager the power of a dictator and autocrat, who may be tritely dubbed the Mussolini of the republican party in Texas.

Creager answers these congressional solons and G. O. P. leaders with the statement that the republican party is growing in Texas by leaps and bounds, and that they have organizations in 241 counties out of 254; that for the first time in the history of the party in Texas it must hold a primary, coming under the classification of a "major" party.

According to Congressman Will R. Wood of Indiana, chairman of the republican congressional committee, the republican vote for Coolidge-Dawes presidential electors in 1924, even with woman suffrage and increased population, was considerable less than that cast for McKinley-Roosevelt presidential electors in 1896.

Here we seem to have conflicting contentions between Creager and Congressman Wood, the former placing more stress on the vote cast in 1924 in Texas for Butte, the G. O. P.-Ku Klux Klan kandidate, than for President Coolidge, the titular head of the party in America.

However, Creager did not disclose the secret of the tremendous vote for Butte and the small vote for Coolidge in Texas in the 1924 general election.

Butte received the majority of the klan vote in this state, the hooded organization having been defeated both in the democratic primary and run-off and thus they threw their strength behind Butte in an attempt to defeat their arch-enemy, the Fergusons; but when it came to the national tickets, these klansmen and their followers could not swallow President Coolidge, and thus they scratched the national republican ticket.

Congressman Wurzbach, while he has associated and co-habited with Creager and his pie-hunting gang, tells the truth when he states that the republican national committeeman of Texas and his organization are more concerned in the pie-counter than in a real republica party, where all men and women of republican political faith are given the right to express themselves and participate in the affairs of the party.

Creager, in forming unholy alliances with those of other political faiths (many of whom merely professed to be republicans to land a federal post), has driven more than 100,000 voters from the Texas party, and he travels over the state and declares in public addresses and statements to the press that his sole aim is to build up a "white man's party in Texas"—to make and keep it "lily-white."

The difference in vote for McKinley in 1896 and Coolidge in 1924 is largely attributable to the edict and ultimatum of Creager and his cohorts excommunicating and politically expatriating the colored republicans.

Texas has a colored population of practically 700,000, and, until these federal pie-hunters invaded Texas and the crop of partisan converts became so large, these faithful, true and tried citizens of color constituted the bulk of the republican party in this state, and they held to the republican faith and exercised their prerogative in the days that tested and tried men's very souls—in a period when it was dangerous and often fatal to be allied with the republican party in Texas and the South.

These colored citizens kept alive the fires of republicanism in Texas, and their votes kept the party on the map for years; the Negro vote being responsible for th 1896 vote for McKinley exceeding the 1924 vote for Coolidge.

The republican party in Texas has degenerated into a machine and the main object of the manipulator of this machine, R. B. Creager, is to land the "loaves and fishes" for the faithful; or, better stated, for those who do his bidding and dance to his music.

We expected this rift and dissension within the republican ranks of Texas, but the entire blame can not and should not be placed upon Creager's shoulders; for President Coolidge, Chairman Butler and members of the republican national executive committee made possible this situation by seating the "lily-white" regime from Texas at the 1920 and 1924 national republican conventions.

On the Texas delegation at Cleveland in 1924 were mostly federal office-holders, such as United States marshals, postmasters, etc., who are actively engaged in politics despite civil service rules and regulations expressly forbidden such political activity.

Well, "when thieves fall out, just men get their honest dues." On with the dance and let 'em fight! Selah!

ENTERPRISE

comes emasculated into a nonenity so far as doing any good where colored men and women are concerned in matters of legislation.

OCT 27 1928

HAVE EVOLVED OWN ANSWER

The colored Republican voters of the country who have been approached by the Democrats with the theory that a Democratic Senator or Representative can serve the Negro race in National legislation in congress as well as a Republican, have evolved their own answer. In a little broadcast which has been sent out they say the answer to this question in unequivocally "No." It is unthinkable and out of the question for the reason that the Democratic Representative or Senator when he goes to Washington enters the Democratic caucus which is controlled by Southern Democrats, and the inexorable rule is that the members of the caucus must abide by the will of the majority. Democrats are opposed to any legislation favorable to the Negro. Consequently the so-called good Democratic Senator or Representative be-

Political-1926

Party Affiliation

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OCT 27 1926

JACKSON PRAISES G. O. P. RULE AT COLORED RALLY

Governor, Addressing 3,000 in Tomlinson Hall, Points to Economy Under Republicans.

NOMINEES MAKE TALKS

County and State Candidates, Elks Leader Speak.

Republican achievements in Indiana during the last four years were outlined by Governor Ed Jackson in an address at a rally for colored Republican voters in Tomlinson hall last night. The meeting, attended by between twenty-five hundred and three thousand voters, was held under auspices of the Republican county committee.

Besides the Governor, whose address was the principal one, Perry W. Howard, assistant United States attorney general, and J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the colored Elks of the world, were speakers. County and state Republican candidates also attended.

Governor Jackson asserted that there has never been a time when the Republican party can stand before the voters of the state with such a splendid record of achievement as this year. This, he pointed out, applies not only to the state and local government, but to the national administration as well.

Ernest T. Tidrington, director of the colored bureau of the Republican state committee and chairman of the meeting, introduced the Governor. Tidrington was introduced by the Rev. Charles Lewis of the Olivet Baptist Church. The chairman of the committee on arrangements was Henry Fleming, colored.

At the outset of his address Governor Jackson discussed the record achieved by the Republican administration in reducing taxes and in paying off state debts. He cited in particular the feat of the state paying off the $3,240,000 state outstanding indebtedness which the administration inherited from previous administrations. Every cent of this debt, Governor Jackson pointed out, has been paid in full.

Most of his address concerned the economic policies of the administration. The tariff and farm legislation, national issues, also received consideration.

A continuation of the program of careful budgeting of the expenditure of the people's money, with a view to economizing as far as is consistent with the needs of the state, will enable the administration to reduce the state tax rate next year or the following year, Mr. Jackson said.

He asserted that the administration record makes Indiana the outstanding state in the Union in the matter of tax reduction and savings of the people's money.

An alarming rise in state government cost is revealed in most states, the Governor asserted and urged that action should be taken to get the states started on more economic methods of handling public business. Unless something of that nature is done, said he, state debts will become overwhelming and the tax burdens unbearable.

NEED BUDGET.

The Governor pointed to the need of a proper application of the budget system in county, township and municipal governments throughout the state, because these local units of government spend 90 per cent of the entire amount of taxes raised. If this system is properly employed, he said, it should result in an annual saving of at least $37,000,000 to the tax payers of the state. This would result in leaving that amount of money in the pockets of the tax payers where it rightfully belongs.

Legislation looking toward inauguration of the budget system in all branches of local government should be the program for the next session of the state Legislature, and such a program should have the general support of the entire state, he asserted.

Speaking about the farmers and their economic condition Mr. Jackson asserted that the administration has co-operated to the full extent of its ability with the agricultural sections of the state. All the legal machinery possible to aid in re-establishing the farm industry on a profitable basis has been provided. Legislation adopted for the benefit of the farmer was mentioned especially. In this list he cited the co-operative marketing bill and the revaluation of real estate measure, both of which were adopted by the last session of the General Assembly.

Governor Jackson asserted that in his judgment farmers should be the stanchest advocates of a high protective tariff, pointing out that they are the ones most affected by the type of tariff employed by the government.

Republican

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
MAY 27, 1926

COLORED G. O. P. TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Affair Will Be in Nature of Memorial in New York Church

The National Colored Republican Conference will hold its annual meeting with a National Memorial on Monday evening, May 31, and three sessions Tuesday, June 1, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. and 8 p. m., at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. On Tuesday evening a public mass meeting will be held, at which time Hon. Hamilton Fish will be principal speaker. Among the many who will appear of national reputation on the Memorial program include Ex-Congressman Thomas E. Miller, of South Carolina; Miss Nannie Burroughs, Hon. Oliver Randolph, Mr. George Woodson, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Blanche Stubbs, Dela.; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Ohio; Hon. Solomon Porter Hood, Counsel to Liberia; Hon. Emmet Scott, Washington, D. C.; Hon. C. Bion Jones, secretary Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey; Miss Etta C. Phillips of Rhode Island; Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, West Virginia; Mrs. Edna Hunton, Rev. Florence Randolph, New Jersey; Alonzo Peter Bugess Holly, M. D., ex-Consul to Haiti to the Bahamas; B. W. I. Gold Medalist of Atherstone College, England, 1883, Certified Student of Cambridge College, Eng., 1888, son of the late Rt. Rev. James Theodore Holly, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Haiti; Mrs. M. C. Stevens, Atty Stevens, of Massachusetts; Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Hon. John A. Huggs, of Paterson, N. J.; Rev. W. S. Smith, N. J.; Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman, of Georgia; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Fla.; Professor W. R. Valentine, Bordentown, N. J.; Dr. Charles E. Roberts, Mrs. Edna Goodell, Mass.; Mrs. Bertha Higgins.

Letters of expresisons have been received from President Coolidge and Vice President Dawes, and most every member of the President's cabinet, United States Senators and members of Congress, including United States Senator Walter E. Edge, ex-United States Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen, Governor A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; Governor Smith, of New York; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. Martin B. Madden and Congressman Dyer. Among those responsible for the arrangements of tributes working in conjunction with the national chairman, Mrs. Mamie E. Graves, of Jamaica, N. Y., who is also treasurer of the National Colored Republican Conference, are Mrs. Solomon Johnson, Mrs. Edward A. Warren-Davis, of the Amsterdam News; Hon. George W. Harris, editor of the New York News; Hon. Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age; Hon. C. Bion Jones, Exalted Ruler of Progressive Lodge No. 35, Elks of Jersey City, of which Dr. Cannon was one of the Past Exalted Rulers and one of its founders, Dr. Julia Coleman, Mr. William Hunt, of Jamaica; Mrs. Cora Calhoun Horne, Mrs. Christiana Maura, Mrs. Anna V. Barnes, Mr. William H. Wortham, Dr. G. Warren Hooper, of Jersey City, one of the men who was very close to Dr. Cannon during his political rise and also in the civic welfare work of the country. The memorial program is scheduled to be one of the largest ever given to the memory of one of our departed race leaders, and the success of the occasion is due principally to the efforts of Mrs. Mamie E. Graves, National Chairman. Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, National President, has given of her personal contribution toward the success of the conference and memorial. She will arrive this week from Pittsburgh, to be ready for the great meeting and annual gathering of the national Republicans, next week in New York City. All of the sessions will be held in the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, and not any other place. This fact is quite important, as the reception committee will be at the church early Monday to receive the out-of-town delegates and see to their every want. The public is cordially invited.

TRIBUNE

Union - Leo.

OCT 22 1926

Hold Colored Speaking in County.

W. S. Lethen and Mrs. Charles Davis, prominent colored speakers of St. Louis, were in Franklin County where they held Republican meetings in Pacific, Washington, New Haven, Union and Labaddie. These people were sent to Franklin County by the state committee and were here to urge a 100 per cent Colored vote for the Republican ticket in November. Mr. Lethen is a highly educated negro and stated that he was sure that the Colored vote all over Missouri would be recorded 100 per cent for Republicans because of their interest in the race and for the remakable record of the party in both state and national affairs.

NEGROES WARNED AGAINST FAKERS IN STEEL CITY

Negro Politicians Are K. K. K. Tools

In spite of the glaring searchlight being thrust on the corruption and graft of republican politicians in Indiana and the exposure of the party and their candidates as tools of the Ku Klux Klan, a campaign rally arranged to be held Friday night in Gary, Indiana features Negro speakers who claim to support the Republican candidates for racial reasons.

D. of J. Man.

One of the Negro speakers booked to appear at this meeting at a hall on 16th and Washington St., the heart of the Gary Negro section, is none other than "Honorable" Perry W. Howard, "special Assistant Attorney General, Washington, D. C." as he is labeled in the advertising for the meeting.

Negro workers who are familiar with this particular politician, relate that he is the same gentleman, who, as an agent of the Department of Justice, went to great lengths to break up the newly organized Pullman Porters' Union.

Workers Warned.

He and other equally dubious political characters are addressing the meeting in Gary arranged by the Ku Kluk Klan G. O. P. of Indiana, and officials of the American Negro Labor Congress, in telling who the main speaker is have in mind to prevail upon Negro workers in Gary not to allow themselves to be taken in by political tricksters of the stamp that Howard represents.

The American Negro Labor Congress is a national organization of Negro workers that has as its object the furtherance of the interests of the Negro worker as a class in the struggle against their exploiters, a good example of which is afforded by the Gary mills.

It urges the unity of workers of all races and stands for the promotion of a labor party. It asks Negro workers not to vote for Ku Klux Klan candidates and to work for the formation of a labor party.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Inv
OCT 27 1928

COLORED PEOPLE ORGANIZE "HOGG FOR CONGRESS" CLUB

One - Hundred and Three Names On Roll of Newly Formed Organization.

SEVERAL MEETINGS HELD

A colored "Hogg for Congress" club has been organized in the last few days with a membership of 103 actively interested in returning their chosen candidate to congress.

Several meetings have been held by the organization with an enthusiastic turn-out for each. The membership roll includes the following names:

Virginia Smith, Mrs. Carrie Roach, Mrs. Jimmie Bradshaw, Mrs. Kate Morgan, Harry Turner, James Iavangeton, J. S. Jessup, Henry Collins, Ben Jackson, Thomas Turner, Ben Nillian, H. J. Wilson, Joe Ward, Graham Jordan, Duval Bailey, Luretta Rhodes, J. C. Shopner, Kennhall Black, Belle Rhodes, Lily Pento, W. Tate, Rosa Wells, Susie A. Jordan, Oliver S. Lee, Mae Belle Dunlap, Vannis J. William, Mattie A. Richards, Ethel Bickerstaff, G. Jordan, Groff Bickerstaff, Elmer Alsup, Edgar J. Unthank, G. Z. Williams, Ella Alsup, Shelby Nichols, William Miller, Corrie Shaw, David Price, Elijah Burdett, Mrs. Melvin Black, Pearl E. Hall, Carl Curetan, Myrtle Mae Ridley, James Lindsey, V. Wickliffe, Viola Edmonson, Mrs. Luella Lindsey, C. W. Durley, Lola Mahle, Banks Taylor, Alice Thompson, Mrs. L. William, Paul F. Stone, Jack Thompson, Jane McCall, Mrs. Ethel Bickerstaff, William McDonald, Florence A. Lee, G. W. Jordan, Robert Patterson, Mrs. Walter Artis, Alex Randolph, Frank Barker, Mrs. Eunice Givens, A. U. Gray, Johnie Woods, Mrs. Leroy Hughes, T. W. Cunningham, Kimp Chambers, Safronia Patterson, Ira W. Crawley, George Campbell, Ida May Patterson, Surfronie Patterson, W. L. Jackson, Mrs. Helen Jones, Mrs. Hattie M. Cureton, Joe Ward, Carrie Gaines, Emma Ellis, Henry Blanke, Mrs. Ludla Lindsey, Haywood Ellis, Laura E. Jackson, Martha Ridley, T. E. Lewis, G. L. Brown, Mrs. Margarget Highwoods, W. H. Conner, Samuel W. Murray, Miss Gladys Wilson, Daniel Ball, Van Jenkine, Mrs. Anna Warfield, H. M. Childrey, L. E. Givens, Mrs. M. J. Grundy, Samuel E. Stuart, Arthur Nash, Cora Wilson, Mrs. Mamie Adams, May Dempsey, Mrs. Mabel Jessup.

DYER ANSWERS HIS ENEMIES

In answering certain attacks made upon him, Congressman L. C. Dyer makes a clean, clear cut statement of his position on questions at issue and challenges his enemies to prove anything different, offering substantial reward for such proofs.

This, we hope, will put an end to such propaganda, or let the accusers put up or shut up.

So far as the colored people are concerned, it will be by far, to their interest to have Mr. Dyer returned to Congress than it would be for his opponent David Israel, for the reason, that Mr. Dyer's many years of experience and his activities in our behalf, are much more preferable at this time, not merely because he is a "Good Republican" but rather because of what he has done and because of what he has stood for in the past.

No one can gainsay Mr. Dyer's efforts to make lynching a federal offense. Everybody knows how he has traveled in many sections of the country warning the people of the danger of lynching and urging the people to rise in their righteous indignation and demand that this barbaric practice be stopped. And while it is true that a Republican Senate failed to pass the bill after it had passed the House, yet, we think it quite unfair to Mr. Dyer to charge him with being insincere in his efforts.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has declared its intention of renewing its fight for federal anti-lynch-law. We know of no man in the U. S. Congress today better prepared to push such a law than is Mr. L. C. Dyer.

BASE APPEAL TO RACIAL PREJUDICE!

In presenting his pleadings before the judge of the Sixty-First District Court last Friday, Ned B. Morris, formerly of Palestine, as attorney for "Rolling Bouncer" Morris, "Get Everything" Kepple and others of the "lily-white," Negro-hating, office-seeking political coterie, sought to influence and prejudice the jurist by a base appeal to racial hatred and rancor; citing in his document that the editor of The Informer was an advocate of "social equality," a "disturbing element in the community," "trying to foist himself upon the white members of the republican executive committee," and such tommyrot.

Houston Informer

The former East Texas lawyer endeavored to read into the record an editorial, which he said appeared in an issue of The Informer during 1920, wherein we contended that every time our race asks for justice and a man's chance the cry is raised that we are seeking "social equality" and are striving for "Negro domination."

7-24-26

When this eminent lawyer, for a number of years connected with the legal staff of a Texas railroad, discovered that the editorial he was reading was weakening rather than strengthening his cause, he ceased reading said article quite abruptly.

Houston, Texas

He also read a number of affidavits from so-called republican leaders, all swearing, deposing and averring that this editor has never been a republican, and that he has always sought to injure the party's cause in the county, state and nation.

One of these affidavits was signed by little Roy "Behave" Nichols, present postmaster at Houston, and county chairman during the memorable political battles here during 1920. This federal office holder took good pains not to mention the fact that he was a delegate to the last republican national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, and that when the Texas delegation was asked to stand together in the room of the credentials committee, he ("little Roy") stood afar off; in fact, stood beside the editor of The Informer.

Why did Roy pull off such stunt at Cleveland? Was it because he knew the postal rules and regulations strictly and expressly forbid any political activity on the part of federal employees, and was he afraid that, seeing him lined up as a Texas delegate, this editor was going to expose him either at Cleveland or upon our return to Houston?

Since Roy was merely holding the county chairmanship in the hope of landing a federal post, isn't he satisfied now, and isn't the poor fellow contented with the plums and crumbs that are falling from federal pie counter?

Why didn't Morris, Nichols, Kepple, Lee and others inform their democratic lawyer that the real republican party knows neither race, creed or color, and that such a document can cause the Texas organization and the national party a deal of trouble in pivotal states, where the colored vote constitutes the balance of power?

Did Morris and his "gang" stop to realize that such a nefarious and insidious appeal to race prejudice and the inference that the republican party in Houston, Harris County and Texas must continue to remain a "white man's party," will make nice campaign thunder against the national republican ticket in the congressional and senatorial elections in the doubtful states of the North, East and Central West during the autumn election; and that even in the presidential election of 1928 this "famous document" can play an important part in said national campaign?

If Morris and his henchmen are so anxious to build up a strong party in Houston and Harris County, why didn't they nominate candidates for precinct chairmen in all of the precincts in the city and county, instead of refusing and failing to place a single name on their official ballot for these positions? (Under the primary election laws of Texas persons aspiring for precinct chairmanship must be voted on just like candidates for other elective offices.)

Going a distance further, why are Morris and his political tricksters so determined to try to keep the majority of the republican electors from exercising their constitutional rights on election day, Saturday, July 24?

Did they not have political foresight enough to know that no court was going to permit them to pass an ex post facto, retroactive and unconstitutional resolution that would impose upon the voters any test other than the one allowed by state statute in primary elections?

Did these "lily-white" politicians hope to execute the famous "Tommie Plutocratic" Lee resolution, a la Creager, or were they merely trying to bluff the colored voters and other citizens whom they suspected voted for Mrs. Ferguson, democratic candidate for governor of Texas, in the 1924 election?

The only way to stimulate party activity and poll a large vote in a primary election, is to place several candidates in the field for the various offices, and then wage a real campaign in the interest of these candidates, throwing open the doors to every qualified voter in the state, district, county and city.

Since Morris, Nichols, Kepple, Lee and the rest of the "lily-white" boys are so bitter against the real republicans casting a ballot in the republican primary election on Saturday, July 24, The Informer suggests that we (the voters) retire them from public service and party office, by drawing a black line through the name of R. B. Morris, printed on the republican official ballot as a candidate for county chairman, and write in with our pencils this name: *C. F. Richardson.*

Political- 1926
Party Affiliation

Republican.

POLITICAL MILESTONES

By KELLY MILLER



I clearly recall that in October, 1924, the Mu-So-Kit Club of this city projected a symposium on the presidential candidates and issues. Mr. Perry Howard spoke in behalf of the Republican party and President Coolidge. Mr. Roscoe Conckling Bruce advocated the claims of Democracy and John W. Davis, while Mr. Arthur Mitchell upheld the banner of LaFollette and the Progressives. After these orators had showed up the superior claims of their accepted candidates upon the Negro voter, I was called upon for after remarks. I began by expressing amusement at intelligent colored men lashing themselves into political fury over what white man should occupy the White House for the ensuing four years, as if it made any vital difference which of the three bore off the palm. Any one of them would have made a very good white man's president. The status and treatment of the Negro would be but feebly affected by which ever of the three might be chosen. I wish now to extend that prophecy to cover the next quadrennium beginning in 1929.

* * * * *

The partisan advocates claimed that President Coolidge, who at that time had been in the White House for more than a year, was restrained by the policies of his predecessor, but if elected and given office of his own right, he would then show the Negroes great political consideration and favor. I asked the question which was purely of mathematical character: "If Mr. Coolidge appointed no colored man to office in fourteen months, how many would he appoint in forty-eight months?" The ratio has been with all but mathematical accuracy. Aside from a replacement appointment, no colored man has yet received a confirmatory office at the hands of the president. I then maintained that the moment the President took the oath of office, he was as much president in his own right and powers as he ever could be under the constitution. Deference to the policy of his predecessor was merely a matter of courtesy. The Negro is the victim of the policy of his party, and not of whoever for the moment happens to be its political dispenser.

The race need no longer look to existing parties for political salvation. What the Grand Old Party has done is of record. The Past at least is secure. The Negro's only chance is to use parties as instruments to effect this welfare as best he may. Wise affiliation depends upon time, place and circumstances. No party is now going to espouse his cause by reason of the inherent righteousness of his plea. It is wholly a matter of maneuvering for advantage. There is little hope for affimative legislation, and not much more for appointive office, it matters not what party is in charge of the machinery of the government.

* * * * *

I have repeated like ascertions so often that my readers are entitled to grow tired of the reiteration. But mark this, I find that repetition is the most effective method of impressing the thought deeply imbedded in the mind. Now that Mr. Moorfield Storey has given the race the same advice, I presume it will be taken more seriously to heart. Cicero somewhere declares that the simplest advice backed up by weight of learned authority has far greater weight with the common mind.

The situation is perfectly normal and natural. A party is but a tool to accomplish certain ends. When that objective is accomplished, either the usefulness of the tool is at an end or it must be put to other functions. The Republican party was born to restrict the institution of slavery. In course of events, it became the chief agency in fighting the Civil War, in saving the union, freeing the slave, and amending the Constitution in harmony with these great ends. It served this noble purpose as completely as it was calculated to do. This end being measurably answered, the shrewd manipulators of this wonderful political machine diverted it to other more material ends. I can recall when James G. Blaine by virtue of his magnetic personality, shifted the Grand Old Party from the issue of human rights to that of material prosperity. This has been its chief function from the late eighties till the present time. The rights of the Negro have new become but a past memory.

As an instrument of prosperity the Republican party is the most efficient agency ever devised by human wisdom. Excepting the Catholic Church, there is perhaps no organization in existence that can compare with it in efficiency of accomplishment. The Democratic party is merely a body of impotent protestants against the incidental imperfections of its great rival. It too is without the coherency of great principle. Once in a while when the Republicans stray too far from the ways of public probity, the opposite party gets control of the machinery of the government. But for two generations, the public has not had sufficient confidence in its efficiency to keep it in power long enough to build up a body of trained men to handle wisely the great national estate.

* * * * *

The black man's interest in public affairs is moral rather than material. This is always the case of a group of people struggling under the load of oppression. With them human rights come first, material considerations afterwards. The question of manhood rights has been solved to the satisfaction of the white race. To all intents and purposes, all white men are equal before the law and behind the law. It is only the Negro who labors under serious political handicap. Under these conditions, it is expecting too much from selfish human nature to ask any political party with eye single to the main chance to jeopardize its chances by burdening itself with the heavy handicap.

It is useless to condemn President Coolidge or the Republican party. Politics is a game of force. Complaint is as impotent as the bleating of the ewe against the wolf. It is power alone that gets results in the game of politics.

The fall campaign is now approaching. Let us hope that we shall never again re forced to listen to the same old out-worn political dope that has soothed the Negro's simple soul for two generations. President Coolidge is too honest a man to deceive the Negro. The race has no earthly reason to be disappointed in him. He promised nothing, and has faithfully kept his promise.

Something less than two years ago, in the midst of the presidential campaign, I wrote a release entitled "President Coolidge in Account with the Negro." I also wrote several articles on his prospective treatment of the race question in case of his re-election. On reviewing these contributions I am almost amazed at the accuracy of my own predictions. I could hardly write more accurately, in the light of retrospect than I then wrote in the light of prophecy.

The administration of President Coolidge must be analyzed purely in the light of practical political policy. The President is the agent of his fellow citizens to carry out laws and regulations which they have laid down for his guidance. Under our bipartisan plan of government he is also the head of the party to which this government has been entrusted for four years. In capacity he has wide latitude of discretion. If he is bold or aggressive like Cleveland or Roosevelt, he speaks to his party commanding what it should do, if he is mild and cautious he waits for his party to speak to him on any important issue. President Coolidge belongs rather to the latter type. He does not lead his party on the race issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star

NOV 1 1926

NEGROES ARE URGED TO VOTE FOR G. O. P.

Blaine Invincible Republican Club Holds Rally in Plea for Support.

An appeal to colored voters to support only Republican candidates for office in the election tomorrow was made by speakers at a rally held Friday night by the Blaine Invincible Republican Club at its headquarters, Twelfth and R streets.

Francis Wells, president of the club, who made the principal address, declared that the colored citizenry of the Nation should never be unmindful of all that the Republican party has done for their advancement in the last half century and that they should therefore solidly support that party when it is fighting for political supremacy.

"Unless we colored people give our full support to the Republican party," President Wells stated, "we cannot expect that party, when it is in power, to be over-generous in its treatment of us. Why should we desert a party that has done so much for our race, for a party that always has been unfriendly toward us? Our property rights, our citizenship rights and the many other things so dear and important to us, can be made secure and bettered only through the Republican party."

President Wells described the work being done in this city and in nearby counties in Maryland as well as elsewhere throughout the country by the Blaine Invincible Republican Club, in this campaign. He recalled that the club is one of the oldest, active political organizations in the United States, it having been formed more than 50 years ago.

Others who addressed the rally were: W. E. Jones, J. W. Jackson, R. B. Blount, North Carolina; Walter Savoy, William J. Scott, J. B. Townsend, of Kansas City, Kans.; Alex. Frazier, Levy Wright, William Garrison, M. H. Johnson, W. M. Harper, E. A. Patten, Frederick Smith, C. E. Harris, T. E. Vaughan, C. R. Williford, Frank Smith, George Washington, L. C. Wright, R. T. Franklin, S. Blackwell, H. Miller, Frank Randolph and Grenville Ewing.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

OCT 29 1926

ELECTION JUDGES SLEEPY, NEGRO SAYS

Napping Republican Clerks Have Permitted False Returns, He Adds.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club took counsel with itself last night at the Druid Hill avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. and came to the conclusion that all was not well in Maryland.

The matter which gave grave concern to the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was the protection of Republican candidates in the coming election.

Asleep At The Switch.

As A. E. Briscoe, Negro, president of the club, expressed it, "Our Democratic opponents seem to have known how to let us be elected and still reap all the benefits for themselves."

The trouble, it was said, lies in the carelessness of Republican election clerks and judges, who have permitted false returns to be made. In some instances they have been asleep at the switch, according to Walter Emerson, the Negro ward executive.

It Was Provoking.

"Somebody called me up one election day," Emerson remarked, "and said: 'They're counting ballots over here and your judge is asleep.' Well, it was provoking, you know.

"Remember, it isn't enough in this city to get the vote out; you've got to see that it's counted, too."

Black Coffee Advised.

Judges of the Fourteenth ward Republican Club were warned to go to bed early Monday night and drink a cup of black coffee the next morning so that nothing should be put over on them this time.

Then the club settled down to listen to the speakers of the evening. The chief of these was Addison E. Mullikin.

Mr. Mullikin asked, "If Governor Ritchie gave away Conowingo in his second term, what will he give away in his third?"

"Baltimore," replied the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club in one voice.

Emancipation Called For.

"We need emancipation from this political coterie," Mr. Mullikin announced.

"Hurrah," said the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club.

And so the meeting continued through the evening, and it was determined that the entire Republican ticket was already as good as elected--if the Republican judges could manage to keep awake while the ballots were being counted.

WILMINGTON
DELAWARE

OCT 27 1926

NEGROES PLEDGE REPUBLICAN VOTES

First Ward Colored Voters In Rally Addressed by Many Candidates

Dr. Conwell Banton Emphasizes Fair Dealing of Party at All Times

Colored voters of the First ward packed the auditorium of Mt. Bethel Baptist Church, 504 Tatnall street last night, and pledged whole-hearted support to the Republican party's candidates on election day.

For more than two hours the audience listened to the greatest array of speakers that ever invaded the First ward in a politcial campaign, while they expounded the principles of the Republican party, its accomplishments and its administration of civic affairs in the city, State and nation.

Harry Irons, leader of the colored Republican voters of the First ward, presided.

Among the speakers were: Alexander R. Abrahams, Fifth ward councilman; Nevin N. Clowney, executive officer for the Board of Health; Dr. Conwell Banton, former member of the Board of Education; Albert Stetser, candidate for re-election as recorder of deeds; Delaware S. Wright, nominee for sheriff; J. Gilpin Highfield, candidate for register of wills; William E. Virden, candidate for State Representative from the Fourth district; Barrett Jackson, John Floyd, City Councilman John O. Hopkins, Ernest Brooks, Manuel Cramer, Mrs. Henrietta Scott and Mrs. Nellie Jenkins.

Chairman Irons expressed the sentiments of all present when he urged the colored voters to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

Councilman Abrahams Speaks

Councilman Abrahams compared the efficiency of Republicans in office with the Democrats. He spoke of Congressman Houston as one of the most energetic and ablest representatives the State has ever had in Congress, and expressed confidence that the colored voters would assist in sending him back to Washington as a faithful supporter of Coolidge and his administration.

Mr. Clowney ridiculed the so-called "wet" promises of Merrill H. Tilghman, Democratic candidate for Congress, declaring that such promises are foolish in view of the fact that, if elected, Tilghman would have to take the oath to support the Constitution.

A direct appeal to the intelligence of the negro to be able to discriminate between his treatment at the hands of the Republicans and Democrats was made by Dr. Banton. "The ideals toward which the Republican party has always striven are likewise the ideals of our race," he declared. "The Democrats have not written in their declaration of principles anything that should cause us to vote for their candidates. I don't know that I have ever seen a ticket that one could accept without reservations so readily as the ticket the Republican party has nominated. We know their records for absolutely fair dealing with our people. The Democrats can put forth arguments why you should not support the Republican ticket, but they don't pan out."

Stetser Pledges Service

Mr. Stetser expressed the hope that the confidence bestowed upon him shall not be misplaced. "If elected on November 2," he said, "I pledge myself to serve my party and the public to the end that the trust you have imposed in me shall be sponsored and protected to the best of my ability. You have heard tonight what our party has done in the past and you will hear more of the magnificent and efficient service which it has rendered both State-wide and Nation-wide during its administration.

"Since the advent of the Republican party the annals of American history have revealed continuously its unselfish service to its country. Down through the years, in every struggle, with every change in the social, economic and political conditions of this country, it has responded gloriously to meet the needs of the people.

"Our present platform, which has been drafted by our party for the State of Delaware shows that it intends to carry on the good work which has been done in the past. Prosperity has gone, always hand in hand with Republicanism, and careful-thinking people throughout the country stand ready to see to it that those who have guaranteed prosperity shall continue with their good works. We must not alone adhere to the principles of the Republican party. We who cherish its ideals must and can preserve it for future posterity only by the manner in which we serve those about us. There is much to be done along the lines of education, good roads, taxation and we individuals must furnish the spirit and steam for the job. I am sure that I voice the sentiments of my co-candidates for office when I state that we are willing to bear the burdens entailed by our nominations unceasingly and unsparingly.

Predicts Big Majority

Declaring that the Republican voters in the county will come to the city with a grand majority, Delaware S. Wright, urged unceasing efforts to get the vote out on election day.

Former Senator Highfield, aspirant for the office of register of wills, expressed his pleasure at being a candidate on a ticket of the Republican party, and urged a vote for the entire ticket.

Mr. Barrett was greeted with applause when he remarked that all negroes with good sense are loyal Republicans. "I believe in working for a party that has principle enough to care for the welfare of our people," he declared.

Mr. Virden expressed assurance that a substantial majority of the voters of the First Ward would follow him to the polls on election day. The women speakers declared their intentioin of getting the negro women's vote for the Republican ticket.

John Floyd announced at the close of the meeting that Second ward negroe voters are not to be outdone by their brethern in the First ward, and invited those present to attend a rally at 327 East Second street tonight.

Political – 1926

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

Why the Negro Has Lost Power in the Republican Party

By EDGAR M. GREY

From the year 1900 to the year 1926 the section of the United States which has undergone the widest possible change is the section beyond the Mason and Dixon line. This change has gone on year after year unnoticed by other sections of the nation, because the miasma of southern ignorance had met the nostrils of the rest of the republic for one hundred years and left a nostalgia, which has served to dull the perceptions of the rest of the republic to the capacity for change in the South.

The symptoms which are most indicative of this change are ,the advancement from a purely agricultural community to an industrial and commercial area of no mean power. Between 1900 and 1926 the number of cities which have changed from small market cities for farm products to first rate manufacturing cities are 41, according to Mr. Frank Bohn, in a series of articles in the New York Times, April, 1925, while, as Mr. Bohn assures us, only 18 cities in the South were engaged in any kind of manufacture a little more than two decades ago.

Cotton mills have increased to a great extent, particularly in North and South Carolina. The total cotton crop for the year 1925 was 15,000,000 bales, raised on an acreage of 46,448,000 acres and cultivated upon about 6,448,443 farms. And while the figures for 1926 are not as yet available, some idea may be gained from the figures cited as to the increase in raw material, which, of course, increases the demand for cotton mills. The increase of the textile industry is one of the great indications of change in the South.

Then, too, the development of the hydro-electric power as an industrial facility must not be overlooked; for the swift flowing rivers of the South, with their capacity to provide millions of horsepower, have focused the attention of the industrial magnates of the nation to utilize their power as a source of industrial economy. Muscle Shoals is the most outstanding example of this phase. Along with these changes is the increase in the iron and steel industry, centred in Birmingham, Ala., a city which has grown from 36,000 in population to a little more than a quarter of a million in twenty-five years.

The problem of union labor in the North and the restriction upon the employment of women and children finds easy solution in the South, with its unorganized workers and lack of restriction upon the employment of children between certain ages. Tobacco, which was formerly grown in the South but processed and manufactured into smoking commodities mostly elsewhere, has lately contributed to the reputation of Dixie as an industrial community. Besides all this, there has been large transportation of capital from Northern to Southern cities and wealthy Northerners have gone bag and baggage to reside and to carry on business in the South, because of its low state and capital tax.

We come now to a consideration of the influence which all this economic and industrial change has had on the outlook of the upper classes of the South; and hence, what shifting has been undertaken in its political ideals and its party alignment. Every American schoolboy will assure you that the great difference between the Republican and Democratic parties is the same as exists between a rich and a poor man. If we accept this homely explanation of party difference without bothering to enter high arguments of political philosophy, we are forced to recognize that in direct ratio to the increase of wealth by the upper classes of the South will be the decrease in differences in political ideals regardless of party, and a consequent desire for change in party support and alignment. For the economic status of a group will and must dictate its political ideals.

The South underwent nearly two generations of bankruptcy since 1860, and its policies, political and economic, were dictated by its beggar status. Since then, wealthy Northerners who have moved South and Southerners themselves who have become rich because of the new boon are agreed that there are more ties which bind them into a common class than heretofore.

Ex-President Taft was the first Republican President to recognize the need for the new alignment; and since that time the Republican party's attitude towards the Negro has been a reflection of the new understanding. No wonder then that Mr. Coolidge polled such an unprecedented vote in the South in 1924; no wonder then that Republicans assure us that "the Solid South has been broken"; no wonder that a Congress admittedly dominated by a Republican majority has failed the Negro in every attempt which he has made to have laws passed for his protection.

When the fact that within the past twenty years large contributions have come from the Southern cities to the Republican national campaign fund, from the pockets of leading Southern gentlemen, is taken into consideration, the process by which the Negroes' cheese of influence has been gnawed out of the Republican party basket is evident. It is a sorry fact that neither in the acquisition of big representative jobs in the Nation nor in increase of constitutional protection has the Negro gained anything in the past twenty years. He has, rather, lost in both of these fields.

The Negro ought to realize that the great political struggles which have taken place in the United States within recent years have not been waged between Republicans and Democrats, but between conservatism and progressivism without regard to party label. The Negro must realize this and change his political philosophy and outlook. He must vote as a Negro, using as his common denominator race and certain disadvantages from which he suffers commonly. He must vote for men and measures, which after all, is the dominant and deciding political consideration of all other Americans. This human and common-sense program must be embraced by him if he would survive; for the sentiments which bound parties and party leaders to him in the past have been superseded by a harsh economic program which only recognizes self-interest and self-security.

See Coolidge Hand in Alabama Fight

President Is Said to Have Requested Hands-Off Policy for Klan

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 23 (by The Associated Negro Press).—On the basis of information to the effect that Erskine Ramsey, local capitalist, would be the Republican Party choice for United States Senator and Col. Dallas Smith the G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee, the following report was published by the Birmingham News, a daily newspaper here:

"It is stated that, following the publication of the story in The News that the party in this State would denounce the Ku Klux Klan, Republicans in high official positions and also high in the councils of the national party, got in communication with leaders in this State and insisted that the convention omit any reference to the Klan. According to a story heard in the Hillman lobby Wednesday morning, no less a person than President Coolidge conveyed through political friends the request that the Alabama Republicans keep hands off in the Ku Klux fight."

More than 400 delegates, representing nearly every county in the State, are in town to participate in the convention here, but it is noticeable that there are no Negroes among them. It is said that the word was quietly passed around that Negroes were not wanted.

REPUBLICANS LEARY OF ANTI-KLAN PLANK IN STATE PLATFORM

Nomination of Erskine Ramsay For United States Senate and Dallas Smith For Governor Forecasted

By ATTICUS MULLIN.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 17.—Adoption of a plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan by the Alabama republican convention here Wednesday appears very doubtful tonight. This conclusion is reached after discussing the forthcoming meeting with early arrivals in the city. Indications are that a majority of the delegates are either Klansmen or klan sympathizers. At least that is true of those first to reach the scene of party activity.

Indications early Tuesday night pointed to the nomination of Erskine Ramsay, noted financier and philanthropist, to oppose Hugo Black for the United States senate to succeed Senator Oscar W. Underwood. It is also indicated that Colonel Dallas Smith of Opelika will be the choice of the delegates as the republican candidate for governor to oppose Colonel Bibb Graves. Just what either of these gentlemen will do if the nomination is tendered them is not known. Mr. Ramsay is out of the state and acceptance by Colonel Dallas Smith is said to be dependent upon the attitude the War Veterans bureau will take in the matter, as Colonel Smith is now holding a very responsible position with that department of the federal government. Gossip, however, has it that these men will be nominated.

Introduction of the anti-Klan resolution by Judge Louis Reynolds of Clanton was the original plan, but there appears doubt tonight, according to close political observers, that this resolution will be presented on the floor of the convention. Political gossip has it that there will be a preponderance of Klansmen in the convention and it is also claimed that the national Klan organization as well as the national republican party will seek to keep the convention silent on this issue.

According to close observers, a large majority of the early arrivals for the convention are klansmen or klan sympathizers and will seek to prevent the convention from doing anything to offend that organization. They seem to prefer taking a chance of breaking into the democratic ranks in 1928 rather than risking too much in an effort to secure the governorship this year. It was pointed out that republican arrivals that if Al Smith is nominated for the presidency by the democrats in 1928, a large number of Alabama klansmen would, as Jim Esdell stated, bolt the ticket and vote with the republicans. It was further stated by early arrivals that the Ku Klux Klan has a large membership in the north and it would be bad policy to alienate them from the G. O. P.

Democratic leaders, it is claimed, have no fears of any deflections to the republican party either in 192 or 1928, despite the threat of the grand dragon that 150,000 voters will scratch the ticket if Al Smith is nominated.

The state republican executive committee held a lengthy session here tonight, but no business of importance was transacted. The convention will be called to order tomorrow noon in the Jefferson theater.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Journal

OCT 29 1926

COLORED VOTERS HEAR U. S. DEEDS RECORDER

Arthur H. Froe Urges Pythian Hall Audience to Vote G. O. P. Ticket Straight.

"If the Republican party doesn't treat the colored race right, they should not desert but organize better and then they would get proper results. Vote the G. O. P. ticket straight from top to bottom, that is the way I always do."

This was the advice Arthur H. Froe, Washington, D. C., recorder of deeds, gave more than 500 members of his race at a rally last night in Pythian Hall, Mt. Vernon and Tallmadge Aves., with the Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards represented.

Virtually every candidate on the Republican county ticket, including Congressman John C. Speaks, was introduced from the platform. Judge Edgar B. Kinkead, veteran jurist, seeking re-election, made his only public talk of the campaign, and brought down the house in a roar of applause.

In urging the re-election of U. S. Senator Frank B. Willis, Mr. Froe asked for support of the Coolidge administration, which "has made an enviable record for economy and prosperity." He criticised the incompetence and extravagance that have been so costly when the Democrats have been in control of the government.

At a joint rally in Mayflower Congregational Church, Livingston and Studer Aves., about 150 residents of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards heard a majority of the Republican candidates speak. They were introduced by John W. Bricker.

Music was furnished by the Men's Glee Club, a section of the 2nd Regiment Band and Mrs. Atta Tingle, soloist.

IN VICTORY OR DEFEAT

In spite of the late propaganda, that the drift of the Negro politically, is toward the Democratic party, he is loyal to the Republican party in victory or defeat; the results of the November elections to the contrary notwithstanding. All the noise to the effect that Negroes defeated the Republican party in New York, Massachusetts or anywhere else, is but the empty prattle of the professional propagandist, and without foundation in fact.

Independent

The Republican party was not defeated in the recent elections. It is true that its majority in Congress was reduced and it is equally true, that this defection is a direct result of dissension and disloyalty among the leaders of the party, and cannot be traced to Negro disloyalty to the party, or desertion of its principles. A careful examination of the election returns wherever the party lost, will disclose that white voters defeated Republican candidates for office, and not Negro voters.

11-25-26

Negro people are a grateful people, and not Republicans simply from tradition, or out of gratitude to the party for the many services it has rendered them. While these elements enter fundamentally into their party faith, they are orthodox Republicans by choice, because of their own independent investigation and conviction of the justness of the Republican party's policy and principles.

Atlanta Ga.

The Negro believes in free speech and a free press—he believes in a majority rule—in justice and fair play—in equal opportunity for all, and special privileges to none. In a government of all the people, by the people, of the people, and for the people.

The Republican party stands for the fundamental principles of free institutions, and these are the principles which make the Negro loyal to the party, whether in victory or defeat.

The Negro is opposed to slavery of every kind, and in any form. And so is the Republican party. The Negro in common with the Republican party believes in an equality of human economic and political rights, and therefore, make common cause with the Republican party for these principles of just and fair government.

The Democratic party is the party of slavery, disfranchisement, jimcrowism, race hatred, segregation and economic strife for the Negro by locking every door of economic hope in his face. The Republican party is opposed to this program of Democratic inhumanity, and the Negro must, out of self-respect and common decency, vote for the party that makes common cause with him against the common enemy.

No self-respecting people would add to their own damnation by voting for a conspiracy of men who had banded themselves together to deprive them of their birth-rights—denied them the use of the ballot, and to lessen their chances to earn meat and bread.

The colored man who can sit down and eat this dish of infamy by voting the Democratic ticket, of right, ought to be consigned to perdition, where his soul, because of the misery may live a season among those who have forgotten God, and it matters not whether the individual be Bob Abbett or Judas Iscariot. The only real manly Negro in this country, is the Republican Negro. We agree with former Senator Hoke Smith, who is accredited with having said, when he was a member of the cabinet, that a Negro had no right to be a Democrat, and when a Negro came around him claiming to be a Democrat, he felt like turning his pockets wrong side out, and had a nervousness until this specimen of humanity got out of his office or about him.

All of this stuff that the drift of the Negro is toward the Democratic party, is bunk. The Negro is loyal to the Republican party, and less than five per cent of them are Democrats in any community, except in the big cities, where the rabble have been corrupted so long until it has lost all sense of moral responsibility. The Democrats never appeal to what is noble in the Negro for his vote, but to whatever is base and immoral in the man. The Democratic ward-healer never promises the Negro any more than a little money, and to get him out of jail when he gets in; and only that Negro who believes that sometimes justice will land him in jail, listens to Democratic demagogy.

The Republican party promises every man the protection of the law, a free ballot and a fair count, equal opportunity in the marts of business and industry to earn meat and bread—a living wage and an opportunity to earn a dollar and lay it aside for the education of his children and the building of a home. It premises every American wages above the pauper wages of Europe, and an American standard of living. And, by reason of this declaration of fair and just principles of government, the Negro is loyal to the party of Lincoln and Douglas, whether in victory or defeat.

ANON.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Star

OCT 26 192

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REPUBLICANS LEARY OF ANTI-KLAN PLANK IN STATE PLATFORM

Nomination of Erskine Ramsay For United States Senate and Dallas Smith For Governor Forecasted

By ATTICUS MULLIN.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 17.—Adoption of a plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan by the Alabama republican convention here Wednesday appears very doubtful tonight. This conclusion is reached after discussing the forthcoming meeting with early arrivals in the city. Indications are that a majority of the delegates are either [illegible] or klan leanings. At least that is true of those first to reach the scene of party activity.

Indications early Tuesday night pointed to the nomination of Erskine Ramsay, noted financier and philanthropist, to oppose Hugo Black for the United States senate to succeed Senator Oscar W. Underwood. It is also indicated that Colonel Dallas Smith of Opelika will be the choice of the delegates as the republican candidate for governor to oppose Colonel Bibb Graves. Just what either of these gentlemen will do if the nomination is tendered them is not known. Mr. Ramsay is out of the state and acceptance by Colonel Dallas Smith is said to be dependent upon the attitude the War Veterans bureau will take in the matter, as Colonel Smith is now holding a very responsible position with that department of the federal government. Gossip, however, has it that these men will be nominated.

Introduction of the anti-Klan resolution by Judge Louis Reynolds of Clanton was the original plan, but there appears doubt tonight, according to close political observers, that this resolution will be presented on the floor of the convention. Political gossip has it that there will be a preponderance of Klansmen in the convention and it is also claimed that the national Klan organization as well as the national republican party will seek to keep the convention silent on this issue.

According to close observers, a large majority of the early arrivals for the convention are klansmen or klan sympathizers and will seek to prevent the convention from doing anything to offend that organization. They seem to prefer taking a chance of breaking into the democratic ranks in 1928 rather than risking too much in an effort to secure the governorship this year. It was pointed out that republican arrivals that if Al Smith is nominated for the presidency by the democrats in 1928, a large number of Alabama klansmen would, as Jim Esdell stated, bolt the ticket and vote with the republicans. It was further stated by early arrivals that the Ku Klux Klan has a large membership in the north and it would be bad policy to alienate them from the G. O. P.

Democratic leaders, it is claimed, have no fears of any deflections to the republican party either in 192 or 1928, despite the threat of the grand dragon that 150,000 voters will scratch the ticket if Al Smith is nominated.

The state republican executive committee held a lengthy session here tonight, but no business of importance was transacted. The convention will be called to order tomorrow noon in the Jefferson theater.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Journal

OCT 29 1928

COLORED VOTERS HEAR U. S. DEEDS RECORDER

Arthur H. Froe Urges Pythian Hall Audience to Vote G. O. P. Ticket Straight.

"If the Republican party doesn't treat the colored race right, they should not desert but organize better and then they would get proper results. Vote the G. O. P. ticket straight from top to bottom, that is the way I always do."

This was the advice Arthur H. Froe, Washington, D. C., recorder of deeds, gave more than 500 members of his race at a rally last night in Pythian Hall, Mt. Vernon and Tallmadge Aves., with the Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards represented.

Virtually every candidate on the Republican county ticket, including Congressman John C. Speaks, was introduced from the platform. Judge Edgar B. Kinkead, veteran jurist, seeking re-election, made his only public talk of the campaign, and brought down the house in a roar of applause.

In urging the re-election of U. S. Senator Frank B. Willis, Mr. Froe asked for support of the Coolidge administration, which "has made an enviable record for economy and prosperity." He criticised the incompetence and extravagance that have been so costly when the Democrats have been in control of the government.

At a joint rally in Mayflower Congregational Church, Livingston and Studer Aves., about 150 residents of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards heard a majority of the Republican candidates speak. They were introduced by John W. Bricker.

Music was furnished by the Men's Glee Club, a section of the 2nd Regiment Band and Mrs. Atta Tingle, soloist.

IN VICTORY OR DEFEAT

In spite of the late propaganda, that the drift of the Negro politically, is toward the Democratic party, he is loyal to the Republican party in victory or defeat; the results of the November elections to the contrary notwithstanding. All the noise to the effect that Negroes defeated the Republican party in New York, Massachusetts or anywhere else, is but the empty prattle of the professional propagandist, and without foundation in fact.

Independent

The Republican party was not defeated in the recent elections. It is true that its majority in Congress was reduced and it is equally true, that this defection is a direct result of dissension and disloyalty among the leaders of the party, and cannot be traced to Negro disloyalty to the party, or desertion of its principles. A careful examination of the election returns wherever the party lost, will disclose that white voters defeated Republican candidates for office, and not Negro voters.

11-25-26

Negro people are a grateful people, and not Republicans simply from tradition, or out of gratitude to the party for the many services it has rendered them. While these elements enter fundamentally into their party faith, they are orthodox Republicans by choice, because of their own independent investigation and conviction of the justness of the Republican party's policy and principles.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Negro believes in free speech and a free press—he believes in a majority rule—in justice and fair play—in equal opportunity for all, and special privileges to none. In a government of all the people, by the people, of the people, and for the people.

The Republican party stands for the fundamental principles of free institutions, and these are the principles which make the Negro loyal to the party, whether in victory or defeat.

The Negro is opposed to slavery of every kind, and in any form. And so is the Republican party. The Negro in common with the Republican party believes in an equality of human economic and political rights, and therefore, make common cause with the Republican party for these principles of just and fair government.

The Democratic party is the party of slavery, disfranchisement, jimcrowism, race hatred, segregation and economic strife for the Negro by locking every door of economic hope in his face. The Republican party is opposed to this program of Democratic inhumanity, and the Negro must, out of self-respect and common decency, vote for the party that makes common cause with him against the common enemy.

No self-respecting people would add to their own damnation by voting for a conspiracy of men who had banded themselves together to deprive them of their birth-rights—denied them the use of the ballot, and to lessen their chances to earn meat and bread.

The colored man who can sit down and eat this dish of infamy by voting the Democratic ticket, of right, ought to be consigned to perdition, where his soul, because of the misery may live a season among those who have forgotten God, and it matters not whether the individual be Bob Abbott or Judas Iscariot. The only real manly Negro in this country, is the Republican Negro. We agree with former Senator Hoke Smith, who is accredited with having said, when he was a member of the cabinet, that a Negro had no right to be a Democrat, and when a Negro came around him claiming to be a Democrat, he felt like turning his pockets wrong side out, and had a nervousness until this specimen of humanity got out of his office or about him.

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Political -1926

Republican

Party Affiliation

CONGRESSMAN WURZBACH WINS GREAT VICTORY.

News dispatches from San Antonio, the political battleground between Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach on one side, "Rotten Boss" Creager, Eugene Nolte and Fred E. Knetsch on the other side, state that the congressman was renominated by the republican voters of the 14th congressional district in Saturday's primary election; just as this paper predicted several weeks before the election.

To accomplish Congressman Wurzbach's defeat, Creager and his regime finally induced a former democratic office holder of Kimble County, Knetsch, who had removed to Guadalupe County, to enter the race against Wurzbach; and then the republican bosses flooded the 14th congressional district, and especially San Antonio, with money to insure and assure Wurzbach's defeat.

Sensing victory by Wurzbach in the primary, Creager issued a pre-election statement that the republican organization in Texas would not support nor vote for Wurzbach in the November election, should the congressman be successful in the primary election.

Now with the congressman victorious and Creager discredited and disgraced in that congressional district, Texas and the nation, and Knetsch returned to his private law practice, it will be interesting to watch future developments along the Alamo City sector; for Creager has not kept it secret that he intends to exert every effort and influence to defeat Congressman Wurzbach at the general election in November.

Since Creager is such a stickler for "party regularity," The Informer wonders if he will bring out an independent congressional candidate against Wurzbach in November, or will "Rotten Boss" support and endorse the democratic candidate for congress from the 14th congressional district of Texas?

If Creager could not defeat the congressman in the republican primary election, with some of his henchmen and hangers on in control of party machinery, how does the poor fellow hope to defeat Wurzbach in the general election?

Congressman Wurzbach favors a partisan organization in Texas that will build up normally, rather than abnormally, a large republican vote, and that party vote will become and remain paramount to dispensing of federal pie; while Creager wants an organization only in name, with him as the czar and boss with authority plenipotentiary to distribute all federal pie " 'n everything."

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Elsewhere in this issue of The Informer will be found a reprint from the Chicago Defender, the most widely read race newspaper in the world, dealing with and exposing the manipulations of the Creager-Nolte-Lee Morris so-called republican regime in Texas, in connection with the purported holding of the first primary election ever conducted in this state by the republican party, Saturday, July 24, 1926.

Just as The Informer predicted in a previous issue, this paper knew that such internal issues as injected into the republican fight in this city and county, and the means employed by said republican, "lily-white" bosses to deny all republican electors their constitutional rights to participate in said primary election, as free American citizens, would be used to an advantage by Negro newspapers in the North, where their influence is considerably felt in republican circles.

Not only does the Chicago Defender enjoy the largest circulation among colored people of any newspaper in the world, weekly or daily; but this Windy City race newspaper, without a reasonable doubt, is read by more white people than any other colored publication printed in the world.

Employing as a caption, "Texas G. O. P. Enforces Jim-Crow Methods," and a subheading, "Houston Stages 'Lily-White' Primaries," this Defender article discusses and exposes the rottenness, illegality and irregularity connected with the recent so-called republican primary election held in Texas in general and Houston in particular.

After weighing, from all angles, the question of court action to test the validity of the recent republican primary election held in Houston and Harris County, and just what we could hope for or expect even with a favorable court decision, The Informer has finally concluded that THE GAME IS WORTH THE AMMUNITION, and THAT OUR PEOPLE, particularly those who were disfranchised in the several city precincts, as well as those in the city and state who are unwilling for their racial brothers and sisters to be disfranchised by a bunch of political tyrants, SHOULD PUT UP A FEW DOLLARS, RETAIN A CIVIL LAWYER AND FIGHT SUCH DISFRANCHISEMENT TO THE BITTER END.

IF THE ITALIANS, JEWS OR ANY OTHER SET OF PEOPLE IN HOUSTON HAD BEEN THUS DEALT WITH BY ANY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, ALREADY A CONTEST WOULD HAVE BEEN FILED IN SOME DISTRICT COURT TO DETERMINE IF SAID PEOPLE HAVE ANY RIGHTS UNDER THE FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS, AND TO AFFORD THE COURT AN OPPORTUNITY TO PASS UPON THE LEGALITY AND VALIDITY OF ANY PARTISAN PRIMARY ELECTION CONDUCTED AS THE REPUBLICANS MANIPULATED THEIRS IN THIS CITY AND COUNTY ON JULY 24, 1926.

WHENEVER ANY PEOPLE ESTABLISH A REPUTATION FOR FIGHTING IN THE COURTS OF THE COUNTRY FOR THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS, THOSE WHO WOULD DISFRANCHISE AND OPPRESS THEM THINK SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE ACTING, IF THEY EVER ACT ALONG SUCH DISCRIMINATORY LINES.

Our people must come into a realization that nothing comes to the person or race that is never willing to contend manfully for his or its constitutional rights, and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance—**"he who would be free, himself must strike the first blow."**

When we strike a few blows for our own freedom, then friends will come forward from all sections to champion our cause and plead our case; but we, ourselves, must make the first effort. **Rights are not conveyed to men or races any more on a golden tray, or silver platter; we must fight to gain them and fight to retain them**—for life consists in one battle after another, and the goal is achieved and prize won by him who endureth (holds out) to the end.

In view of this fact, and because the vast majority of the republican voters of Houston and Harris County were denied their constitutional rights (in that they were disfranchised and hoodwinked out of their suffrage rights at the republican primary election in several of the strongest republican precincts in this city on July 24, 1926), **The Informer suggests that the race resort to court proceedings**, just like the colored citizens are doing in Galveston, **and determine through the instrumentality of the court whether the general election laws of Texas are a "mere scrap of paper," and whether the majority have any constitutional rights that the minority must respect.**

To this end there will be a conference held in the American Mutual auditorium, Monday night, August 16, 8:30 o'clock, at which time plans will be laid for our future action in this cause; and all citizens who were denied a chance to vote in the republican primary election of July 24, 1926, are urgently requested to be present in person, as well as all citizens interested and concerned in their civic and political rights, at this powwow (council of war).

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NO INDUCEMENTS TO SUPPORT G. O. P.

In all parts of the country the candidates for office are either getting ready for the primaries or for the general election in November. The colored voter is being besought to help nominate, and elect the candidates now on the ticket and those who hope to get on the ticket for the coming election. It does not occur to the leaders in the Republican party to offer any inducements in the way of party recognition to the members of our group to distribute their support for nominees by the G. O. P. It has, however, occurred to some of the independent members of the race to show these party leaders that the day for the herding of the colored voter under the banner of the Republican party is nearing an end. The spirit of party revolt is in the air. The memory of the colored brother is getting longer and when he goes to the polls next November he will recall that the national administration has done absolutely nothing to invite his support of the ticket. He will remember that segregation is rampant in the departments under the present administration; he will remember that President Coolidge approved a jim-crow bathing beach in the capital of the nation; he will remind himself and his fellows that a Republican Senate killed the Dyer anti-lynching bill. Added to this chain of deeds of commission and omission there will be present in his mind the fact that no colored man has been named by the Coolidge administration to any outstanding place in the government.

If the leaders of the Republica party feel that they are dealing with a lot of children they are sure to have a rude awakening when election day rolls around next November.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION PURE FARCE!

The republican primary election, held Saturday, July 24, 1926, was a farcical attempt to stage the party's first primary election in Texas, and County Chairman R. B. Morris and his "lily-white" gang certainly made a mess of their attempt to stage such an election.

With a pre-election boast of 20,000 or more white republicans in Houston and Harris County, Morris contended before the election that, even had the district court compelled him and his executive committee to print C. F. Richardson's name on their official ballot as a candidate for republican county chairman, it was not a possible chance for Richardson to win, for there were only 2500 qualified colored voters in Houston and Harris County.

However, when one considers the small "white republican" vote cast for the Haines-Morris ticket in this county and city, and the large number of republicans of color who were denied the opportunity or chance to cast a ballot in said republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, it looks like Morris' pre-election talk was all bull and bluff.

The refusal of Morris and his executive committee to provide ballot boxes and election paraphernalia, supplies and officials in the three large colored boxes in the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards was not just an accident or incident—it was intentionally done, premeditated and well-planned.

They had so carefully laid their wires that Morris even refused to furnish election supplies to voters of the precincts where no voting booths had been provided, or where phoney and fictitious names had been published in the daily newspapers as the polling places for said precincts. Such requests for election supplies were met with the statement that "we have men out now trying to locate this precinct," or "the chairman of that precinct secured the place and he will be in the office pretty soon," etc., etc.

So busy was Morris' telephone kept by anxious republicans trying to find the location of their polling places that Morris took his telephone receiver down and left it on his desk, thereby temporarily placing his line out of order!

Precinct No. 48, Fifth Ward, has more qualified republican voters than any precinct in the city and county, there being fully 750 or 800 qualified republican voters in that Fifth Ward voting precinct; yet a two-day search for "Dee's garage," designated by Morris and his committee as the polling place for republican voters in said precinct, failed to locate this polling place.

Precinct No. 30, Fourth Ward (the San Felipe section), has more than 300 qualiifed voters; in fact, in 1924 this precinct cast 340 votes for Butte, republican candidate for governor, to say nothing of the large vote it gave Mrs. Ferguson, the democratic gubernatorial candidate. The polling place for these Fourth Ward voters, "W. B. Wright's garage," has never been located by these republican voters, despite the fact that a two-day search was instutite to find it.

Precinct No. 25, Third Ward (the Emancipation Park-Yates High-deep Third Ward section), has more than 500, nearly 600, qualified republican voters; for practically all the colored citizens residing in that section of the city own their own homes, or are purchasing them. Their designated polling place, "Galager's farm house," was finally found, but no election supplies, booths or officials were there, and no one was permitted to cast a vote in this precinct.

Thus, in these three precicts alone, fully 1,500 qualified republican electors, enough to change the course in any election, were willfully and maliciously disfranchised by Morris and his regime, and of the "lily-white" hirelings and henchmen of color (if such a political monstrosity can exist) is a resident of and voter in one of the disfranchised precincts. We wonder how and where the "dear brother" cast his ballot for "Boss" Morris! (Let us pray!)

The Informer office was deulged with complaints from numerous city precincts throughout election day, the voters complaining that no election was being held at the polling places designated by Morris and his committee in the Houston Post-Dispatch under dates of July 23 and 24, 1926. Included in the list of polling places were several residences of white people, and even a white boarding house and a white hotel.

Numerous voters registered complaints that, in many instances, the polling places were located in places altogether different from the address or location printed in the daily papers; and that many of them were in out-of-way houses, barns and garages, with nothing visible to indicate that it was a polling booth.

One white republican, who had been quite active in trying to stimulate interest in the party primary election, spent three hours trying to locate his booth, and, failing to find it, he and his wife went to the democratic polls in their precinct and cast their votes for democratic candidates.

Whenever and wherever a colored republican sought to vote in the next nearest precinct, since no election was being held in his own, the election officials would deny him or her this right: despite the fact that democratic election officials in several of the city precincts where the republicans were not holding the primary election, advised numerous colored voters to do this; suggesting that they could make an affidavit to the effect that no election was being held in their precincts, and the election officials could not prevent them from voting. **But the republican election officials did refuse every colored republican to transfer such vote from a disfranchised precinct to an enfranchised precinct—in a county election, too!**

SINCE WHEN IN TEXAS DID IT BECOME ILLEGAL TO SCRATCH THE NAME OF ANY CANDIDATE SEEKING AN ELECTIVE OFFICE AND TO WRITE IN THE CHOICE OF THE VOTER, EVEN THOUGH SAID CANDIDATE HAD NEVER EVEN ANNOUNCED FOR THE OFFICE?

The county chairmanship was not and is not a nomination in a party primary election, but IT IS AN ELECTION. Article 3118 of the General Election Laws of Texas, revised, settles this issue and question; **for the county chairman assumes his office on the Saturday following the run-off primary, and his name does not appear on the official ballot of the party as a nominee in the November election.** The caption of Article 3118 reads: "County Executive Committees, County, and Precinct Chairmen, **Elected at Primary, Etc."**

Then, to climax the entire fiasco and mock election, Morris stated in the daily press that Richardson was in error when alleging that elections were not being held in all the city precincts though no election was held in Richardson's own precinct, No. 30, Fourth Ward, as can be attested by the leading ministers, doctors, business men and citizens of said precinct.

Morris even went further and stated that all the votes cast for C. F. Richardson for county chairman, where the voters scratched his (Morris') name and wrote in Richardson's name, could not be legally counted, since such voting was illegal!

Following out the ancient custom of changing a man's name after some eventful happening, The Informer now changes the Harris County republican county chairman's name to "Ruthless Burglar" Morris; for he "knows his onions" in the political holdup game and partisan **burglary!**

Political - 1926

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

Colored Voters' Action Of Serious Concern To Crop Of Candidates

Numerous Names of Prominent Negroes Recently Presented to Administration Leaders for Consideration for Federal Offices.

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C. Apr. 7—As the dates for the various primaries draw close, Republican senators, whose terms will expire on March 3, 1927, are worried over the Negro vote in their respective states.

They are being assailed because of the failure of the Negro as a group to receive favorable consideration in either matters of legislation or appointments to Federal offices.

McKinley Assailed

The first Senator, who has had to combat such an attack, is William B. McKinley, who is being opposed in the Illinois primary by Frank L. Smith. Since he has been in the Senate, Senator McKinley has voted favorably on every question of special interest to the Negro, but he is being held responsible for the failure of Congress to enact any legislation especially benefiting colored persons.

Senator McKinley has met this attack by citing his record, which includes support of the Dyer anti-lynching bill when that measure was killed in the Senate by a Democratic filibuster; leadership in the fight for the confirmation of Walter L. Cohen to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La., and introduction of an anti-lynching bill in this session of Congress.

Dyer Defends McKinley

Denial of the charge that Senton McKinley had not been as active in support of the anti-lynching bill as he could have been was made last week by Representative L. C. Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, who introduced the same anti-lynching bill in the House. Mr. Dyer said:

"Senator McKinley introduced the anti-lynching bill in the Senate at the beginning of this session of the Congres and shortly thereafter urged a public hearing which was held February 16. He appeared before the committee and urged favorable considera ion and report. The matter now is in the hands of the Judiciary Commitee of the Senate. Senator McKinley is not a member of that committee. He has done all apparently he can do until that committee acts and reports it to the Senate for passage."

Other Senators

Other Senators, who must meet this same line of attack, include Senators James E. Watson and A. R. Robinson, of Indiana; George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania; Albert B. Cummings, of Iowa; Charles Curtis, of Kansas; George H. Williams, of Missouri, and O. E. Weller, of Maryland.

Senators have become active in the interest of their colored constitutents. Senators McKinley, Watson and Pepper have sought the appointment of a colored man from their respective states as Register of the Treasury. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon is said to have refused to agree to any such appointment.

Urge Race Appointments

Senators McKinley and Watson have also urged the appointment of one of their colored constituents to the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, which is now being filled by Arthur G. Froe, of West Virginia. Senator McKinley, who is an administration Senator, believes that he will name the next appointee to this office. Senator Watson is supporting Ernest G. Tidrington, of Evansville, Ind.

Representative John Philip Hill, who is opposing Senator Weller for the Republican nomination in Maryland, got into the fight for the Recordership when he recently visited the White House and presented the name of Warner T. McGuinn, of Baltimore.

It is said that Senator Pepper, who is being opposed by Governor Gifford Pinchot and Representative William S. Vare for the Republican nomination in Pennsylvania will secure the appointment of two colored men as assistant United States attorneys in his state, one at Philadelphia and the other at Pittsburgh.

The date of the Illinois primary is April 13. The Indiana primary will follow on May 4, and the Pennsylvania primary on May 18.

Arkansas Political Leader Girds for Battle

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 25.—Spurred on by the apparent 'double-crossing" handed the "Old Guard" by a group of Negro Republicans who compromised with the "Lily Whites" and accepted seats in the recent convention, Hon. Scipio A. Jones, political leader of this section, has girded for battle and according to those who know Attorney Jones knows no defeat.

The belief and confidence that the people of Arkansas have in Scipio A. Jones is well-founded in a record of accomplishment that is known by practically every school boy and girl, as well as by the "Lily White" Republicans. A few years ago when the Republican State Convention of Arkansas refused to go on record in opposition to the iniquitous "Grand Father Clause" which had for its purpose the disfranchisement of Negro voters of Arkansas, Mr. Jones assembled his forces and defeated the proposition.

Two years ago when the "Lily Whites" refused to recognize the Negro members of the Republican party and used policemen to exclude Judge Jones, as he is a municipal court judge, went to the mat with them at the Cleveland Convention and again from the Pulaski County Convention, emerged from the fray victorious.

Realizing his strength, the "Lily Whites," at their "rump convention" held July 15, tendered the judge a seat which he refused. Now comes the tacit endorsement of "Lily Whites" by a group of Negroes which was repudiated by all fair-minded and thinking Negroes and again Judge Jones is marshalling his forces for battle.

The esteem and respect for Judge Jones on the part of his own people are shared by the whites as is indicated by his election to the Municipal Court bench and as chancellor of the Little Rock district by the Little Rock Bar Association of which a large number of the members were and are white Democrats.

In this capacity, Judge Jones has served in a manner which reflects credit upon the bar, and the bench and has gained a reputation of being a lover of equality, a believer in justice to all and a fearless judge.

Judge Jones attained national fame when he successfully defended eighty-four victims of the Elaine riot in 1919 when after a legal battle which extended over a period of five years and was waged in the highest courts of the land, ending in a glorious victory for justice—with the acquittal of his clients.

This, however, is not the only time Judge Jones has championed the cause of justice for little or no compensation. Citizens of Arkansas, colored and white, are yet eulogizing him for his victory which resulted in breaking up the convict lease system which was virtually slavery for Negroes and poor whites.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS (?) MAKE POOR SHOWING.

From 298,046 votes cast for George C. Butte, republican gubernatorial candidate in 1924, and from 130,024 votes cast for the Coolidge presidential electors in 1924, to less than 12,000 votes cast in the first republican primary election ever held in Texas, would lead one to conclude that something rather funny and peculiar attended the recent republican primary election in this state, or else Butte received a very abnormal vote for governor in 1924.

In the first place, the large vote registered by Butte in 1924 was not cast by Texas republicans, per se, but by klansmen and democrats of this state who could not stand nor stomach Fergusonism.

Granting that the 130,023 votes cast for President Coolidge were real republican votes, and the majority of these voters who cast a ballot for President Coolidge also voted for Butte, the republican candidate for governor of Texas, we still have 168,023 votes for Butte that the president did not receive; showing that Butte did receive nearly 200,000 votes from persons other than members of the republican party in this state.

Instead of trying to get out a large vote in the first primary ever conducted in Texas by the republican party, the party bosses issued a decree that only the "faithful" should vote in said primary; and, even though the general election laws of Texas are very specific and definite concerning the holding of the primary elections by political parties, which poll more than 100,000 votes for their gubernatorial candidate in the last preceding general election, the Creager-Nolte regime in Texas employed every foul and unfair means to deny the republicans of Texas a chance to vote in said party primary election.

This, to some degree, accounts for the poor showing made by the Texas republicans in their initial primary election, and the combined vote for the two candidates for governor on the republican state ticket fell far below the vote registerede for any one of the democratic losers in several counties in Texas.

This republican primary was a farce, joke, made so intentionally by those in charge of party affairs in Texas; all because these so-called republican bosses are not anxious to build up a strong, representative party in Texas, and thereby permit all the republican electors to have a voice in party affairs, councils, conventions and elections.

Throughout Texas republican voters are complaining that they were not permitted to vote in the recent primary election of their own party, and that every trick and scheme was resorted to by the party bosses to keep them away from the polls on the 24th ult.

Since R. B. Creager, republican national committeeman from Texas; Eugene Nolte, state chairman of the republican organization; Leonard Withington, state secretary of the party organization, and others, have shown conclusively that they do not want to have a real republican party in Texas, where all the voters of republican faith can exercise their constitutional and partisan rights as American citizens; and, since they have such little respect for the written statutes of Texas as to flout defiance in the face of the Terrell election law, and to make the republican party the laughing stock of decent and respectable citizens of the Lone Star commonwealth, the republicans of Texas should relegate these partisan lords and political tyrants (members of the Association of Federal Pie-Hunters) to political oblivion, and place at the head of the party in this state men who favor and will work for an honest-to-goodness republican organization in Texas—not one to merely land federal plums for its "elect" and "favored few," but who will work for the best interests of the entire republican constituency, both in the city, county, district, state and nation.

The recent republican primary election in Texas was so crooked, irregular and illegal that its activities and ramifications should be **the subject of a congressional investigation, if not the cause for action in both the criminal and federal courts of Texas.**

With such an investigation in mind and the resultant expose of the crookedness, irregularity and illegality that attended the republican primary election in Texas on July 24, 1926, The Informer suggests that all the republicans throughout Texas, who were disfranchised, denied their right to vote and put in the class with aliens, criminals, paupers and lunatics, will make affidavits to that effect and mail same to The Houston Informer, Houston, Texas.

REPUBLICANS OF TEXAS, THIS SHOULD AND MUST BE DONE AT ONCE!

TO SPLIT THE SOLID SOUTH.

It has long been a favorite illusion of many leading Republicans that the political solidarity of the South may be broken and a part of that section won over to Republicanism. Not a few Republican Presidents have based their appointments on that hope, only to find the offices accepted, but no votes given in return for such patronage. One of the latest Republican converts to rainbow chasing of this sort, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is William R. Wood of Indiana, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

The latest wedges that are expected to split the solid South are immigration and the new industrialism of the New South. The lot buyers from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Iowa and New England are expected to promote the cause of Republicanism in south Florida, where the tide of immigration has been the highest. The Public Ledger is not so hopeful of this solution for the following reasons:

> In the southern half of Florida there are now four near-republican counties, to wit: Palm Beach, Broward, Osceola and Pinellas. Three of these are in the Fourth Congressional District. It is here the republicans hope to hammer home their first wedge. The district is full of de luxe winter homes and inlaid mahogany winter resorts. Unfortunately for the republicans the elections do not come in January. If the winter population had a vote, there might now be a republican "Gentleman from Florida" in the house.
>
> The state of the Seminole, the pointsettia, the Everglades and the alligator has been soaking up immigration as a sponge does water. One of these days the hour of the "cracker" and the "boll weevil" in some of these Florida counties may end. People now coming into the state know little about the old issues born of the Civil war and care less.
>
> The one difficulty for the republicans all over the south is the "color problem." As a rule, the Illinoisan, Vermonter or Ohioan when he goes South becomes a democrat, regardless of his native and home state republicanism. The "color" question is the tallest obstacle in the road of republican hopes and plans in Dixie.

A growing chance for Republicans is however seen in the South through the strides of industrialism, as observed all the way from the Virginia Piedmont to the mines and rolling mills of Alabama. The Philadelphia prophet sees the gradual loss of power on the part of the "wool hat" and the "cracker," the "hill billy" and the boll weevil." He admits that the Tillmans, Vardamans, Bleases and Tom Watsons are not all gone, but while some of them are holding on, he believes they are losing their grip. One kind of demagogy may be in the way of being supplemented by another, but a change is felt in the air.

A new Mason and Dixon's line is defined as being drawn running North and South, with the course of the Mississippi as its physical exponent. East of it are seen the conservative and industrial strongholds of the nation, while the West will be given up to the "horizon busters" and "hell raisers" of the plowed lands. This Philadelphia observer maintains that something is happening in the South, which will eventually bring about two-party government in that section. Cracking the solid South and splitting it off into a new political alignment is pronounced as "no longer among the impossibilities." Evidently the forces of materialism in politics are counted upon as being stronger than the traditions which have kept the South solid in devotion to a lost cause, bolstered up by demagogery and intolerance.

This cold-blooded view of the policies that may in the course of time bring about such sweeping political changes in the South is another symptom of the materialism which now dominates Republicanism. It denotes the surrender of the high principles of patriotism and human rights which characterized the founders of the party and signifies the adoption of commercial and industrial achievement as the guiding motive of the organization. It may be that this is an age of economic needs and these needs must be served first. If this proves to be the case, we may expect the open to him in the new alignment of political forces, that the processes of change may bring about. If this proves to be the case, the Negro to find a place

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If the colored voters, alone, of Houston and Harris County will take the time to go to the polls on election day and scratch the name of Morris and write in the name of Richardson for republican county chairman; also scratch the name of H. H. Haines of Houston, and leave untouched the name of E. P. Scott of Corpus Christi, as candidate for governor on the republican ticket, the retirement of the "lily-white" regime will be easily accomplished. If they (the "lily-whites") make a crooked move, we shall contest the election, having already taken a bill of exception to the judge's recent ruling.

Fellow-citizens, the republican party in Harris County and Texas is in the hands of men actuated by selfish motives and ulterior purposes, and this primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926, offers us our best chance to rid the party and society of a bunch of hungry carpet-baggers and partisan puppets; who hobnob with blacks in the North and then read said blacks out of the G. O. P. in the South, hoping thereby to land many democratic converts. (Let's pray!)

Let every local minister, from his pulpit Sunday, July 18, urge his parishioners and members to fulfill their duties as citizen of this commonwealth, by voting for the restoration of the republican party in Houston and Texas to ALL THE PEOPLE on Saturday, July 24, 1926.

Our battle-cry is, "Remember 1920!" while our slogan is, "Let's Right a Wrong With Our Pencils." Let's all get busy and work from now until the polls close at 7 p. m. on election day, to insure and assure the success of the cause championed by C. F. Richardson and his followers in this city and county. Selah!

Republican.

NORFOLK, VA.

Pilot

OCT 31 1926

The South's Political Future

Such an act as Mr. Venable's change of political allegance is not to be dismissed as a development of no particular meaning. It may not make any serious inroads in Mr. Deal's majority, but it invites every politically-minded person to consider certain realities that may, before many years have passed, profoundly alter the South's political and economic thinking.

These realities are a slowly changing Southern conception of State rights, the tariff and the race question. These three issues, practically alone, have in the past kept the South "solid." Mr. Venable, correctly we believe, surmises that neither the doctrine of State rights nor the historic attitude to protection will be permitted by the South to frustrate its economic ambitions. We have an eloquent home demonstration of the truth of this in our support of the peanut tariff and in our precipitate surrender of State rights for the sake of prohibition, improved roads and Federal aid to expectant mothers. It has been abundantly shown by experience that the hunger for economic advantage is a more powerful emotion than the love of political and economic doctrines once held sacred, but now irreconcilable with new conditions and new ambitions. It is written in the stars that the industrialization of the South will write the death warrant of the South's ancient hostility to protection and that the doctrine of State rights will become more and more shadowy as we recede from the Civil War and move up closer to the Federal pork-barrel.

Concerning the race issue, which has in the past divided the two major parties, Mr. Venable is silent, but this issue, too, we believe, will in time cease to be a genuine basis of party cleavage. The reason for such a belief rests on the fact that a fundamentally different attitude to the Negro race by two equally honest and intelligent groups of white people, is illogical. Ultimately, the attitude of the Republican party to the Negro must become identical with the attitude of the Democratic party to the Negro, because both major parties are overwhelmingly white and moved by the same Caucasian philosophy. We shall see this development more clearly as the Negro population of the North and West becomes heavier and as the Republican party in the South grows in number and begins to feel answerable, not to a heirarchy in Washington, but to the people at home.

Where the reasoning of Mr. Venable and of those who think like him begins to limp is in the assumption that none of the benefits of the changes that we have just discussed will accrue to the South except it become either predominantly Republican or so evenly balanced between the two major parties as to make it an uncertain political quantity to be angled for by the national party organizations with fat appropriations and other material favors. There is considerable logic in this contention, but there is also a considerable fallacy in it. When the industrialization of the South has proceeded far enough, the Democratic party will itself be an advocate of all necessary protection. Democratic factory owners will not have to leave their party to find political support for their protection demands. Neither will they have to leave their party to find political sympathy for their hunger for Federal aid or Federally-enforced righteousness.

Without minimizing the value of genuine political competition in the South, one may yet entertain serious doubts as to the consequence of such a development in the present politics of the nation. Outside the South the Republican party is predominant. In the last sixty-five years there have been but four four-year Democratic administrations. If the record of Democratic success has been so meagre with the South "solid," will it not be positively bare with the South split? If the South goes on the fence, when will there be another Democratic President?

That is a question that is more pertinent now than it may be in another quarter of a century. By that time, we risk a long guess, the South will no longer be "solid," the North and West will no longer be predominantly Republican, and the two parties will have developed real differences that will make them true and equally-matched rivals, instead of unequally-matched rivals separated by issues that are fast becoming unreal.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF SOUTH TO MEET

Arrangements for the second annual convention of the Southern States Republican [illegible] to be held Wednesday and Thursday of next week at the Biltmore hotel, are being made by Charles Ulysses Gordon, of Greenville, Miss., president, who arrived Thursday in Atlanta.

The league was organized two years ago, Mr. Gordon being made the first president and being reelected at the second convention last year in Birmingham. The organization is composed of white republicans and was formed with the purpose of establishing a strong white republican party in the south.

Atlanta Const. 12-24

SCRANTON, PA.

Republican

DEC 22 1926

Stones, Glass Houses, Negroes, Senators and The Constitution

The old traditionary combination of a glass house, a cobble-stone and a good throwing arm. Old—But in action often enough to be new, too.

The Democrats in the United States Senate are caught very much in the act. The Republican Party, patient for some sixty years, has caught them, and this time doesn't propose to let go.

The Democrats in the Senate are raising a first-class hullabaloo over the money spent in the Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries that resulted in the election of Mr. William S. Vare and Mr. Frank L. Smith and over a business transaction of Arthur S. Gould's associates 14 years ago; with a Democratic cloak of virtue so white it hurts the eyes, forgetting in their shaky loftiness that Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith had no corner on expenditure, oblivious to the fact, regrettable as Republicans deem it, that a faulty system provokes large expense, not yet proven corrupt, in a hot fight in a big state; and absolutely disregarding that it's none of the Senate's business to go farther into the credentials of Senators-elect than to determine the validity of their elections.

But here is a condition which is the business of the Senate, of the whole nation; and it is about time action was taken—and it should, after three score years of outrage, be carried to a finish.

The Solid South is solid by force, intimidation, disfranchisement of voters given specfic right to vote by Amendment XV of the Constitution; disfranchisement by certain States of some 50 per cent of its voters, which States under Amendment XIV might and should find their representation in Congress reduced by the proportion of voters disfranchised to the whole number of voters.

Southern Democrats have certain means and "methods" of disfranchisement of negro citizens, totally un-American.

From the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and with a query about Virginia, there has not been a United States Senator elected by popular vote whose seat is not more properly the subject of Senatorial investigation, who has not a weaker claim to his seat, than have Mr. Vare, Mr. Smith or Senator Gould.

Without apologizing for vast election expenses, or regarding them as anything but an injurious development of a worn out experiment, primaries, we say flatly that the Constitution of the United States is disregarded, broken, insulted in worse manner in every election in the Southern States, by denying half the voters the right to vote, than is the statute or even the moral political law in those Northern States where much money is required to conduct a campaign.

Let these holy Senator Ernst, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution in the Senate Monday asking for an inquiry into Southern elections and disfranchisement. Let the Senators see what patching their own togas need.

IN RE THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

The Atlanta Constitution is one of the oldest dailies in the South and is considered by many of us as the standard Southern daily, and filling a unique place in the economy of Southern journalism. This paper was made famous and given its standing in Southern journalism by the late Henry W. Grady and Captain Evan P. Howell, the father of the present editor of The Constitution, the Honorable Clark Howell In the days of the present editor's illustrious predecessors, The Constitution was a leader in shaping the moral, economic and political policy of the South and of the Democratic Party in Georgia. But the Democrats of our State have never accepted the leadership of Mr. Clark Howell. At no time, when he sought preferment by his party in the State, has the party been gracious enough to grant his prayer. For reasons satisfactory to democracy in the State, Mr. Howell has been shown the back seat every time the democratic people have an opportunity to pass upon his usefulness and adaptability to party success.

Mr. Howell has made the mistake on more than one occasion to undertake to dictate the policies of both parties, though the principles and policies of the parties were diametrically opposed to each other. In fact, the able editor of The Constitution has undertaken to ride two horses going in opposite directions. He has never had the moral courage to step out of the party that repudiated his leadership and undertake to build the party in whose principles he believes. There is but one thing that prevents Mr. Howell from being a Republican, and that is the lack of guts to stand up in open meeting and give expression to the faith that is in the man. He would be a lilywhite Republican, if he did not know that the Republican Party would not accept any such cattle. He knows that the Negroes of Georgia will never stand for any class of white men in Georgia to put the North Carolina-Virginia-Alabama scheme over their heads. Mr. Howell does not hate Negroes, and at heart is not really their enemy, but he lacks the necessary courage to exemplify the friendship for them that is really in his heart. He can not stand the stigma of the association with what is styled in the South as a Negro Party.

It was just a few days ago that in a long editorial in The Constitution he took the position that two parties in the South is a pressing necessity. The Independent agrees with him, but it does not agree to the proposition that political parties ought to be race parties, and that it is necessary in any state of our common country to eliminate any race of people on the grounds of their color, in order to establish two active working political parties within its bounds. Mr. Howell laments that "there can never be two parties in the South, and time will be wasted in its attempt, so long as the Republican machinery of this section, or any part of it, remains under Negro domination." We do not know what Mr. Howell conceives to be Negro domination. If he means that numbers mean domination, then we understand him, and we submit that the Negroes do outnumber the white Republicans in Georgia, for the reason that the white men have not the courage to vote their convictions where the Negro is involved, and that thousands of them would vote against the faith that is in them, because of their lack of the necessary manhood to vote for principle, rather than to cater to racial hatred and religious intolerance.

The Republican Party in Georgia is headed by white people—the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is equally divided, and is composed of five white men and five colored men. The National Committeeman and National Committeewoman are Negroes. Every office in Georgia is filled by a white man, and they are filled upon the recommendation of Negroes. The Negroes of the State have not asked the President or any department at Washington to designate or appoint a single Negro to any office, but have invariably, and without a single exception, recommended white men or white women for every position in the gift of the party. In our last State Convention we had two hundred and twenty-nine delegates —one hundred white and one hundred and twenty-nine colored—and with this majority white men were unanimously elected to head and lead the party in the state. Then what can be Mr. Howell's objection, or any other white man's objection, to Negroes belonging to either the Republican or Democratic Parties, so long as white men get all the benefit, enjoy all the offices, and get all the money?

Mr. Howell calls on the Republican Party to do what the Democratic Party does not do. He wants the Republican Party to exclude Negroes from its councils, and from participation in its affairs. The Democratic Party makes no such request and has issued no such ultimatum. We are just from West Virginia and the East, where we participated in the National Campaign, and the Democratic Party was making the same appeal to the Negroes that the Republican Party was making. In Massachusetts and New York the Democrats won by reason of the Negro vote. So, if Mr. Howell wants two parties in the South, let him take courage, be a man, stand out in the open, leave the Democratic Party and join the Southern white Republicans, if he does not want to belong to the regular Republican Organization, and proceed to build up a Republican Party in his State to contend with the Democratic Party, which does not now and never has accepted his leadership. The way is open and the field is fertile, the time is ripe for action, Mr. Howell. You have the money and the brains and an all-powerful metropolitan daily, in which you can get your message to the people—yes, to the white people of Georgia, who believe with you, and the Southern white Republicans who met here a few days ago. You say, there will never be two parties in the South so long as Negroes are admitted. There are two parties in Massachusetts, and Negroes are admitted to both parties; two in West Virginia and two everywhere north of the Mason-Dixon Line, and Negroes are admitted to both, and let us admonish you, our dear, dear Alfonso, that any party that undertakes to take over governmental affairs in any State in this Union, or in the Nation, and exclude any race or group of people on the grounds of race, color or previous condition of servitude, will never inherit the earth, nor reach the goal of their ambition. Do not expect Georgia to do what no other Southern State has done.

There is plenty of room in the Republican Party for all the white men who believe in the principles and policies of the party as enunciated by Lincoln, and are being carried out by Coolidge, and all of his immediate predecessors, and if you are not satisfied in the Democratic Party, and no longer believe in its policies, practices, its inefficiency and incompetency, and its extravagance, come into the Republican Party, accept, confess and profess its faith, and if you prove worthy, you will receive such preferment as your conduct and contribution will warrant. Possibly you make common cause with the Honorable Charles Adamson, of Cedartown, who recently declined a nomination for Congress that had never been offered him, that the Republicans who live in the district were never advised of, and did not know that he thought he was nominated, until he announced his withdrawal.

Political – 1926
Party Affiliation

Republican.

Texas "Lily-Whites'" Political Inconsistency

Apropos of the action of the Harris County republican executive committee, in the adoption of a resolution introduced at their meeting on June 21, 1926, by T. P. Lee of Houston, barring or attempting to exclude from party primaries and affairs all persons who did not support and vote for "Doctah" George C. Butte and the republican presidential electors in 1924, The Informer wishes to ask a few questions and, incidentally, to keep the record straight.

Houston Informer

Since T. P. Lee, the "financial angel" of the so-called republican party in this community, and one of the "big boys," from a monetary viewpoint, in the state, was so kind to introduce his "exclusion resolution," let him answer an interrogation or two.

Mr. Lee, if you were such a party man in 1924, why did you, in the public press, even after "Rotten Boss" Creager and his "lily-white" regime had nominated you as their gubernatorial candidate, congratulate Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson upon her success in the first democratic primary, and tender her your support in the general election?

7-3-26

After you wired your untimely and unwise message to the democratic nominee, why did Creager and his cabinet call a hurried confab and virtually compel you to decline the republican gubernatorial nomination?

Did you mean what you said in that memorable message to Mrs. Ferguson at that time, and did you live up to your promise to support her at the November election in 1924, or did you permit Creager to bluff you and coerce you into supporting and voting for Butte?

Houston, Texas.

Isn't it also a fact that you, deep down in your heart, felt that you were the republican Elisha in Texas, and that the mantle of the late F. H. MacGregor, the partisan Elijah, should have fallen upon your shoulders rather than upon Creager's?

If the republican party in this county is to be governed by ex-post facto and retroactive rules, regulations and resolutions, how did you vote in the senatorial election of 1922?

Did you support Senator Earle B. Mayfield, the klan-democratic kandidate, or George E. B. Peddy, the fusion candidate of the republican and anti-klan democrats?

Since you were so favorably impressed with the candidacy of the democratic gubernatorial nominee, Mrs. Ferguson, in 1924, did you put your ballot where your mouth was, or did "Rotten Boss" wield his customary big stick or magic wand and thus cause you to change your mind?

Was your 1924 vote for governor, free or trammelled; willing or forced?

When the late President Warren Gamaliel Harding swept the country in 1920, did you support the republican ticket for president down to constable; or, for business reasons, did you support the national republican ticket and the state democratic ticket, in whole or in part?

Why all this political buncombe and inconsistency?

If your party is so "regular" and stands for such "party regularity," come and go with us to the 14th congressional district of Texas, where you, Creager and the other partisan tyrants are trying to defeat Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach in his candidacy for renomination and re-election.

Since the congressman is a "regular" republican and has thrice been nominated and elected by the voters of said district to the lower house of congress, why are you contributing so freely of your wealth to defeat this true and tried republican?

Isn't it a fact that your candidate, Fred E. Knetsch, ran on the democratic ticket in Kimble County in 1922 for county attorney, and was elected to said office on said ticket?

Isn't it also a fact that this same congressional candidate of yours and "Rotten Boss" Creager ran for county judge of Kimball County in 1924 on the democratic ticket, and, as such candidate, supported and voted for the democratic ticket from stem to stern?

If this is not true, please trot out the records of the county clerk in Kimble County!

Going a bit further—in order to keep the record straight and demonstrate how consistent you and your partisan carpet-baggers are, and how interested you are in party growth and development in Texas—why did Creager-Nolte-Lee & Co. urge, endorse and select a lifelong democrat, Knetsch, to oppose a lifelong and old line republican congressman in the 1926 primaries?

Why did you, sir, become a party to such a movement or agreement that would accord this high honor to a man who has never supported nor voted for a republican candidate, as it is commonly charged in the 14th congressional district, and contribute both your money and influence in a vain and futile effort to bring about the defeat of a genuine, orthodox republican congressman?

Couldn't your "gang" find another republican in the entire 14th congressional district who was willing to pick up the banner of Creagerism and "lily-white-ism," and march forth to the political battlefield to be slaughtered and annihilated by the Wurzbach forces?

Since you are such a staunch advocate and believer in "party regularity" and in barring from participation in party affairs and activities all persons who did not support and swallow your 1924 klan kandidate, little "Georgie" Butte of Austin (who was never known in republican ranks and councils until selected as the republican-klan kandidate to supplant you, when Creager-Nolte & Co. bodily kicked you off the republican state ticket after your open and public espousal of Mrs. Ferguson's cause), why didn't you object strenuously and vociferously to this democratic candidate, and refuse to spend your money in a crazy and foolish effort to save Creager's political scalp?

Mr. Lee, you have a great surname—one to conjure with in the hearts of all Southerners and many of other sections, races and climes—but when it comes to political consistency and party congruity you are bringing reproach and contumely upon the name of the great Southern general and military genius—Robert E. Lee—and showing to the world that you are a political novice!

Persons who reside in glass houses, if they have the least bit of common gumption or horse sense, will be very careful how they hurl stones at others' houses; or he that attempts to dispense equity or lay down an iron-clad rule of conduct, political or otherwise, should come with clean hands and an unspotted garment; for the law of retribution is immutable and inexorable, and reaping is as sure to follow sowing as night to follow day, or vice versa.

All right, Br'er Tom Lee, you have injected yourself into politics and, since you are not playing the game "according to Hoyle,"

don't get excited, holler nor hot in the collar when we bombard your partisan entrenchments; for often we fire a "Big Bertha" the type that only needs to know your address to do its awful "dirty" work!

Again, Tom, never start a song when you don't know the words and all your bunch of tyrants well and in good "spirits" (savvve?); if not, we shall drop you another epistle ere long.

Selah!

Political - 1926
Party Affiliation

Republican.

Texas "Lily-White" Political Inconsistency

Apropos of the action of the Harris County republican executive committee, in the adoption of a resolution introduced at their meeting on June 21, 1926, by T. P. Lee of Houston, barring or attempting to exclude from party primaries and affairs all persons who did not support and vote for "Doctah" George C. Butte and the republican presidential electors in 1924, The Informer wishes to ask a few questions and, incidentally, to keep the record straight.

Since T. P. Lee, the "financial angel" of the so-called republican party in this community, and one of the "big boys," from a monetary viewpoint, in the state, was so kind to introduce his "exclusion resolution," let him answer an interrogation or two.

Mr. Lee, if you were such a party man in 1924, why did you, in the public press, even after "Rotten Boss" Creager and his "lily-white" regime had nominated you as their gubernatorial candidate, congratulate Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson upon her success in the first democratic primary, and tender her your support in the general election?

After you wired your untimely and unwise message to the democratic nominee, why did Creager and his cabinet call a hurried confab and virtually compel you to decline the republican gubernatorial nomination?

Did you mean what you said in that memorable message to Mrs. Ferguson at that time, and did you live up to your promise to support her at the November election in 1924, or did you permit Creager to bluff you and coerce you into supporting and voting for Butte?

Isn't it also a fact that you, deep down in your heart, felt that you were the republican Elisha in Texas, and that the mantle of the late F. H. MacGregor, the partisan Elijah, should have fallen upon your shoulders rather than upon Creager's?

If the republican party in this county is to be governed by ex-post facto and retroactive rules, regulations and resolutions, how did you vote in the senatorial election of 1922?

Did you support Senator Earle B. Mayfield, the klan-democratic kandidate, or George E. B. Peddy, the fusion candidate of the republican and anti-klan democrats?

Since you were so favorably impressed with the candidacy of the democratic gubernatorial nominee, Mrs. Ferguson, in 1924, did you put your ballot where your mouth was, or did "Rotten Boss" wield his customary big stick or magic wand and thus cause you to change your mind?

Was your 1924 vote for governor, free or trammelled; willing or forced?

When the late President Warren Gamaliel Harding swept the country in 1920, did you support the republican ticket for president down to constable; or, for business reasons, did you support the national republican ticket and the state democratic ticket, in whole or in part?

Why all this political buncombe and inconsistency?

If your party is so "regular" and stands for such "party regularity," come and go with us to the 14th congressional district of Texas, where you, Creager and the other partisan tyrants are trying to defeat Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach in his candidacy for renomination and re-election.

Since the congressman is a "regular" republican and has thrice been nominated and elected by the voters of said district to the lower house of congress, why are you contributing so freely of your wealth to defeat this true and tried republican?

Isn't it a fact that your candidate, Fred E. Knetsch, ran on the democratic ticket in Kimble County in 1922 for county attorney, and was elected to said office on said ticket?

Isn't it also a fact that this same congressional candidate of yours and "Rotten Boss" Creager ran for county judge of Kimball County in 1924 on the democratic ticket, and, as such candidate, supported and voted for the democratic ticket from stem to stern?

If this is not true, please trot out the records of the county clerk in Kimble County!

Going a bit further—in order to keep the record straight and demonstrate how consistent you and your partisan carpet-baggers are, and how interested you are in party growth and development in Texas—why did Creager-Nolte-Lee & Co. urge, endorse and select a lifelong democrat, Knetsch, to oppose a lifelong and old line republican congressman in the 1926 primaries?

Why did you, sir, become a party to such a movement or agreement that would accord this high honor to a man who has never supported nor voted for a republican candidate, as it is commonly charged in the 14th congressional district, and contribute both your money and influence in a vain and futile effort to bring about the defeat of a genuine, orthodox republican congressman?

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Again, Tom, never start a song when you don't know the words in their entirety, or else as a singer or song leader you will be a burst and farce!

We trust that these few lines will find you, "Rolling Bouncer" Morris and all your bunch of tyrants well and in good "spirits" (savve?); if not, we shall drop you another epistle ere long. Selah!

Afro-American Voters Urged To Oppose Coolidge

T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, veteran journalist and dean of Negro newspaper men, regarded for years a dyed-in-the-wool Republican and true to the principles of that party in victory or defeat, who has given the best years of his life to the study of politics as they related to his race and country, and who has written prodigiously and with a degree of authority on the political game, in the article printed below, advises American Negro voters to oppose any effort of President Coolidge to succeed himself in the White House.

BY T. THOMAS FORTUNE

President Coolidge is a very close-mouthed politician. It is difficult to determine whether he wants to run again for the Presidency. All the information we have, has seeped through people put forward to speak for him who are often as mysterious and vague in their outgivings as the Delphic Oracle of old, or as Jesus, "who spake not to them except by a parable." And to this day we do not know what the real definition of a parable is any more than we know what a parable may mean. And the enterprising correspondents who camp on the trail of the President have all sorts of theories about the President's wishes and intentions but they give us few facts. The gamble is that President Coolidge desires to succeed himself, and the offsetting fact is that a very great many Republicans in high and low places do not want him to do anything of the sort.

Negro Republicans of every sort and every where should be opposed to the renomination of President Coolidge. They do not owe him anything whatsoever because he has done almost nothing to show that they supported him very solidly for the high office he holds.

There has been a great deal of sputtering in newspapers over the fact that some 400 white persons who claim to be Republicans gathered in Birmingham, Alabama, and nominated a lily-white Republican, Colonel Dallas Smith, for Governor, and Mr. Erskine Ramsay for United States Senator, and that there were no Negro delegates in the alleged convention. The Birmingham News, a daily newspaper, alleges that President Coolidge conveyed through friends a request that no reference to the ku klux klan be made, but we do not believe any such thing. The lily-white Alabama people appear to be working in sympathy with the schemes of Mr. Bascom Slemp of Virginia, who is said to be lining up the Southern Republicans as lily-whites, with the purpose, if President Coolidge should not stand for a renomination, to put forward the candidacy of Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives, and husband of Alice Roosevelt, the ambitious daughter of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Of course, Mrs. Longworth wants her husband to be President. If he is really in the game to win, Mr. Slemp is in a position to control the lily-white delegates of most of the Southern states he may be able to round up, and if he got enough of such Southern delegates he would make a considerable showing in the National Convention. He can't control the delegates from Mississippi or Georgia, however, as Perry W. Howard is National Committeeman for the former and Benjamin J. Davis of the latter, and they are both Coolidge men.

It looks as if the Negro has been effaced from Southern politics as parties are now ordered. He has not got the organization, the leadership, the patronage nor the money, without which it is impossible to accomplish anything. It is up to him to play a waiting game, but to keep alive the fact of his citizenship and constitutional right to vote and be voted for, against the time when he will have acquired the things needful to make an effective showing in politics. How long will it take to do that ? It all depends, but that it will take many years goes without saying. It is always a long way from the bottom to the top, and it seems longer to the climber than to the onlooker. But there is no other way.

The only hopeful sign in the situation is the fact that the Negro in the Northern and Western states appears to be improving his position in politics and as he has a free right to vote and be voted for we should have a great deal of substantial gain in the next few years, especially in elective offices.

But the Negro everywhere should keep alive as best he can his constitutional right to vote and be voted for, and he should set his face as a flint against any movement in Congress, such as the reduction of representation in Congress, which will justify the states in disfranchising him by accepting the penalty for so doing. We get our citizenship fro the United States and the states in which we reside, and we should not allow the states to deny or abridge our right to vote and be voted for by act of Congress and in defiance of the Federal Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., INDEPENDENT
SEP 4 - 1926

COOLIDGE CLUB IS FORMED BY TAMPA NEGROES

Campaign Is Started to Get New Members; Will Co-operate With White Party

TAMPA, Sept. 3.—Negroes in Tampa have organized a Coolidge Republican club.

A campaign is under way to get several hundred members and to work in conjunction with the faction of the white Republican party in Hillsborough county, which is supporting George W. Bean, national committeeman for Florida.

Dr. J. A. White, was elected president; R. G. Griffin, vice-president; W. M. Watson, treasurer and G. Hawkins, chairman of the organization committee.

At the organization meeting last night 37 members were present.

SUMMONING THE SOUTHERN GOBBLINS

The esteemed "Chicago Whip" is manifesting considerable concern about a recent declaration of Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, to the effect "that if Colonel Frank L. Smith is elected senator from Illinois at the coming election, he and his Southern constituency will seek to unseat him because of the amount of money used by his friends in the primary." The "Whip" proceeds to describe suffrage conditions as regards the Negro in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Its thesis seems to be that so long as the Negro vote is suppressed in said states, the representatives from said states should not be heard to say anything about large expenditures of money at elections in Illinois. Then follows an appeal to the Illinois black voter to stand up for Colonel Smith and Mr. Insull, the latter, it appears, being Colonel Smith's "angel."

Of course, Colonel Smith and Mr. Insull may be good men and worthy of the support of the black voters of Illinois. As to that, nothing is said at this time. It is remarkable that the "Whip" ascribes only negative qualities to Mr. Insull. "He has driven no black men from the polls, he has hurled no insults in our teeth, he has supported no lynchers and despoilers and he has not sought to inflame the nations of the world against us." That is about as good a string of negatives as could be assembled to persuade the members of an oppressed and proscribed race to vote for the candidate of traction magnates. Is Colonel Frank Smith as abundantly equipped with negatives as to the Negro as his "angel"? The "Whip" sayeth not.

But to return to the matter of the suppression of the Negro in the South and the expenditure of large sums of money at elections in the North. It is true that the Southern spokesman come into court with dirty hands. It is none the less true that the Republican party knows it and permits it to be so. To express it in another way, the Republican party has the power to keep from seats in either branch of Congress, persons securing certificates of election in the manner practiced in the South. It does not exercise that power.

What is more, it has deliberately entered into an engagement and understanding with the South not to interfere in matters affecting the Negro's right to vote. In proof of this statement reference is made to the autobiography of Senator George Frisbie Hoar; to the Congressional Record of the year 1894, and especially to the speeches of Senators Hoar and Spooner therein on the repeal of the Federal election laws; to the failure of the Republican party to mention in any of its national platforms since 1892, the matter of a "free ballot and a fair count," that old cry that used to send the blood tingling and bubbling through the veins.

In further proof of this statement attention is called to the fact that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge who in 1890 was the author of a bill intended to secure fair elections in the South, and which failed of passage, never thereafter mentioned the subject, although his uninterrupted service in Congress was one of the longest.

So that while all that the esteemed "Whip" has to say about elections in the South is true, the Republican party is estopped to complain of it, because by silence, inaction and other consenting conduct it participates in the wrong. Does the esteemed "Whip" recall that, when the anti-lynching bill was pending in the Senate, and these same Senators from Mississippi and Alabama were filibustering against its consideration, not a single Republican senator offered a defense of the Negro whose character for chastity and regard for womanhood was assailed most bitterly by Southern senators.

It is often said that Negroes in the North should not vote for Democratic candidates for the house and the senate, because however good and friendly they personally may be, they will be influenced by association with Southern democratic senators and representatives. The facts show that Republican senators and representatives from the North are equally susceptible to the same influences. As illustrations witness the failure of Republican presidents since Roosevelt, to appoint colored men to office in the South, save in the single case of Cohen in Louisiana (the motive for this appointment being too apparent to call for comment); the failure to appoint a colored man to Hayti; the failure to appoint colored men to positions generally in the consular and diplomatic service; the failure to appoint a colored man register of the treasury; the continuance in the most rigid and inflexible form of the practice of segregation in the civil service in Washington; the passage of the bathing beach bill providing for legal separation of the races without a roll call in either house, thus showing a common understanding in both parties that the policy of segregation is to be upheld and continued, and so on and so on, ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

Political-1926 E

Suffrage.

Alabama

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JANUARY 20, 1926

Negroes Denied Right to Register To Vote; Woman Leader Jailed

Special Despatch to The World

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19.—When Elizabeth Little, a Negro welfare worker, escorted a score of Birmingham Negroes to the County Registrar's office yesterday to qualify them to vote in coming elections she was arrested.

Registrar L. K. Bowen, who also is a leader in the Ku Klux Klan, called a deputy sheriff and sent her to jail on a vagrancy charge. Bowen told her the Negroes would not be registered unless they submitted to an "intelligence test," of which he was to be the sole judge.

One of the Negroes, a teacher in a Negro college, went from Bowen's office to the Federal Building and protested. An hour later Department of Justice agents called on Bowen and demanded access to his records. These agents say they are investigating on the theory that Birmingham Negroes are being denied their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment through a conspiracy of Klan leaders and county officials.

Special Agents of the department are on the way here from Washington to take charge of the investigation already started.

Elizabeth Little, who is the head of a Negro civic organization, says Bowen told her she had "better keep Negroes out of this office until the registration lists close." The registration books were opened for this year on Jan. 1. Thus far no Negro has been allowed to register, although the population here is 40 per cent. colored.

Over Two Thousand Eligibles In County Who Have Not Paid Their Poll Tax

Approximately 2,500 persons in Montgomery county who are entitled to franchise yet remain to take advantage of their privilege by payment of poll tax, and they have only two days, Friday and Saturday, in which to do so, according to announcement of officials.

Thursday, a total of 301 persons paid a $1.50 with the tax collector at the court house for the privilege of voting in the August primary and coming election, which brought the total to date to 3,446 persons. Registration officials announced a registration of about 100 persons yesterday.

The last date for payment of poll tax is February 1. Registration closes about the middle of March.

Advertiser 1-29-26 Montgomery Ala.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal
JAN 21 1926

NEGRO REGISTRATION.

Birmingham is having another touch of the same situation which arose at the time the woman's suffrage amendment became effective. Monday, a negro woman had to be placed under arrest at the registrar's office because of the disturbance she created while leading a delegation of women members of her race to demand that they be registered as voters on the ground that they were "free and 21."

The situation was complicated by the announcement of L. K. Bowen, county registrar, that department of justice agents had been investigating his office and watching developments in the demands made for registration. This in turn is denied by the man in charge of the Birmingham office of the department of justice. When the matter of registering negro women arose at the time the suffrage amendment became effective, the then registrar of Jefferson county, M. E. Morris, prepared a set of questions upon the constitution and government of Alabama and the nation which applicants for registration were required to fill out. The registrar was then able to use the answers to these questions as a basis for forming a judgment as to fitness of the applicant to exercise the ballot. There were times when over 1,000 of these women were in line in the Jefferson county court house. At that time the total negro registration of the county has held to be about 500 because of the information required regarding a citizen's duties and obligations.

A similar procedure is now being used, but Monday's applicants characterized it as "red tape to keep us from voting" and proceeded to raise a disturbance.

Those who have influence with such misguided members of their race should attempt to impress upon them that they are proceeding in the wrong way to obtain recognition of what they term their rights. The very fact of their lawless conduct brands them as unappreciative of the high responsibilities involved in the exercise of suffrage. Recognition is given by Alabama registrars to worthy members of their race who are imbued with proper regard for their obligations to their state and country and of the rights of others about them. But the creation of disorderly conduct in the office of the registrar is the surest way these women can pursue to deny themselves entirely of the recognition they seem to wish.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR REGISTRATION NOW

Birmingham Reporter 3-6-26

It is childish to complain of conditions, and, at the same time, allow every opportunity in which those conditions might be helped to pass without any effort to grasp them.

All stable growth comes by degrees, step by step, item by item, little by little, but "every little" helps.

This is true in social progress, in political progress, in financial progress, in physical progress; in every kind of progress where opposition is registered and that means everywhere, because there is always something to be overcome, even if it is nothing more than inertia.

The Negro, truly, has great oppositions to overcome, but his task is much greater than it might be on account of his own inertia. All things come to those who wait, but most of the time they come too late. The trouble with most backward peoples is that they are victims of their own "waits." They have the wait of time and weight of inertia combined, both of which can be overcome by "going to it now." After all, one of the biggest differences between the conditions of men comes from the amount of waits or weights that beset them in their aims and purposes.

It is one of the instinctive peculiarities of the Negro to expect something to be done for him. Micawber-like, to expect something to turn up by and by. Certainly it does "turn up," but too often not at the place where the waiting is done, and, therefore, it turns up to the other fellow, the fellow that is there.

Reasonably, we get what we go after when we do the going ourselves, do it in the right way, decently, manly, persistently and consistently.

There are numbers of Negroes in Birmingham who can qualify for registration, who will be registered if they qualify and who could both qualify and register if they would try. They have an obligation which will not have been performed until they exhaust their means. The registration books are now open at Room 111, Jefferson County Courthouse Building.

The registrars will not make a house-to-house canvass like a salesman, nor will they cry out on the streets. The salesman's opportunity is at your door; yours is at another. Right now it is at the door of Room 111, Jefferson County Courthouse Building, and every one who desires to exercise the higher duties of citizenship should present himself as an applicant. Wait until that door is closed and the opportunity is gone for a season, perhaps to some, forever.

We need more voting citizens in our group. We can only get consideration in many things in proportion as they can have weight in matters where voting is required. Progress in citizenry is the effect of coincidental causes, directed by aimful agencies. The primary agency in this is the would-be citizen himself. It is his own activity that brings the co-operation of other agencies in helping him. A man lying in the gutter motionless, as if dead, would receive the passive sympathy of the crowd that gathered around him, but the moment he begins to struggle to rise a hundred hands are reaching to help him, and it does not always make so much difference who he is or what he is. It is human to help those who are struggling up and prejudice

is not always the last thing that gives way when the struggler is worthy and the struggle is righteous.

Inertia is the first obstacle to be overcome in getting anywhere on anything, and, as long as it is not overcome, the man himself is so far the only thing in the way of his own progress.

The pity of it is that, in this stupid state, he is in the way of others and must have an apparent cause for grumbling when he is kicked aside or run over.

Progress in the future is the accrued interest earned by the investment of time at the present.

Complaints have more force and get more recognition when the opportunities are appreciated and the means at hand are exhausted to make them good.

Poll Tax Receipts Show Large Gain Over Last Year

Alabama poll tax receipts for the present fiscal year, up to Wednesday, totalled $277,748 according to the official records of the state auditor's office, which show that returns to this amount have been certified to Auditor W. B. Allgood by county tax collectors, it is said. It is estimated that further returns from the same source yet to come in will bring the final total to well above $280,000.

Last year, when there was no primary election in immediate prospect and which was therefore a sort of "off" poll tax year, poll taxes paid amounted to $265,854.50. Four years ago returns for the entire state from poll ta xpayments, totalled $283,667.50.

LIMITED FRANCHISE SCORED IN SENATE BY PENNSY REPUBS

Reed Takes Fling at Tom Heflin For Grandfather Clause in Alabama's Constitutional Requirements

PURCHASING OF VOTES IN RECENT PRIMARY DEFENDED

Effort Made to Restrict Expenditures in Party and General Elections

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP)—Pennsylvania and Illinois republican primary expenditures and negro voting rights in the south formed the hub of a sharp colloquy in the senate tonight between Senator Reed, republican, Pennsylvania, and Senator Heflin, democrat, Alabama.

Calling attention to the 150th anniversary of American independence, Senator Heflin charged that "the ballot had been bartered and the voters corrupted for a seat in the United States senate" in the Pennsylvania primary.

"What would Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Washington and Patrick Henry think of the state of Pennsylvania?" he asked. He described the Illinois primary as a purchase of a senate seat just as "a seat on the stock or grain exchanges would be purchased." He was interrupted by Senator Reed, who asked:

"Will the senator tell me why, of 1,314,300 citizens in Alabama over 21 years of age, only 150,000 were permitted to vote in the election which sent the senator here?"

Senator Heflin replied that the constitution of Alabama, which he had helped to write in 1901, contained education and good character qualifications, and a grandfather clause for prospective voters. This constitution, he added, had been upheld by the supreme court.

"Does the senator mean," asked Senator Reed, "that only ten per cent of the population of his state has good character, is educated and has grandfathers?"

"It ill becomes the senator from Pennsylvania to question the good character of the citizens of Alabama," replied Heflin, and again addressing the chamber continued:

"The throne of Rome was sold for a million and a half dollars, but we see here in Pennsylvania one seat in the senate being sold for $3,000,000. It is time for the honest people to rise up and save the senate from becoming a millionaires' club."

"What will the other 99 per cent of the people in Alabama do?" pursued Senator Reed. "They are not even allowed to vote. Will they give up or stay trampled?"

"In your state they will be put in the penitentiary," retorted the Alabama senator.

TAKE DIG AT SOUTH

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP)—The old argument over the exercise of voting rights by negroes in the south was brought into the discussion by the senate rules committee today of the LaFollette and Neely resolutions to regulate expenditures of senatorial candidates.

Senator Reed, republican, Pennsylvania, a leader in the debate yesterday in the senate over expenditures in the recent primaries in that state, offered an amendment to the Neely resolution to provide that in addition to barring from the senate a candidate spending more than $25,000 in a primary, he should also be barred if he had been a party to "submerging the electorate."

In supporting his amendment, Senator Reed declared it was just as honorable to go out and buy votes, if that has been done, as it was to prevent voters from exercising their rights at the polls by grandfather clauses and other measures which he said was practiced in the south.

Finally the whole question was referred to a subcommittee with instructions to consider both the Neely and LaFollette resolutions and report back to the full committee.

The resolution, which represented a compromise of opposing views within the committee, would not apply to the Pennsylvania primary, now the subject of a senate investigation or to any other past primaries. The total expenditure prescribed would not include personal expenses, printing, postage, stationery, telegraph and telephone service.

POLITICAL APPLE SAUCE.

In a recent address delivered before a women's congress at Washington, President Coolidge enunciated the academic proposition that citizenship in America is not a private enterprise, but a public function. This is worthy to take rank with Grover Cleveland's famous utterance that public office is a public trust, but both of these ethical truisms often fail of practical application. Mr. Coolidge's address was a plea to the women of the nation, as represented in the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, not to neglect the use of the ballot. He pointed out that the hope was entertained, that giving women the right to vote would arouse a more general interest in the obligations of election day. This result has failed of accomplishment.

It was stated that in the last two presidential elections barely fifty per cent of those qualified to vote have done so. In the elections of 1922 for United States Senators, the proportion of actual votes cast was even less, running from fifty per cent in some states down to as low as seven, nine and ten per cent of the possible vote in others. The danger in this situation is predicted, that the government may cease to represent the people, if the latter become inarticulate, that is exercise no voice in the choice of their representatives. The President vigorously asserted that "the whole system of government rests on the ballot box. Unless citizens perform their duties there, such a system of government is doomed to failure."

This pronouncement of President Coolidge is serious enough as it treats of the voluntary disfranchisement of a large part of the voters, through their own neglect, but it ignores or fails to take into account the practical disfranchisement of many possible voters in various sections of the South. Despite the technical denial of the Governors of these states that any law existed to prevent their Negro citizens from voting, the fact still remains that either by force or subterfuge such citizens in many localities can neither register nor vote. In Alabama, but a few weeks ago, a colored woman was arrested for conducting voters of her race to the registrar's office and demanding to be registered. In one of the counties of Oklahoma the registrars have steadily resisted the mandate of a Federal court demanding the registration of Negro voters.

In view of the inability of Negro voters to avail themselves of the franchise in such cases as those cited, the President's exhortation used by a Democratic Missouri in urging legislation from Congressman the farmers. He said: "The very much the same box. up on political apple sauce. on "political apple sauce," that ignores their enough of promises that are straits and fails to recognize them as a pod platform pledges never re- litical entity, entitled to the same consider- the votes are counted on ation as any other group of voters. They er the farmers and farm or- have had enough of promises that are never

is not always the last thing that gives way when the struggler is worthy and the struggle is righteous.

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Complaints have more force and get more recognition when the opportunities are appreciated and the means at hand are exhausted to make them good.

Poll Tax Receipts Show Large Gain Over Last Year

Alabama poll tax receipts for the present fiscal year, up to Wednesday, totalled $277,748 according to the official records of the state auditor's office, which show that returns to this amount have been certified to Auditor W. B. Allgood by county tax collectors, to date. It is estimated that further returns from the same source yet to come in will bring the final total to well above $280,000.

Last year, when there was no primary election in immediate prospect and which was therefore a sort of "off" poll tax year, poll taxes paid amounted to $265,854.50. Four years ago returns for the entire year from poll ta xpayments, totalled $283,667.50.

LIMITED FRANCHISE SCORED IN SENATE BY PENNSY REPUBS

Reed Takes Fling at Tom Heflin For Grandfather Clause in Alabama's Constitutional Requirements

PURCHASING OF VOTES IN RECENT PRIMARY DEFENDED

Effort Made to Restrict Expenditures in Party and General Elections

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP)—Pennsylvania and Illinois republican primary expenditures and negro voting rights in the south formed the hub of a sharp colloquy in the senate tonight between Senator Reed, republican, Pennsylvania, and Senator Heflin, democrat, Alabama.

Calling attention to the 150th anniversary of American independence, Senator Heflin charged that "the ballot had been bartered and the voters corrupted for a seat in the United States senate" in the Pennsylvania primary.

"What would Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Washington and Patrick Henry think of the state of Pennsylvania?" he asked. He described the Illinois primary as a purchase of a senate seat just as "a seat on the stock or grain exchanges would be purchased." He was interrupted by Senator Reed, who asked:

"Will the senator tell me why, of 1,314,300 citizens in Alabama over 21 years of age, only 150,000 were permitted to vote in the election which sent the senator here?"

Senator Heflin replied that the constitution of Alabama, which he had helped to write in 1901, contained education and good character qualifications, and a grandfather clause for prospective voters. This constitution, he added, had been upheld by the supreme court.

"Does the senator mean," asked Senator Reed, "that only ten per cent of the population of his state has good character, is educated and has grandfathers?"

"It ill becomes the senator from Pennsylvania to question the good character of the citizens of Alabama," replied Heflin, and again addressing the chamber continued:

"The throne of Rome was sold for a million and a half dollars, but we see here in Pennsylvania one seat in the senate being sold for $3,000,000. It is time for the honest people to rise up and save the senate from becoming a millionaires' club."

"What will the other 99 per cent of the people in Alabama do?" pursued Senator Reed. "They are not even allowed to vote. Will they give up or stay trampled?"

"In your state they will be put in the penitentiary," retorted the Alabama senator.

TAKE DIG AT SOUTH

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP)—The old argument over the exercise of voting rights by negroes in the south was brought into the discussion by the senate rules committee today of the LaFollette and Neely resolutions to regulate expenditures of senatorial candidates.

Senator Reed, republican, Pennsylvania, a leader in the debate yesterday in the senate over expenditures in the recent primaries in that state, offered an amendment to the Neely resolution to provide that in addition to barring from the senate a candidate spending more than $25,000 in a primary, he should also be barred if he had been a party to "submerging the electorate."

In supporting his amendment, Senator Reed declared it was just as honorable to go out and buy votes, if that has been done, as it was to prevent voters from exercising their rights at the polls by grandfather clauses and other measures which he said was practiced in the south.

Finally the whole question was referred to a subcommittee with instructions to consider both the Neely and LaFollette resolutions and report back to the full committee.

The resolution, which represented a compromise of opposing views within the committee, would not apply to the Pennsylvania primary, now the subject of a senate investigation or to any other past primaries. The total expenditure prescribed would not include personal expenses, printing, postage, stationery, telegraph and telephone service.

POLITICAL APPLE SAUCE.

In a recent address delivered before a women's congress at Washington, President Coolidge enunciated the academic proposition that citizenship in America is not a private enterprise, but a public function. This is worthy to take rank with Grover Cleveland's famous utterance that public office is a public trust, but both of these ethical truisisms often fail of practical application. Mr. Coolidge's address was a plea to the women of the nation, as represented in the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, not to neglect the use of the ballot. He pointed out that the hope was entertained, that giving women the right to vote would arouse a more general interest in the obligations of election day. This result has failed of accomplishment.

It was stated that in the last two presidential elections barely fifty per cent of those qualified to vote have done so. In the elections of 1922 for United States Senators, the proportion of actual votes cast was even less, running from fifty per cent in some states down to as low as seven, nine and ten per cent of the possible vote in others. The danger in this situation is predicted, that the government may cease to represent the people, if the latter become inarticulate, that is exercise no voice in the choice of their representatives. The President vigorously asserted that "the whole system of government rests on the ballot box. Unless citizens perform their duties there, such a system of government is doomed to failure."

This pronouncement of President Coolidge is serious enough as it treats of the voluntary distranchisement of a large part of the voters, through their own neglect, but it ignores or fails to take into account the practical disfranchisement of many possible voters in various sections of the South. Despite the technical denial of the Governors of these states that any law existed to prevent their Negro citizens from voting, the fact still remains that either by force or subterfuge such citizens in many localities can neither register nor vote. In Alabama, but a few weeks ago, a colored woman was arrested for conducting voters of her race to the registration office and demanding to be registered. In one of the counties of Oklahoma the registrars have steadily resisted the mandate of a Federal court demanding the registration of Negro voters.

In view of the inability of Negro voters to avail themselves of the franchise in such cases as those cited, the President's exhortation as any other group of voters. They never kept and platform pledges never received votes are counted on Election Day. The farmers and farm organizations at last are demanding a showdown."

The Negro voters of the country are in much the same box. They are fed up Missouri in urging legislation that ignores their political apple sauce, that ignores them as a political apple sauce." They have had enough of promises that are fed up on political apple sauce. They have had enough of promises that are never kept and platform pledges never received votes are counted on Election Day. The farmers and farm organizations at last are demanding a showdown."

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kept and platform pledges never remembered after the votes are counted. They are tired of political platitudes that fail to take them into account as equal citizens, although they are counted as a basis of representation.

As the President truly said, "if we are to have any measure of self-government . . it is altogether necessary that in each election there should be a fairly full participation by all the qualified voters." So far as the Negro voters of the South are concerned that sentiment, under present conditions may be fitly, if irreverently, denominated "political apple sauce." A change of regimen is demanded if the patient is to be benefitted

FORT WAYNE
IND.

ISSUE OF

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Fortunately — oh, very fortunately! — the presidential campaign of 1928 is still many months away, and the citizens of Indiana are to be spared the fatiguing exertions of an election for nearly two years, but the democratic wheel horses are beginning to disagree with one another as to who may receive the party's approval for the presidential race at that time. Already, Alabama's two outstanding native sons, Senators Heflin and Underwood, are at the crossroads. Heflin is quoted as condemning Governor Al Smith of New York, whom his confrere Underwood has warmly endorsed. Says Heflin: "Thirty-five states would not tolerate Governor Smith's actions in withdrawing New York from the Federal Union by his approval of nullification of the prohibition amendment." Nullification? Isn't that a mighty strange subject to be discussed in Alabama? It should, of course, be of intense interest to the 897,379 Negro citizens of Alabama (the majority of whose voting eligibles are kept away from the polls in Senator Heflin's state); for if the approximately 400,000 Negro voting eligibles of Alabama were permitted to indicate their choice, when the election is held in November, 1928, neither Governor Al, nor any other selective candidate of the party of Underwood and Heflin could hope to receive a single electoral vote from Alabama. The nullification propensities of that august commonwealth, however, as well as those of its democratic sister states, are quite sufficient to permit their electoral speculators to decide "Who's Who" in the democratic world.

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NEGROES APPEAL TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Politics Seen in Agitation For Registration of Blacks in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 20.—(AP)—The registration of negro voters took a new turn here today when the Ex-Soldiers Cooperative Association, Inc., a negro service men's organization through Ohio Bell, its president, appealed to Gov. Brandon in behalf of negroes who desired to register.

He urged that the constitutional rights of negroes be upheld and charged that negroes had been unfairly treated for two years or more. He said that 25,000 negro soldiers left the state during the war at the call of their country and avowed that it was unfair not to accord them their constitutional rights now.

Indiana Little, negro woman arrested Monday following disagreement with a clerk in the registrar's office, is the wife of a disabled soldier and sister of another former service man. The case took on a political tinge today when it was stated that political leaders were taking active interest in the manner in which voters are being registered in Alabama.

Gov. W. W. Brandon said Wednesday evening that he had received no communication Wednesday from the Ex-Soldiers Cooperative Association, Inc., or any representative of that organization. He stated however, that several days ago, a negro man from Birmingham called at his office to lay a complaint before him concerning the registration of negroes. He said he advised this man, whose name he could not recall, that he has no jurisdiction over registrars; that the law fixes their qualifications and duties and any remedy sought for action of registrars rests with the courts and not with the governor.

WOMAN'S ARREST FOLLOWS CHARGE

Jefferson County Registrar Charges Woman With Vagrancy After Misconduct

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 19.—(AP)—Another group of negro voters made application for registration at the office of the county registrar here today, close on the heels of a scene enacted yesterday in the county building when Indiana Little, who led a party of negro women to register was sent to jail on a charge of vagrancy

W. B. Poole, agent of the department of justice said he had called at the office of the county registrar in connection with the registration of voters under instructions from United States Attorney C. B. Kennamer. He did not know whether Mr. Kennamer was gathering information for the federal government, he said. Mr. Kennamer was out of the city today and could not be reached.

The registrar's office said that all persons were accorded the same treatment in applying for registration certificates. A number of negro voters have been registered, it was stated.

Birmingham Negro Women Start Row Over Registration

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 18.—(AP)—A row that had been brewing here for some time over the registration of negro voters broke today at the county court house when two negro women were arrested and placed in jail on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting an officer.

Indiana Little, one of the women arrested, led a group of twenty negro women to the court house where an attempt was made to register. Some disagreement arose between the woman and a clerk in the office of the election commissioners and an officer was called. The other woman under arrest was not identified.

The arrest of the women brought to light the fact that department of justice agents from Washington had been in Birmingham for a week making inquiry into the method of registering voters. A complaint had been made to the department of justice, it was said. An attache of the election commissioner's office said that two agents of the department of justice had called for information within the past week.

The office said the same procedure was followed in registering white and negro applicants. A form is filled out to be filed with the commissioners. Upon approval, the applicant is entitled to vote in all elections in the state.

The negroes today charged that they had been discriminated against. This was denied by the attaches in charge of the office.

REGISTER AND VOTE

One of the duties of citizenship is to qualify for suffrage. There is wisdom in the law that makes this requirement. Otherwise stable government would be impossible. Suffrage restricted on a qualification basis is an incentive for high citizenship ideals. Every person ought to strive for the level on which this duty and privilege is accorded, and, upon attaining the level, ought to be accorded the privilege. It may sometimes involve some delay and require some patience, but this is no burden as compared with the benefits that will accrue from it. There is process and routine in obtaining civic recognition, and, however tedious the routine or long the process, success will come from patient and persistent activity along the right line. Every Negro male and female, who can qualify, should make application for the test and continue their interest in obtaining registration until they have passed the test and become registered voters.. It should be remembered that the test applies to all alike and, when there is doubt about an applicant, the doubt must be removed by the applicant himself of herself. It may take a little time to remove the doubt but success with proper methods is sure when reasonable qualification and polite persistence prove the merits of the case.

So many qualified Negroes do not make application, assuming that they will be turned down without any consideration, but this is not always the case, and if it were, the only thing to do to get consideration is to strengthen the case in all the possible ways and present it again on its merits. Proven merit will win in the face of odds if presented in a convincing way. Most fair-minded people, even in the face of prejudice, appreciate the presentation of a good case, and they are the fewest who, under any reasonable circumstances, will deny a law-given right to one who clearly proves his merit and seeks his rights with the ends of the public good in view. So few Negroes apply for registration that it is more of an event than an incident when a few are registered or turned down. Yet no event should discourage those who are qualified or who can qualify.

If it is the policy of those in authority to turn down Negro applicants for registration, it can soon be determined by giving them a number of cases above question in merit.

The books are open for registration, the opportunity to qualify is at hand, and, if for no other reason than to be informed on it, every Negro who can qualify ought to make application.

MRS. LITTLE REFUSES TO LEAVE REGISTARR'S OFFICE

Quite a scene was registered at the office of Registration Officer L. K. Bowen at the court house Monday, when Mrs. Indiana Little and a large group of Negro women applied for registration and according to Mrs. Little she was denied and her party was during the week before, and when she refused to leave the office of Register L. K. Bowen, Deputy Sheriff Henry Hill was called and she was arrested and manhandled. It is also stated by Mrs. Little that she was struck in the warden's office, and roughly handled at that place.

The incident Monday is predicated, it is believed, on race prejudice and a disposition to deny Negroes their right of franchise and such a display is regrettable and does not help the City of Birmingham nor the County of Jefferson. It is also agreed that the conduct of all people must be decent in public office and elsewhere and that women must be treated in a respectable manner officers of the law, understanding all the circumstances in these matters, could prevent such scenes by exercising more tolerance.

Mrs. Little was placed in jail and was released on bond of $300.

Mr. Bowen, registration officer made the statement that the women had filled out the papers required by law but they had not yet been passed on. "I have had more requests recently from Negroes to be registered than in years. I give them the proper papers and let them fill them out. I cannot register them until they are graded by the board of registrars. When they can qualify they are of course registered. The woman this morning seemed to think that I was trying to keep her from registering. As a matter of fact, there are a number of Negro voters in Jefferson County who have complied with the law. Every Negro or white man who seeks to register must do the same."

ALABAMA EXECUTIVE ASSUMES QUEER ROLE

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—(By A. N. P.)—Governor Bill Brandon, who last week refused to aid Negroes to exercise their right of franchise has been placed in charge of the campaign to sell Stone Mountain Memorial coins throughout the state of Alabama.

Acting as chairman of the committee, Governor Brandon is urging the citizens of the state to buy coins to promote the perpetuation of the rebel sentiment that still characterizes the south today. In addressing a group of whites composing the Birmingham committee the governor declared that "the Union owes more to Robert E. Lee than to Abraham Lincoln," and that "the strong personality of Lee, the love of the south for him, was the leading factor in making the United States what it is today."

Last week this same governor played Pontius Pilate to a group of Negro citizens who were petitioning for the right to register and vote in the State of Alabama, following the arrest of a prominent woman who espoused the cause of the Negro women in Birmingham.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer-S

BIRMINGHAM IN ROW OVER NEGRO VOTERS

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BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19.—(AP)—Another group of negro voters made application for registration at the office of the county registrar here today, close on the heels of a scene enacted yesterday in the county building, when Indiana Little, who led a party of negro women to register, was sent to jail on a charge of vagrancy. The group who made application today filled out the necessary blanks and followed the usual routine in orderly manner.

It was charged by clerks in the registrar's office yesterday that Indiana Little had become boisterous and created a disturbance.

The arrest of the woman bought to light the fact that several agents had already called upon the registrar to explain the methods for qualifying voters.

Applicants are required to pass certain intelligence tests before they are qualified, and it was this barrier that caused the disagreement with the group yesterday. It was said the women claimed that the method employed is "only red tape to keep us from voting." The women demanded their rights as "American citizens."

It was explained at the office of the registrar that all persons, irrespective of race or color subscribe to the same form of applicaion. Some of the negroes who sought to register, charged that white pesons were not required to submit to the "intelligence tests." It was said that a number of negroes had registered.

W. B. Poole, agent of the department of justice, said he had called at the office of the county registar in corenction with the registration of voters under instructions from United States District Attorney C. B. Kannamer. He did not know whether Mr. Kennamer was gathering information for the federal government, he said. Mr. Kennamer was out of the city today and could not be eached.

DIXIE GOVERNOR TURNS DEAF EAR TO RACE VOTERS

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Bill Brandon, who last week refused to aid Negroes to exercise their right of franchise has been placed in charge of the campaign to sell Stone Mountain Memorial coins throughout the state of Alabama.

Acting as chairman of the committee, Governor Brandon is urging the citizens of the state to buy coins to promote the perpetuation of the rebel sentiment that still characterizes the South today. In addressing a group of whites composing the Birmingham committee the governor declared that "The Union owes more to Robert E. Lee than to Abraham Lincoln," and that "the strong personality of Lee, the love of the South for him, was the leading factor in making the United States what it is today."

Last week this same governor played Pontius Pilate to a group of Negro citizens who were petitioning for the right to register and vote in the state of Alabama, following the arrest of a prominent woman who espoused the cause of the Negro women in Birmingham.

NEGRO JOAN D'ARC GAINS VOTE IN ALA.

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Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 25.—With much the same bravery and courage in her heart as that which led the Maid of Orleans to fight for the rights of her people and suffer martyrdom for the cause of justice, Mrs. Elizabeth Little of this city, who should go down in history as one of the Negro heroines, braved the dangers and indignities of the Ku Klux Klan forces which hold power in the city government in the interest of obtaining for her people the full civil liberties which they are entitled to by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constotution.

Mrs. Little, a well known social service worker and club woman, gathered about her twenty-five Negro men and women, who are eligible to vote, and entered the office of the County Registrar, to demand that they be registered to vote in the coming election. L. K. Bowen, county registrar and also a Kleagle in the local Ku Klux Klan, ordered her out of the office and when she refused to budge and insisted upon registration as a qualified citizen of Birmingham, he called in a deputy sheriff and had her arrested on a technical charge of vagrancy.

Federal Agents Intervene

Following the arrest of Mrs. Little, Robert Clark, a school teacher and one of the party who had gone with her to the registrar's office, left Owen's office and went to the Federal Building, where he protested to the representative of the department of justic that he and those with him had been denied the citizenship rights which the Constitution of the United States guaranteed to them. He explained that the matter was the result of a conspiracy between the county officials, nearly all of whom are Klan officials, and that the cause thus came under the jurisdiction of the federal government.

W. B. Poole, head of the department of Justice in the state of Alabama and U. S. District Attorney MvKenna immediately called upon Registrar Bowen and demanded an explanation of his action. When that official was unable to give a satisfactory explanation, federal agents from the Department of Justice at Washington were ordered and are on their way to investigate the conspiracy.

Given Registration Blanks

As a result of the intervention of the federal government, the entire policy of the court officials has changed, and nearly a hundred Negro citizens have been given the necessary blanks to fill out and they have been filed as application for registration. When Mrs. Little and her small band first attempted to obtain the same blanks Registrar Bowen told her to "get out of the office, and get out, and to stay away from the county building until after the registration lists had closed, if they knew what was good for them." He explained to the federal agents that Negroes could not be registered until they had taken and successfully passed an "intelligence test," of which he was sole judge and final authority. This device is made so complicated as to trip up and eliminate colored applicants.

The new registration books were opened on Jan. 1 of this year. Thus far no Negro's name has been entered, altho' the population of Birmingham is over 40 per cent colored. The heroic action of Mrs. Little and her associates has sealed the determination of Birmingham's colored citizens to push the fight against disfranchisement, and is expected to have a far reaching effect all over the south.

REGISTER AND VOTE

The registrar's office is now open for citizens to prepare themselves for voting. The place is room 111, Jefferson County Courthouse building. All who can qualify should appear before the registrar and get a certificate of registration, guaranteeing the right to vote when poll taxes are paid.

Birmingham needs more voting citizens. Our problems are too grave and the possibilties too great to refrain from exercising all the rights and privileges known to good citizenship.

If we would have a better hold on the present and future happiness and security of society, we must be concerned in the right of franchise and good government. Races, communities and states suffer much, at times, because too few people are really aiding in the making of laws and their administration. If we do not interest ourselves in these things we need not expect the ear of the administration, nor full protection of the law.

Political administrations have but little time to give to subject citizens, regardless to their character or means. They must hear the voice and follow the dictates of voters only. If persuaded by any, they will listen to the voting citizen.

Thousands of Negro men and women of this district are prepared to register. The opportunity is here. We should seize it as the great hope for our protection and the security of our commonwealth.

Much time is wasted and much energy lost that might be turned to account in ways of developing right attitudes in our boys, because there is no directing agency where it might be turned to healthful recreaction and aimful activities.

Bes des this, the social tenor and the disposition for pastime might be raised to a higher level through an organization that specializes in this type of activity.

Stalwart character is the best prevention for crime and the more of it we can mold the less of crime we shall have.

The influences of city life are bound to affect the social standards of its idle youth and the bad effects should be offset, as far as possible, by a counteracting social influence that encourages employment and provides wholesome recreation in the off duty hours.

The natural tendency of men is to swarm, and, in an industrial center like Birmingham, these swarming places soon degenerate into incubators of crime when they are not carefully and aimfully environed by agencies of a constructive nature. Birmingham must be by this time ready for such agency.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA

There are about two million people in the State of Alabama. Nearly one million of them are Negroes. The welfare of them all depends on the measures taken to insure the highest development of the State's resources and the fullest co-operation of every individual to the end of the common good of all.

Reporter

The uppermost issue in the political campaign at present is good roads and good schools. These two issues overshadow everything, with good roads holding the first place. Perhaps, there is no disposition to overlook the primary importance of good schools, and yet, it seems that the good roads issue is settled, all but the means, methods and plans, while the good schools issue takes the form of an acknowledged necessity. The State needs both, and more, it cannot realize the ends for which it strives without both. Of course, the Negro cannot express himself at the ballot box. This handicap leaves him to do little else but to wish and hope that the forthcoming State administration will inaugurate an era, epochal for its forward progress, in universal education and its system of highways.

7-31-26

The Negro is interested in good roads as well as education, but the fact that he has not shared the benefits of education in the same proportion that he has shared the benefit of the roads causes his concern to be some keener in education than in the roads. Good schools may come as the result of good roads, as in the case of the State of North Carolina, but not without the same spirit and effort that calls for the expenditure of money on a program quite as comprehensive.

Birmingham, Ala.

North Carolina decided on a program of universal education and a system of highways. It decided that the benefits of its schools should be as universal as its highways and that the expenditure of money for both would be neither parsimonious nor unproportionately partial to any of its citizens. The result is that capital is flowing into its bounds; its labor is more efficient and better satisfied; its reputation has been considerably enhanced and its prosperity has become not only the pride and joy of its own citizens, but the source of admiration and inspiration from others. It has quickened its own life and given a worthy example to others.

It gives a fine example of the magnanimity possible of a Southern State toward its Negro population, and it proves conclusively the advantage that will come to any commonwealth that thinks in terms of the good of its people without regard to whether they are black or white. Education and highways are the roads that lead to permanent prosperity. The initial cost and subsequent maintenance are matters of investment on which ample returns are always sure in the form of high standards of citizenship and industrial progress.

The hundred thousands of ignorant Negroes in Alabama will be an engaging impediment to its progress as long as there are not ample provisions made to lift them out of this social mire, just as muddy roads will be an engaging impediment to the wheels of all industries as long as traffic must avoid the State, bringing in nothing and carrying out nothing to stimulate the development of resources.

Right now there is a decidedly brisk movement of Negro labor from Southern States to other States where muddy roads and poor school facilities do not handicap the efforts of people to make labor highly productive, and, as time passes, it will only be natural that outsiders, both labor and capital, will avoid the State because of its bad roads and poor schools and the miserably situated laborer will seek those States that offer more hopeful means of making life worth the effort.

The thousands of acres of idle land that have depreciated in value because of more attractive conditions elsewhere have become a burden to the taxpayer only because the investment is subsidized in the land itself and not in the citizenry and conveniences that give it value in available conditions for peaceful and profitable industry.

To make provision for the happiness, prosperity and peaceful enjoyment of its resources is the best advertisement for any State, and there is no other kind that gets permanent results regardless to what it costs or how it is propagated.

It detracts nothing from one class of citizens to give them all a square deal, and it is no less an affliction on one class than on the other to hold them all to a miserable pittance for educational facilities because of class prejudices.

As long as this million Negroes in Alabama are a part of it, (and that is going to be a very long time yet), Alabama is going to be, in a very large measure, just what they are. If they are ignorant, Alabama will be largely ignorant. If they become prosperous, intelligent and happy factors in its industry, Alabama will be so much raised to the high level it desires and so far advanced toward the goal it seeks.

If shortsighted dealing causes them to be distributed in other States, they will be absorbed and assimilated there, and more of Alabama's land will grow up in sassafras bushes; more of its industries will lag; more of its resources will go undeveloped and the high level of industrial ascendency that it craves will be defeated through short-sighted prejudicial parsimony. No political situation is ever without its social features, and the blindness of politics to the intrinsic issues on which public welfare is actually based accounts mostly for the backward conditions that make all issues acute.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE

The official canvass of the votes cast in the Democratic primary of August 10 revealed little that was not previously shown by the unofficial newspaper tabulations, but the total figures reveal strikingly that the contest for United States senator was regarded as of secondary importance by the voters. The total number of votes cast in the contest for governor was 222,646, while the total cast for the five candidates for United States senator was only 207,322. Furthermore in the contest for governor there was a total of 70,872 second choice votes cast while in the senatorial race the total of second choice votes for all five candidates was only 63,042.

It is worthy of note that for senator no change in the relative strength of candidates is made by addition of first and second choice votes. The standing of the candidates remains the same whether first choice votes alone are considered or whether both first and second choice votes are added.

The situation is different in the governor's race. Charles S. McDowell, Jr., received only 1,825 less first choice votes than did Colonel Bibb Graves, yet Mr. McDowell ran fourth in a field of four when the first and second choice votes received by all are added together. The official figures show the following standing of the candidates in total of first and second choice votes:

For Senator	
Black	85,402
Bankhead	51,988
Mayfield	50,413
Musgrove	43,052
Kilby	39,509
For Governor	
Graves	83,472
Carmichael	74,133
Patterson	68,301
McDowell	67,612

The total number of voters participating in the August 10 primary was the greatest in the history of the state. When 222,646 men and women expressed their choice for governor it represented 15,278 more than had voted in the state primary for governor four years ago when the total vote cast for Brandon and Graves was 207,368.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LIST QUALIFIED VOTERS MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Supplemental list of qualified voters being corrections and additions to the list as published in this paper Monday, April 5, 1926.

D. W. CROSLAND
Judge Probate.

Given under my hand and official seal this 17th day of April, 1926.

MALE—WARD 1

Berman, Samuel E.
Bibb, J. Porter
Bray, J. T.
Chesser, Gordon M.
Cox, Joseph R.
Donaldson, E.
Ellis, J. A.
Ethington, J. V.
Guthrie, Joe
Kennedy, H. R.
Kinard, Jno. W.
King, S. A.
Kyser, Eugene B.
Linehan, Jos. R.
Little, Wm. S.
Livings, Jno. W.
McHugh, J. W.
Marsh, G. T.
Morris, Watson
Segler, E. B.
Smith, A. W.
Tomlin, J. O.

WARD 2

Anderson, C. W.
Browder, W. M., Jr.
Bullard, Arnie M.
Cargile, W. G.
Davis, Chester A.
Ellington, L. S.
Fischesser, J. C.
Foster, Price L.
Gelbke, Louis F.
Harbin, Kirk
Harris, E. J.
Hill, B. J.
Hirsch, Joseph
Huie, J. S.
Irwin, R. L.
Johnson, Frank P.
McDaniel, Tennent L.
McKay, W. M.
Mathews, T. O.
Meller, I.
Powell, Geo. M.
Roberts, O. C.
Rollings, W. T.
Roswald, Sam
Rushton, W. F.
Russell, S. D.
Smith, I. Fred
Stanford, Geo. C.
Taylor, Henry D.
Thompson, J. H.
Tillery, J. F.
Todd, David V. B.
Turk, Laban
Watson, Willie Mack
Weatherford, Chas. F.

WARD 3

Barnes, Harry M.
Belser, W. W.
Bowling, Temple
Browder, F. G., Jr.
Cash, Isaac
Cater, S. D.
Cochran, S. H.
Cooper, Arthur P.
Covington, G. W.
Covington, G. W., Jr.
Dillard, J. Albert
Douglass, Robt. L.
Dreyfus, D. R.
Ellington, L. A.
Epps, T. L.
Finklelstein, Jos. C.
Finklelstein, Julius Cecil
Fleming, Luther Claiborn
Hendrick, V. L.
Hill, T. B., Jr.
Holley, Leon J.
Jackson, Everett H.
Jackson, W. L.
Jenkins, E. D.
Kessler, W. D. C.
Kendrick, J. C.
Kreis, E. J.
Livingston, B. F., Jr.
Lobman, Bernard
Logue, L. H.
McFaden, J. B.
Marks, Geo. M., Jr.
Meyer, M. H.
Miller, H. T.
Mills, R. J.
Montgomery, Leon M.
Montgomery, Wm. J.
Pitts, Tristam Walter
Poulas, Teddy A.
Samford, Frank P.
Samford, Wm. H.
Scott, Fredric L.
Screws, James L.
Sellers, A. L.
Sharpe, Luther H.
Smith, M. H.
Stern, Julius
Tyler, C. A.
Waldo, O. B.

WARD 4

Arrighi, J. T.
Bailey, Gerald A.
Bickerstaff, R. B.
Bird, B. Cosby
Boutwell, C. W.
Brame, J. M.
Crommelin, Jno. G., Jr.
Cronin, Jno. P.
Cronin, James J.
Donovan, Hugh H.
Elmore, John A.
Friedlander, Albert
Funderburk, G. M.
Gay, E. W., Jr.
Harrison, W. R.
Haygood, J. W.
Hendley, R. M.
Heustess, Arthur T.
Humphrey, O. C.
Jackson, A. S.
Johnson, W. S.
Joseph, W. F.
Leach, E. C.
Long, Roy H.
Meadows, C. E.
Moore, Clarence A. J.
Nesbit, Arthur P.
Ogden, Donald C.
Pattillo, J. W.
Preiss, Geo., Jr.
Roemer, L. S.
Salter, M. E.
Shank, S. T.
Smith, Henry G.
Smith, Morgan M.
Sneed, A. H.
Stough, P. B.
Tractman, Max
Wall, J. D.
Warrick, W. H.

WARD 5

Bickerstaff, C. B.
Burke, D. T.
Collins, Wm. H.
Earp, Joseph H.
Farrow, C. M.
Frazer, David A.
Gray, Ezra Estes
Harris, R. D.
Hawkins, F. O.
Hawkins, J. M.
Hardaway, T. R.
Hodges, J. H.
Holliday, Claude
Jenkins, Percy B.
Justice, J. N.
King, Walter N.
Land, Franklin S.
McDonald, Eugene
Mosley, F. O.
Northcutt, John E.
Parker, Z. H.
Pogue, W. M.
Powell, Jesse W.
Stith, W. K.
Wardlaw, James P.
Watts, J. L.
Wilson, J. H.

WARD 6

Adams, Tom
Axelrod, I.
Chaplaine, Albert
Faunce, J. B.
Garrard, J. F.
Hatch, T. W.
Hawkins, Louis P.
Hinson, J. R.
Jacobs, Bennie Frank
Jacobs, Shirley E.
Jones, J. E.
Littlejohn, J. F.
O'Leary, Jos. A.
Sellers, T. P.
Stephens, W. F.
Winslett, J. W.

WARD 7

Andrews, Henry M.
Anderson, Thos.
Bird, J. E.
Broockholdt, B. F.
Borden, C. C.
Bourne, Ed
Brinson, W. A.
Brooks, W. B. M.
Brown, J. G.
Calloway, G. M.
Carroll, John H.
Carroll, T. H.
Cone, Wm. A.
Dixon, E. M.
Duck, Clay
Duncan, Carold
Fleming, T. M.
Fry, William Oscar
Fuller, Will J.
Griggs, R. P., Jr.
Harrison, J. P.
Hess, Henry
Holladay, J. J.
Holladay, James L.
Holt, H. L.
Jackson, W. A.
Kirkpatrick, J. L.
Leach C. N.
Levering, J. F.
Lippman, Rubin D.
McFaden, J. D.
McGehee, J. H.
McKenzie, C. R.
McKenzie, J. C.
Mathews, R. E.
Mitchell, M. A.
Moore, J. E.
Mosely, J. A.
Myers, M. B.
Nicrosi, P. M.
Reynolds, A. P.
Shaw, James W.
Stanford, Harold
Sullivan, J. Ralph
Thompson, W. B.
Thornton, Jno. F., Jr.
Toombs, Oliver C.
Vaughn, W. J.
Watts, T. A.
West, W. Fred

WARD 8

Gerald, V. E.
Holt, E. G.

WARD 9

Chestnutt, E. B., Jr.
Clark, Alex H.
Kendrick, I. E.
Kendrick, J. C.

WARD 10

Anderson, Charlie
Anderson, Claude
Chestnut, J. T.
Cleghorn, W. C.
Crenshaw, C. E., Jr.
Garrett, A. R.
Lassiter, F. G.
Newell, W. S.
Tankersley, W. M.
Walton, B. W.

WARD 11

Gibson, C. G.
Underwood, A. J.

WARD 12

Dees, M. T.
Rhodes, W. C.

WARD 14

Fannin, Rufus W.
Gardner, W. C.
Houlton, T. J.
Thomason, Wm. D.

WARD 15

Collier, Charlie B.
Collier, Wm. P.
Cowles, A. D.
Farmer, Joe
Harrod, J. H.
Henley, Fred Lee
Stephens, F. H.
Young, T. G.

WARD 16

Edwards, Wm. J.
Guy, Chas. M.
Johnston, J. Luther

WARD 17

Hartley, A. C.
Keller, C. S.

WARD 18

DeBardelaben, P. A.
Edwards, Chas. O.
Ferguson, F. H.
Grant, C. A.
Meadows, Wesley R.
Neilsen, Richard
Nichols, B. F.
Watt, K. E.
Windsor, Floyd B.
Zeising, E. F.

WARD 19

Garrett, G. J.
Hornsby, A.
Lassiter, W. A.
Mastin, J. G.
Powers, John J.
Price, R. F.
Stephens, F. S.
Sullivan, Thos. C.

WARD 20

Ball, Fred S.
Bottger, John Jr.
Caskie, M. M.
Cook, J. L. P.
Cooper, Milton L.
Davis, Geo.
Fitzpatrick, H. T.
Foster, Pope
Harrington, W. A.
Herring, E. E.
Knight, H. T.
Massey, Chas. S.
Myrick, T. F.
Neel, D. B.
Perry, F. H.
Pierson, Wm. Henry
Pollard, Z. D.
Ryan, Robt. S.
Sankey, J. A.
Shepherd, W. L.
Stevens, Clem C.
Stewart, J. H.
Thompson, N. W. L. Jr.
Tilley, Jno. S.
Wilkins, G. W.
Wood, J. C.

WARD 21

Dees, A. L.
Dozier, Geo. E.
Gilder, G. C.
Logue, J. J.

WARD 22

Helms, Nolan
Smith, Wm. D.

WARD 23

Cogdell, J. F.
Dimmick, J. P.
Ellison, R. R.
Futch, H. C.
Holloway, J. M.
McGehee, W. B.
Owens, A. M.
Tennille, Frank St. C.
Weisenburgh, Chas. E.

FEMALE

WARD 1

Barefield, Mrs. Mariam E.
Davidson, Lula F.
King, Mrs. S. A.
Mathews, Mrs. Mattie L.
Singletary, Sallie O.
Tankersley, Miss Alice

WARD 2

Cooper, Mrs. Chas. C.
Davis, Mrs. Gladys Watson
Harbin, Mrs. Rose
Harris, Mrs. Lucile H.
Harrison, Mrs. Addie
Lahey, Margaret L.
Mathews, Mrs. T. O.
Milford, Mrs. India
Rouse, Mrs. Nina T.
Schloss, Mrs. Amelia S.
Sellers, Mrs. Mineola King
Stanford, Mrs. Emma R.
Talley, Mrs. W. D.

WARD 3

Belser, Mrs. Martha S.
Bingham, Mrs. Iola J.
Covington, Miss Clara
Covington, Mrs. G. W.
DeYampert, Miss Claude
DeYampert, Miss Linda
Elliott, Mrs. Josie
Finkelstein, Mrs. Annie
Flowers, Mrs. Kate N.
Flowers, Mrs. Mary R.
Frank, Mrs. Hilda M.
Gerson, Mrs. Beulah G.
Holt, Miss Olivia
Jackson, Mrs. Carrie B.
Jackson, Mrs. Mary E.
Kahn, Mrs. Doris J.
Keister, Mrs. Lucas M.
McCall, Mrs. Mary R.
Mathews, Miss Evelyn
Mathews, Miss Louise C.
Mills, Mrs. Lila N.
Nettles, Miss Augusta
Samford, Mrs. Frank P.
Samford, Mrs. Kate
Sanderson, Mrs. Clyde
Sanderson, Mrs. Effie B.
Sandwich, Mrs. W. P.
Screws, Mrs. Josephine
Vickers, Mrs. Leonora
Waller, Miss Carrie J.
Weil, Mrs. Sigmond
Zadek, Mrs. Clara L.

WARD 4

Bailey, Hazel A.
Crommelin, Mrs. K. V.
Daugherty, Mrs. Jane H.
Hagedorn, Miss Esther
Harrison, Mrs. Eva T.
Humphrey, Mrs. Tennie W.
Jackson, Mrs. A. S.
Kirtland, Mrs. Gertrude R.
Matkin, Miss Willie Augusta
Pattillo, Mrs. Helen
Powell, Mrs. Rush P.
Smith, Mrs. Morgan M.
Smith, Mrs. Norma
Tractman, Mrs. Rebecca
Walker, Mrs. Zimmie Hudgens

WARD 5

Collins, Miss Catherine W.
Johnson, Voncell
Vaughn, Mrs. Constance K.
Watts, Mrs. J. L.

WARD 6

Hinson, Mrs. Mary L.

WARD 7

Anderson, Mrs. Fannie E.
Allen, Miss Bessie
Andrews, Mrs. Rebecca S.
Brassell, Bernice C.
Brown, Mrs. Annie W.
Carter, Miss Margaret
Craig, Mrs. Mary M.
Dannelly, Mrs. C. M.
Ellis, Miss Pauline
Miller, Mrs. Hattie S.
Norris, Mrs. Carrie L.
Scott, Mrs. Katherine S.
Sellers, Mrs. Eddie E.
Slay, Mrs. Ivro V.
Smith, Mrs. Cornelia
Smith, Mrs. Felix
Sullivan, Mrs. J. R.

WARD 8

Holt, Mrs. Margaret L.

WARD 9

Collier, Mrs. Edna

WARD 11

Gibson, Mrs. Mealie
Gibson, Mrs. Minnie

WARD 14

Lewis, Mrs. D. T.
Lewis, Mrs. Pearl G.

WARD 15

Fannin, Mrs. Carrie M.
Milligan, Mrs. Lizzie W.
Sealy, Mrs. Mary R.

WARD 16

Sellers, Mrs. Eula
Sellers, Mrs. Vera

WARD 17

Cook, Mrs. Mary S.
Meriweather, Mrs. Cornelia Sr.
Meriweather, Mrs. Cornelia Jr.
Meriwether, Miss Lucy

WARD 19

Lassiter, Mrs. W. A.
Stephens, Mrs. Leona E.
Sullivan, Mrs. Thos. C.

WARD 20

Anderson, Mrs. Ella B.
Blalock, Mrs. Callie
Cook, Mrs. J. L. P.
Figh, Mrs. Margaret G.
Myrick, Mrs. Annie Mae
Neel, Mrs. Vesta
Pierson, Mrs. Lula B.
Poole, Mrs. Inez Grace
Sankey, Mrs. Myrtle C.
Stewart, Mrs. Winnie
Swarengen, Mrs. A. C.
Tilley, Mrs. W. H.
Wood, Mrs. Margaret
Worsham, Mrs. Browning L.

WARD 22

Helms, Mrs. Bettie Ellen

WARD 23

Bunkley, Mrs. Helen W.
Crump, Mrs. Katherine K.
Ellison, Mrs. Alice G.
Meader, Mrs. Jennie S.
Meader, Mrs. Virginia H.
Spann, Miss Mary Isler

COLORED—MALE

WARD 2

Dotson, Tobias L.

WARD 4

Humphrey, E. G.
Ward, W. H.

WARD 5

Burton, Ben

WARD 7

Hill, John Lewis
Workman, L. D.

WARD 21

Jones, Silas

FEMALE

WARD 4

Humphrey, Ada E.

WARD 5

Robinson, Inez Gladys

Political - 1926

California.

Suffrage

NEGROES DEM

CALIFORNIA EL

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 27—(P. C. N. B.)—Incensed at the forwardness of a Black American in demanding representation upon an election board in the Poyle Heights district of Los Angeles, which for a period of seven years has been under the exclusive control of the white voters regardless of the fact that over 200 property owners comprising nearly one-third of the district are black American voters; the entire board composed of four men and two women resigned just before the recent elections, and an entire Black American Board including one inspector and 5 women stepped into their places.

Refuse to Serve With Negro

The incident started at an election board meeting in the Boyle Heights district where over 2,000 Colored voters reside, when James H. Scott was at the suggestion of Thomas Miles appointed to serve on the election board of District No. 1204 A few days later Supervisor Wright notified Mr. Scott that the other white members refuse to serve with him and suggested that Mr. Scott resign. This Mr. Scott refused to do and further added that he would be on the job, Nov. 2.

Suggests Indian Nationality

Called before a Mr. Holbrook at the Conneil Chambers on the 11th floor of the Hall of Records. Mr. Scott was again questioned as to his nationality and asked if he were not an Indian. Mr. Scott to their dismay refused to be an Indian and replied that he was an American citizen, a property owner, a voter and possessed educational qualifications equal to any white member on the board.

After several days delay during which time everything possible was done to induce Mr. Scott to resign the Board finally gave in, sending in their own resignations and appointing Mr. Scott inspector in charge of election Board of District No. 123rd.

The Colored board wrote Mr. Scott of 612 N. Evergreen St., as inspector, Miss Myna Shivers, 3138 Boulder St., Mrs. N. Wilson, 3039 Boulder St., Mrs. Ora Bailey, 3136 Boulder, as clerks and Mr. and Mrs. Gee.

WHITES RESIGN AS NEGROES TAKE OVER ELECTION

Demand For Racial Recognition on Election Board Creates Stir Among Politicians.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 24.—(By P. C. N. B.)—Incensed at the forwardness of a Black American in demanding representation upon an election board in the Boyle Heights district of Los Angeles which for a period of seven years has been under the exclusive control of the white voters, regardless of the fact that over 200 property owners comprising nearly one-third of the district are Black American voters; the entire board composed of four men and two women resigned just before the recent elections, and an entire Black American board including one inspector and five women stepped into their places.

Refuse to Serve With Negro

The incident started at an election board meeting in the Boyle Heights district, where over 2,000 colored voters reside, when James H. Scott, was at the suggestion of Thomas Miles, appointed to serve on the election board of District No. 1,204. A few days later Supervisor Wright notified Mr. Scott that the other white members refused to serve with him and suggested that Mr. Scott resign. This Mr. Scott refused to do and further added he would be on the job, Nov. 2.

Suggests Indian Nationality

Called before a Mr. Holbrook at the Council Chambers on the 11th floor of the Hall of Records, Mr. Scott was again questioned as to his nationality and asked if he were not an Indian. Mr. Scott, to their dismay refused to be an Indian and replied that he was an American citizen, a property owner, a voter and possessed educational qualifications equal to any white member on the board.

After several days delay during which time everything possible was done to induce Mr. Scott to resign, the Board finally gave in, sending in their own resignations and appointing Mr. Scott inspector in charge of election board of District No. 1,204.

Political – 1926

Canada

Suffrage

COLORED VOTERS COUNT IN CANADA PREACHERS PLEAD

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 6.—Goaded on by the Dominion West Indies Immigration Act, and the replacing of colored waiters on the government railways, a large crowd attended the first mass meeting of the Colored Political League of this city. As the League has a voting list of 867 pledged to vote en-bloc. and the majority of Toronto's members of Parliament were elected by from 300 to 500 plurality, the power of the colored voter can readily be noted.

Two candidates of the Liberal Party, whose government ruled when the obnoxious act, and replacement, came into effect addressed the gathering were profuse in their apologies and explanations as they reveled in the glories of their late government. Rev. F. O. Stewart of the British M. E. Church, threw down the gauntlet of the colored voter, and advised the candidates that the League would not pledge their support until they had looked up certain records, and until then be open-minded; but it remained for Rev. McEwen Williams of the First Baptist Church to bitterly arraign the recent actions of the government when he declared that colored waiters had rendered matchless service on the government railways, whose dining car service was widely known for the last thirty-five years, and the government had proven ungrateful. He scored the un-British Immigration Act, which restricted British subjects in a land where black men had blazed a trail, and declared that as Negroes we wanted no special favors, or privileges, but demanded equality of opportunity with other peoples on the basis of qualification. "God forbid," declared the dominie, "that I should forsake the pulpit for the platform, but the family life of my people has been dealt a severe blow by these acts, and it is my duty to be here, for I am persuaded that the children of the fathers of this country have forgotten that the black trail-blazer stood shoulder to shoulder with the white pioneers in the dark days when Canada, with back to the wall, fought that she might live unto this day." The Colored Political League is creating furore in the Liberal ranks, which has always considered he Negro voter as PUT, and now finds him an open-minded with nearly nine hundred qualified votes. There are no Negro candidates for office.

Editorial

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Toronto Canada
Dawn of Toronto
2-8-26

As the Federal election approaches we feel it our duty to admonish our people, as we have in the past, to use their franchise. It is not only our privilege, but it is our duty, our sacred duty to register our vote in the coming election. We have heard some of our good church folk say that Christians should stay out of politics and that they should stay away from the polls on election day. Such a view is both narrow and antiquate. It does not fit in with the modern scheme of things. We are all citizens, and as such we are responsible for the kind of government which prevails. We are the electors and we are therefore responsible for the type of men who are chosen to make our laws. It matters not, even if we be saints, so long as we must live in this material world, it is our duty to seek to live under the best possible conditions. We should see to it that the best men are elected to office and that just laws are made o gogvgern our country. We can do this only by using both our brains and our franchise. To say that our laws and our government and our law makers are corrupt is not enough We must see that they are made more perfect and we can do this in one way only—by registering our votes on election day.

But we have been asked: "How shall we, as colored people, how shall we cast our vote?" And therein comes the rub: We are just as patriotic as any other class of citizens We are intererested in the matter of free trade as well as in the question of high tarrif and protection. Ever the "custom scandal" is a matter which interests us greatly. Whatever effects the interest of Canada is a matter of deep concern to us as a group as well as individuals. But yet there is another matter—one which comes a little nearer our homesand firesides, a thing which concerns our very existence; a question not of our choosing but one which has been forced upon us by force of circumstances. That question is "What is our status as Canadian citizens and as British subjects?" Things have happened recently and are still happening, which lead us to suspect that this question has not been definitely sttled in the estimation of those who are in control of either the Liberal or Conservative party| Not so long ago the C.N.R. replaced several colored men serving as menials. The C.N.R. is a government owned road. Both parties disclaim responsibility for the action of the officials of the road, yet neither party has made an attempt to see that this great injustice was righted. Each goes merrily on accusing the other and promising us what shall be done "after the election," if we vote for its candidates. Hold just a second, gentlemen! We are not as soft and spineless as you may think. The Dawn, the only Negro paper in Canada, has appealed to candidates and parties in the regular way for advertising matter. One party and one candidate in particular has answered very courteously but has refused to carry an advertisement with us. Both he and his party think it is not worth their while. Very well!! Some people are going to wake up on election day, (if not before) and to their surprise, find that the colored people were awake just a few days ahead of them. There is a movement under way in all of the larger centers of colored population to consolidate the colored votet for self-protection. The contest may or may not be close. Our few thousand votes may or may not mean much. But we shall teach some people that we are a factor to be reckoned with and that this "after the election" stuff is now effete. As the months and years go by we shall gain in strength and efficiency. We have the greatest faith in the ultimate results because we know our cause is just. Before many moons we shall have every colored person in the Dominion a member of one grand political unit and while we may not be able to elect our own candidate we shall be in a position to make our power felt and to demand fair play for Colored Canadians.

Political - 1926

D.C.

Suffrage

CALLS SOUTH JUSTIFIED IN DEFYING LAW

Two Senators Praise Dixie Attitude

Washington, D. C., April 23.—The question of whether or not southern states are disfranchising our people in violation of the Constitution was injected into a discussion of the prohibition law on the floor of the senate last Wednesday.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, contended that laws disfranchising our Race in southern states are within the Constitution. Senator William Cabell Bruce, Democrat of Maryland, argued that the South had solved its suffrage problems despite the Constitution.

This discussion was begun when Senator Borah characterized senate hearings on modification of the Volstead act as "a great campaign to find a way by which to evade the Constitution of the United States without apparently doing so." He declared that the fundamental question involved was the enforcement and upholding of the Contstitution, "not only in letter, but in spirit." He flayed the proposal to leave to the several states the enforcement of the Constitution.

When Senator Borah declared that the great debate prior to the Civil war was over the question of "whether or not the states should determine what laws should be enforced and what should not, under the Constitution of the United States," Senator Bruce interrupted to say that "the senator will remmeber, however, that when the South asked that the fugitive slave law be enforced, legislatures throughout the free states connived, in just the manner the senator from Idaho has reprobated so strongly, for the purpose of defeating the rights of the South under that law, and passed personal liberty laws." He added that "Judges and juries, too, refused to put the law into execution."

Senator Borah asked the question if Senator Bruce contended that "the northern states, which undertook by legislation to nullify the provisions of the Constitution, which gave the southern states the right to follow their slaves were applying constitutional principles? They were simply evading, nullifying and destoying the Constitution itself," Senator Borah said.

Senator Bruce agreed with him and said that it illustrates the fact that "when laws undertake to fly in the face of nature they will not be observed."

"Did the South, after the Civil war, determine for itself, without regard to the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution, whether it would or would not have Negro suffrage rivited upon its neck?" Senator Bruce asked. "Did not every southern man of every station in life exercise every power that lay in him to stay the consequences of that frightful course?"

"So far as I know," replied Senator Borah, "every law passed by the southern states and now in force with reference to Negro enfranchisement, or the right of the Negro to vote, has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States as constitutional."

Senator Bruce declared that "there is nothing which I regard with more satisfaction than the fact that when I was a boy, living in a remote countryside, all the white citizens of that community were banded together like brothers for the purpose of nullifying those amendments to the Federal Constitution, and defeating the will of congress when it endeavored to enforce them, and thank God, they defeated it."

Senator Borah charged that Senator Bruce was preaching the doctrine of communism in the senate When Senator Bruce denied this charge, Senator Borah repeated the charge and said anarchy.

"But do I understand the able senator from Maryland to contend that the southern states are now in violation of the Constitution and in violation of the supreme court decisions, disfranchising the Negroes of the South?" Senator Borah asked.

"I mean to say that the South has solved its own suffrage problems in its own way, and it has solved them so wisely, despite constitutional and statutory inhibitions, that the whole country has acquiesced in its conduct," Senator Bruce replied.

The southern people chose between constitutional abstractions and civilization, Senator Bruce said. Senator George H. Moses, Republican of New Hampshire, declared that they had another choice of reduction of representation. "It is a great and high privilege to suppress millions of votes," Senator Moses said, "and why does not southern chivalry come to the front and pay the price which the Constitution mentions?"

Senator Borah declared that he has "always thought that the enfranchisement of the Negro, at the time it took place, was a mistake. It was unjust to the white and unjust to the Colored man.

"I have said here on the floor of the senate," Senator Borah said, "I thought it was a mistake to take a race which had been in slavery for 300 years and overnight put upon them the burdens and the obligations of discharging political duties in a great representative republic, an almost impossible proposition. It required something of the Negro that no race in history could have adequately met. He would have been better off to have worked out through time and education his franchise. But I do not agree with the senator (Bruce) that at the present time the southern states are doing these things in violation of the supreme court decisions. They have worked out a solution within the Constitution and within the decisions of the supreme court of the United States."

HIGHLAND BEACH TO HOLD ELECTION ON JULY 31

The election for commissioners of Highland Beach will be held Saturday, July 31st, between the hours of 3 p.m., and 8 p.m., at Highland Beach, Md. Voters who will be unable to be present may mail their votes sealed within a letter addressed to M. Grant Lucas, town clerk, Highland Beach, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

The commissioners have registered all eligible voters according to their records and have posted the list in the town, but if there are those who consider themselves eligible and whose names are not posted they may appeal to the registrar for registration.

The registered voters are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hart, Dr. and Mrs. John Francis, Mr. and Mrs. O T. Taylor, Mrs. Irene Leach, Mr. Albert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Henderson, Mrs. Grace Harris, Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. Roscoe Evans, Miss Imogene Wormley, Miss Josephise Wormley, Mr. William Wormley, Mr. Clarence Wormley, Mr. Frank Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Wharton, Dr. and Mrs. Burrell.

Mrs. Audrey Lewis, Miss Alice Lewis, Miss Kellene Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Haley Douglass, Mrs. Laura Douglass, Mrs. Mary Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Murray, Miss Eva Chase, Mrs. Eula Grey, Mr. M. Grant Lucas, Dr. M Grant Lucas, Jr., Mrs. M. Grant Lucas, Jr., Dr. Harry Minton, Mrs Harry Minton.

Mrs. Irma West, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cordozo, Mr. asd Mrs. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. H. Clay Scurlock, Mrs. James Walker, Captain A. C. Newman, Mrs. A. C. Newman, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bond.

Dr. and Mrs. John Washington, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ware, Mrs Hall, Miss Nannie Burroughs, Miss Edna Bowen, Miss Mattie Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs Nathaniel Guy, Mr Barrington Guy, Mr. Trevananion Guy, Mr. George Scott.

Highland Beach is an incorporated town located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, five miles from Annapolis. It is a seashore community with a population of approximately two hundred and twenty-five people. It is an entirely Negro community, the majority of its citizens being Washington business and professional people.

The present officials of the town are Dr. Edward H. Henderson, mayor; M. Grant Lucas, town clerk; Norman D Murray, treasurer. These with Dr. Milton J. Travis and Haley G. Douglass constitute the present board of commissioners.

Committee At Capitol

WASHINGTON.—Dr. George H. Richardson, representing Federation of Civic Associations and A. S. Pinkett, N. A. A. C. P., respectively headed a group of citizens that appeared before the Senate Investigating Committee, Monday in regards to suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Political - 1926

Florida

Suffrage.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., INDEPENDENT
JUL 9 - 1926

ONE NEGRO VOTE COST CITY $25

EX-MAYOR BLANC HONORED AT McCABE CONCERT REPRIMANDS RACE.

Members of the negro congregation of the McCabe Memorial M. E. church, northwest corner of Ninth street and Fourth avenue south, were told by Commissioner C. M. Blanc last night that they should have turned out in greater numbers to vote at the last general municipal election rather than allow the expression of their opinion on candidates to be made by one lone member of the local colored population. He referred to the fact that John Dean, negro janitor at the American Bank & Trust company, had been the only member of his race to cast a vote which cost the city not less than $25 for the single ballot when others might well have been registered.

When he asked why the negroes had not voted in greater numbers, the commissioner was told by G. D. Griffin, pastor of the negro First Baptist Institutional church, that they had been afraid to do so.

Mr. Blanc was the special guest of the negro congregation during a song festival service and program of addresses by W. R. Stephens and other preachers from local negro churches. All of the speeches were laudatory of the work undertaken by the ex-mayor for the negro population during his administration and expressed an enthusiastic appreciation for Mr. Blanc, who responded with a brief talk, thanking the negroes for their efforts in improving conditions in their sections of the city. Vocal numbers by the choir and a men's quartet brought enthusiastic applause from the many white people in the audience, who had attended the service in honor of the former city executive.

Political - 1926

Gasque Bill.

Suffrage.

THE GASQUE BILL

No more vicious measure than the Gasque bill has been proposed in Washington in many moons. This bill seeks to provide an elective school board by having white people vote for the white members and colored people vote for colored members. The principle of segregation involved is vicious enough.

Washington Eagle 3-13-26

But the sinister motive behind the principle is more audacious than that of any measure of recent history. The colored population of Washington is 100,000, and the white population is 350,000. Of the whites, approximately 150,000 are Republicans, leaving 200,000 Democrats. Under the Gasque bill, while 100,000 Negroes were voting for three colored members of the board of education, 200,000 white Democrats would be defeating 150,000 white Republicans in electing white members.

Washington D.C.

The result would be an education board composed of six white Democratic representatives and three colored representatives, the latter without any jurisdiction or control over anything save that which the majority wished to give them. Gasque has the opinion that the people of Washington can be fooled all the time, or else he is a candidate for the asylum. Why doesn't the National Association for Advancement of Colored People fight this measure in the open?

RACE CONGRESS IS CPPOSED TO THE GASQUE BILL

The executive board of the National Race Congress at a meeting in the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church today attacked the Gasque bill for an elective school board. Objection to the bill was based on election of colored members of the board solely by a colored electorate as proposed, and the proposed limitation of election of white members to a white electorate.

Washington Eagle 3-5-26

The two electorates were described as "lily-white" and "jim-crow," and the board vote to organize opposition to their creation. It was stated that the Gasque bill is aimed to create a board of education, "responsible and responsive to a dominant white element, the majority of whom are from the South." Dr. W. H. Jernagin presided.

Washington, D.C.

Political - 1926
Suffrage

General.

"Negroes Disfranchise Themselves," Declaration of Southern Governors

Senator Says South Has Wisely Solved Its Suffrage Problem

Declares This Section Settled The Matter To Its Own Liking In Spite of the Constitution of the United States

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

Washington, D. C., April 24—The question of whether or not Southern States are disfranchising Negroes in violation of the Constitution was injected into a discussion of the prohibition laws on the floor of the Senate last Wednesday.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Iowa, contended that laws disfranchising Negroes in Southern States are within the Constitution. Senator William Cabell Bruce, Democrat, of Maryland argued that the South solved its suffrage problems despite the Constitution.

Borah Begins Discussion

This discussion was begun when Senator Borah characterized Senate hearings on modification of the Volstead act as "a great campaign to find a way by which to evade the Constitution of the United States without apparently doing so." He declared that the fundamental question involved was the enforcement and upholding of the Constitution, "not only in letter but in spirit." He flayed the proposal to leave to the several states the enforcement of the Constitution.

When Senator Borah declared that the great debate prior to the Civil War was over the question of "whether or not the States should determine what laws should be enforced and what should not, under the Constitution of the United States," Senator Bruce interrupted to say that "The Senator will remember, however, that when the South asked that the fugitive slave law be enforced, legislatures throughout the free States connived, in just the manner the Senator from Idaho has reprobated so strongly, for the purpose of defeating the rights of the South under that law, and passed personal liberty laws." He added that 'Judges and juries too, refused to put the law into execution."

Senator Borah asked the question if Senator Bruce contended "that the Northern States which undertook by legislation to nullify the provisions of the Constitution which gave the Southern States the right to follow their slaves were applying constitutional principles? They were simply evading, nullifying, and destroying the Constitution itself," Senator Borah said.

Bruce Agrees

Senator Bruce agreed with him and said that it illustrated the fact that "when laws undertake to fly in the face of nature they will not be observed."

"Did not the South after the Civil War determine for itself, without regard to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, whether it would or would not have ignorant Negro suffrage riveted upon its neck?" Senator Bruce asked. "Did not every southern man of every station in life exercise every power that lay in him to stay the consequences of that frightful curse?"

"So far as I know," replied Senator Borah, "every law passed by the Southern States and now in force with reference to Negro enfranchisement, or the right of the Negro to vote, has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States as constitutional."

Senator Bruce declared that "there is nothing which I regard with more satisfaction that the fact that when I was a boy living in a remote countryside, all the white citizens of that community were banded together like brothers for the purpose of nullifying those amendments to the Federal Constitution, and defeating the will of Congress when it endeavored to enforce them; and, thank God, they defeated it."

Borah's Charge

Senator Borah charged that Senator Bruce was preaching the doctrine of communism in the Sentae. When Senator Bruce denied this charge, Senator Borah repeated the charge and added archly.

"But do I understand the able Senator from Maryland to contend that the Southern States are now, in violation of the Constitution and in violation of the Supreme Court decisions, disfranchising the Negroes of the South?" Senator Borah asked.

"I mean to say that the South has solved its own suffrage problems in its own way, and it has solved them so wisely, despite constitutional and statutory inhibitions, that the whole country has acquiesced in its conduct," Senator Bruce replied.

The southern people chose between constitutional abstractions and civilization, Senator Bruce said. Senator George H. Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, declared that they had another choice of reduction of representation. "It is a great and high privilege to suppress millions of votes," Senator Moses said, "and why does not southern chivalry come to the front and pay the price which the Constitution mentions.

Senator Borah declared that he has "always thought that the enfranchisement of the Negro, at the time it took place, was a mistake. It was unjust to the white and unjust to the colored man.

"I have said here on the floor of the Senate," Senator Borah said, "I though it was a mistake to take a race which had been in slavery for 300 years, and overnight put upon them the burdens and the obligations of discharging political duties in a great representative Republic, an almost impossible proposition. It required something of the Negro that no race in history could have adequately met. He would have been better off to have worked out through time and education his franchise. But I do not agree with the Senator (Bruce) that at the present time the Southern States are doing these things in violation of the Supreme Court decisions. They have worked out a solution within the Constitution and within the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Parker, of Louisiana; Whitfield, of Mississippi; Peay, of Tennessee; Fields, of Kentucky; Hardee, of Florida, and Walker, of Georgia, are reported as replying, in substance, "Non-voting Negroes are disfranchised merely because they fail to qualify by registering or because they fail to comply with the laws of the State, which are applicable to whites, as well as to the Negroes."

SAYS RACE ALLOWED TO VOTE TOO SOON

By ERROL A. JONES
(Golden State News Service)
(Copyright Applied For)

OAKLAND, Cal., April 29—When David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Leland Stanford University, remarked that he had an old southern mammy who married a worthless, good-for-nothin' darky," while delivering a speech before the Lyceum of this City, hisses were heard from several parts of the auditorium.

Dr. Jordan, who is an international character in political and peace affairs, was invited to speak to our group on the Race Problem and its Relationship to the Negro.

The speaker, however, spoke little upon his intended subject, but advised his audience to be tolerant against prejudice as violence would only lead to the annihilation of the minority.

"We made this country and find that the Aristocracy is being swept away," he said.

The colored man was allowed to vote too soon, and as the result, the Republican party benefited and the colored man only caused friction.

"The race problem lies in the hands of the colored people," declared the speaker. 'He can and must help himself by self-reliance and education, as outlined by Booker T. Washington."

Disfranchisement of Negro In South Discussed by Senate

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

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Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Iowa, contended that laws disfranchising Negroes in Southern States are within the Constitution. Senator William Cabell Bruce, Democrat, of Maryland, argued that the South solved its suffrage problems despite the Constitution.

The discussion was begun when Senator Borah characterized Senate hearings on modification of the Volstead act as "a great campaign to find a way by which to evade the Constitution of the United States without apparently doing so." He declared that the fundamental question involved was the enforcement and upholding of the Constitution, "not only in letter but in spirit." He flayed the proposal to leave to the several states the enforcement of the Constitution.

When Senator Borah declared that the great debate prior to the Civil War was over the question of "whether or not the states should determine what laws should be enforced and what should not, under the Constitution of the United States," Senator Bruce interrupted to say that "the Senator will remember, however, that when the South asked that the fugitive slave law be enforced, legislatures throughout the free states connived, in just the manner the Senator from Idaho has reprobated so strongly, for the purpose of defeating the rights of the South under that law, and passed personal liberty laws." He added that "judges and juries, too refused to put the law into execution."

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Senator Bruce agreed with him and said that it illustrated the fact that "when laws undertake to fly in the face of nature they will not be observed."

"Did not the South after the Civil War determine for itself, without regard to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, whether it would or would not have ignorant negro suffrage riveted upon its neck?" Senator Bruce asked. "Did not every Southern man of every station in life exercise every power that lay in him to stay the consequences of that frightful curse?"

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Senator Borah charged that Senator Bruce was preaching the doctrine of communism in the Senate. When Senator Bruce denied this charge, Senator Borah repeated the charge and added anarchy.

"But do I understand the able Senator from Maryland to contend that the Southern states are now in violation of the Constitution and in violation of the Supreme Court decisions, disfranchising the Negroes of the South?" Senator Borah asked.

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"I have said here on the floor on the Senate," Senator Borah said, "I thought it was a mistake to take a race which had been in slavery for 300 years, and overnight put upon them the burdens and the obligations of discharging political duties in a great representative Republic, an almost impossible proposition. It required something of the Negro that no race in history could have adequately met. He would have been better off to have worked out through time and education his franchise. But I do not agree with the Senator (Bruce) that at the present time the Southern states are doing these things in violation of the Supreme Court decisions. They have worked out a solution within the Constitution and within the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States."

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 7, 1926

VOTELESS WASHINGTON.

The Fourth of July plea of Congressman RATHBONE of Illinois that citizens of the District of Columbia be granted the suffrage reopens a question which from time to time has stirred Washingtonians to warm argument. It is now fifty years since the last efforts to give the District a representative government proved so unsatisfactory that Congress reverted to the system, foreseen by the early lawmakers, of placing the administration of the national capital entirely in the hands of Congress. Shortly after the Civil War the negroes were given the vote in Washington. Although this offered opportunities for unscrupulous politicians to play upon the ignorance of the new voters, it was a number of years before the abuses became so great as to rouse resentment. What did almost as much to influence Congree to abolish the form of government which the city enjoyed for a few years in the early '70s was the extravagance of "Boss" SHEPHERD, who dictated the politics of the city for a number of years. To his energy is largely due the program of modernizing the city. He paved streets, laid down sewers, put in drains, planted trees, and generally reorganized the public portions of the city. In his labors he had the hearty support of President GRANT. But he worked with reckless prodigality and endeavored to put through in a few years improvements designed to meet the needs of decades. This naturally brought upon him the criticism of property holders, who found themselves burdened with large taxes and saw the city's debt steadily rising. His objective was good and his vision has been justified by the subsequent growth of the city, but his methods were such that he was charged with playing politics without regard to the needs of the District, except in matters of construction.

Congress, disturbed by the extravagance of the District Government and impressed with the growing feeling throughout the country that Washington was a Federal city and should be made into a national centre, decided to resume actual control, and in 1878 re-established in permanent form the commission government under which the citizens again lost the franchise. The National Government undertook to carry its share of the local expenses. During the last fifty years the buildings devoted to the National Government have greatly increased in number and value, and Washington is developing into almost a national shrine.

The vast army of Government employes who live there have from time to time resented their non-participation in elections. Experience has shown, however, that the city has thrived without the franchise and that the citizens have had no more to complain about through not being able to vote than have the dwellers in other cities who, although they exercise the franchise, are not given to comparing their cities favorably with Washington. It may be, as the Congressman from Illinois so confidently asserted, that the "Fathers" and the statesmen who sat in Congress during its early sessions would today unhesitatingly grant the suffrage to Washingtonians. But from the beginning they and the Washingtonians seem to have been agreed that the special status of the District of Columbia justified the withholding of certain privileges in exchange for the enjoyment of others.

Political- 1926

Suffrage.

General.

"THE SOUTHERN NEGRO is disfranchised as effectually as if he were on the moon," declared William Pickens in his keynote address at the recent Chicago conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The conference launched a drive for a million-dollar fund to fight disfranchisement, segregation, and "Jim Crow" cars. Meanwhile, in spite of a determined fight by a minority, Congress refuses to face the fact that the Constitution is being openly violated not only in the di franchisement of Negroes but in the virtual disfranchisement of millions of other voters by the rotten-borough system. We still officially apportion our congressional seats on the basis of the 1910 census, although there are great cities today which were little more than villages in 1910 and the Constitution calls for reapportionment every ten years. But what do the representatives of Mississippi, Vermont, and Wyoming care about the Constitution among friends? Despite Los Angeles's sudden zeal for the Constitution, her claim for more seats in Congress is defeated for this session at least. This temporary disfranchisement of city voters by the refusal to effect reapportionment should call attention to the permanent incongruity of Southern representation. Los Angeles cast more votes for President in 1924 than Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi combined, but these Southern States have thirty Representatives in Congress and Los Angeles has two. The Southern States are cheating.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

1926

Reed and Heflin Debate on Negro Rights To Vote

Washington, July 2.—(AP)—Pennsylvania and Illinois republican primary expenditures and negro voting rights in the south formed the hub of a sharp colloquy in the senate tonight between Senator Reed, republican, Pennsylvania, and Senator Heflin, democrat, Alabama.

Calling attention to the 150th anniversary of American Independence Senator Heflin charged that "the ballot had been bartered and the voters corrupted for a seat in the United States senate" in the Pennsylvania primary.

"What would Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Washington and Patrick Henry think of the state of Pennsylvania?" he asked. He described the Illinois primary as a purchase of a senate seat just as "a seat on the stock or grain exchanges would be purchased." He was interrupted by Senator Reed, who asked:

"Will the senator tell me why, of 1,143,000 citizens in Alabama over 21 years of age, only 150,000 were permitted to vote in the election which sent the senator here?"

Grandfather Clause.

Senator Heflin replied that the constitution of Alabama, which he had helped to write in 1901 contained educational and good character qualifications, and a grandfather clause for prospective voters. This constitution he added, had been upheld by the supreme court.

"Does the senator mean," asked Senator Reed, "that only 10 per cent of the population of his state has good character, is educated and has grandfathers?"

"It ill becomes the senator from Pennsylvania to question the good character of the citizens of Alabama," replied Heflin, and again addressing the chamber continued:

"The throne of Rome was sold for a million and a half dollars but we see here in Pennsylvania one seat in the senate being sold for $3,000,000. It is time for the honest people to rise up and save the senate from becoming a millionaires' club."

"What will the other 90 per cent of the people in Alabama do?" pursued Senator Reed. "They are not even allowed to vote. Will they rise up or stay trampled?"

"In your state they will be put in the penitentiary," retorted the Alabama senator.

In supporting his amendment, Senator Reed declared it was just as honorable to go out and buy votes, if that has been done, as it was to prevent voters from exercising their rights at the polls by grandfather clauses and other measures which he said was practiced in the south.

Finally the whole question was referred to a subcommittee with instructions to consider both the Neely and La Follette resolutions and report back to the full committee.

USE THE BALLOT DISCREETLY SAYS THE N. A. A. C. P.

Association Asks People To Force Senatorial Candidates To Debate Their Platform

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29—To make the vote of Negroes, as a group in America, effective, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, issued a statement here Saturday as to its position in senatorial elections this fall. The local branch of the association has received numerous inquiries concerning the records of individual senators on the anti-lynching bill, disfranchisement of colored voters in the South, and segregation in government departments.

Measure Candidates

The association urged voters thruout the North to put senatorial candidates on record on these questions. The statement said:

"Make every candidates for election to the United States Senate state plainly what he intends to do, if elected, about the anti-lynching bill, disfranchisement and segregation in Washington. As every one knows, it is the Senate that has blocked passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, with the result that there have been more lynchings in the first eight months of 1926 than there were in the whole twelve months of 1925.

No Party Line

"Our advice to voters everywhere is to vote for the senatorial candidate, irrespective of party, who answers the three questions in a straightforward and satisfactory manner, and to vote against any candidate who fails to do so. If a candidate's past record does not accord with his promises, ask an explanation. If colored voters will force these men to declare themselves, a forward step will have been taken toward making the votes of Negroes as a group in America, effective."

Political - 1926

General.

Suffrage.

Statement On Voting Privileges In the South Challenged by Pickens

William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and nationally known lecturer and protagonist of constitutional rights, recently wrote a strong letter to the editors of the New York Herald-Tribune challenging statements in the letter of Alexander Sidney Lanier that recently appeared in that paper in which Mr. Lanier challenged a statement of Henry J. Allen's article to the effect that there is discrimination against the Negro as a voter in the South.

Mr. Pickens refutes Mr. Lanier's assertion that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution does not guarantee to every man without regard to race the right to vote.

His letter reads as follows:

"To the Editors of the New York Herald Tribune:

"The letter from Alexander Sidney Lanier, of Washington, D. C., in your issue of August 9th, is hopelessly wrong in its implications that there is no discrimination against the Negro as a voter in the South. But we are not going to deal with the mere implications, we are going to challenge the absolute truth of two of his statements.

"First he denies emphatically that "the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution guarantees to every man, 'without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude,' the right to vote." And to prove that it does not, he quotes from the Amendment: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, or previous condition of servitude."

Lanier's Reasoning

"That does not seem to Mr. Lanier to guarantee to anybody the 'right to vote,' since it does not make voting necessary at all, but simply guarantees against race discrimination *if* and *when* there is voting. Mr. Lanier forgets that this provision must be taken together with that earlier provision of the same Constitution which says: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of government.

"Now everybody knows that no Republican form of government can exist without voting, however restricted this voting may be, and the 15th Amendment guarantees to every man that this restriction shall not lie against his race. In brief, the 15th Amendment only guarantees against race discrimination where voting is allowed at all, and At. IV, of the original Constitution, by guaranteeing a Republican form of government, makes voting necessary. States may restrict, but cannot altogether drop popular suffrage,—and the restriction cannot lie against race. Hence, the *guarantee*. If an idiot or an ignoramus is denied the right to vote on account of his idocy or ignorance, still this idiot or ignoramus is guaranteed the right to vote "without regard to race."

"In the same letter Mr. Lanier also says with emphasis: 'At present there is absolutely nothing in the constitutions or laws of any Southern state that infringes or in any way violates this Amendment —the ignorant and prejudiced charges that are constantly being made to the contrary notwithstanding."

Statement Untrue

"This statement is so absolute, universal and unconditional that to refute it will require only one example to the contrary. Here it is; from the latest revised constitution of Texas: 'in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary election held in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same.'

"This is from the *constitution* of Texas. We will not stop to quote from the laws based on this constitutional discrimination. In this case one swallow makes a summer.

"And now one word as to the *implications* that there is no discrimination: even in Southern states where the letter of the law avoids a plain statement of discrimination, so as to avoid technical conflict with the 15th Amendment, the law is made with the plain intention, as the words of the lawmakers show, to enable the administration of the law to discriminate against Negroes. For example, the law will require educational "fitness" of candidates for registration, and then authorize only *white registrars* to judge the Negro's "fitness." Such tricks are too numerous to mention here but we would offer to debate them thoroughly with Mr. Lanier or anybody else."

WILLIAM PICKENS

REPUBLICANS ASK NEGRO SUFFRAGE INQUIRY IN SOUTH

Senate Leaders Aid Ernst Amendment To Democrats Vote Investigation

Washington, D. C.—What is regarded as an effective counter move against the plans of Southern Democrats who seek an investigation of the reported barter of federal patronage was made Tuesday by Republican Senators who promptly got behind the Ernst amendment to extend the scope of the Harris resolution to include an inquiry into the disfranchisement of Negro voters in "some of the states." The Ernst amendment was introduced by the Kentucky Senator, who is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Monday.

The Judiciary Committee has named a sub-committee consisting Chairman Norris, Senator Ernst and Senator King, Democrat, Utah, to consider and report on the original resolution, introduced by Senator Harris, of Georgia, and the amendment sponsored by the Kentucky Senator.

It was understood that the Ernst amendment had the suport of Senator Reed, Pennsylvania, who is interested in the seating of Senator-elect William S. Vare, and of Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, and other Republicans.

Senator Reed intimated that since Southern Democrats were almost solidly against Vare, because of his large campaign expenditures, the Republican regulars were entitled to retaliate by inquiring into the disfranchisement of Negro voters in [illegible]

MARK SULLIVAN'S MISINFORMATION

The country thought the Civil War was over, and that all the errors that might have been made, on either side, had been wiped out and forgotten by the militant spirit of a reunited country. We thought the day of waving the bloody shirt was over, and that even the rising tide of race prejudice was on the decline, and that the country over was reconciling itself to the proposition, that all men were created equal, and were endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which were the right to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. But, when we read Mr. Sullivan's [illegible] of Senator Borah's unstatesmanlike announcement in the Senate, a few days ago, we discern a disposition on the part of some of our latter day statesmen to fight the war over, and to push themselves to the front by stirring up racial strife and speaking approvingly of the legal theft of the ballot of fourteen million people. Mr. Borah says [illegible] Sullivan speaks approvingly:

"I believe that the enfranchisement of the slaves at the time it was brought about, was one of the greatest mistakes ever made in this country. The statement may be of interest to those who say that I seek the Presidency because I espouse the Eighteenth Amendment."

For the sake of this argument, let us grant that Senator Borah is right in his contention. What good does he hope to accomplish by continuing to tell the country that the Nation made a mistake, when it armed the ex-slaves with the ballot. The proposition is, water passed the wheel, and cannot be returned. If error was committed, it cannot be corrected, the thing for a statesman to do, when he finds error in legislation or judicial opinion, is not to discuss it, but in the name of truth and righeousness, shape his conduct so as to cure the error without prejudice to either side of the question. Mr. Sullivan lays down the proposition, that Mr. Borah is great because he had the moral courage to stand up in the Senate and say that Congress made an error. Reasoning from the same premises, any soap-box orator can muster up enough physical courage to say that Lincoln erred when he freed the slaves, which, in the definition of Mark Sullivan, would make him great. Mr. Sullivan says that Mr. Borah has the largest following of any man in public life. If he has, Mr. Sullivan seems to be the only man who has discovered it. But, Mr. Sullivan is not to be taken seriously, because he writes too erratic to be a safe and sound counsellor.

Mark Sullivan takes the position that there is not a single discriminating law on the books of any southern state, that every law on the books regulating suffrage applies, equally, to white and black men, and that every statute is constitutional and has so been declared by the Supreme Court. As usual, Mr. Sullivan is in error. He does not remember the Oklahoma and Maryland cases, or he does not care to remember the decision of the court in these cases, when former Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes was on the bench. And whichever the case may be, when he states that all the disfranchising laws on the books, in the southern states, are fair and apply equally to white and black men, he misstates the facts, and gives out information that he knows to the satisfaction of the judges of elections, who, in many cases are

First. You must be able to read and write.

Second. You must be able to read a paragraph of the Constitution. In Georgia we have five qualifications, or disqualifications.

Political - 1926

General.

Suffrage.

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"That does not seem to Mr. Lanier to guarantee to anybody the 'right to vote,' since it does not make voting necessary at all, but simply guarantees against race discrimination *if* and *when* there is voting. Mr. Lanier forgets that this provision must be taken together with that earlier provision of the same Constitution which says: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of government.

"Now everybody knows that no Republican form of government can exist without voting, however restricted this voting may be, and the 15th Amendment guarantees to every man that this restriction shall not lie against his race. In brief, the 15th Amendment only guarantees against race discrimination where voting is allowed at all, and At. IV, of the original Constitution, by guaranteeing a Republican form of government, makes voting necessary. States may restrict but cannot altogether drop popular suffrage,—and the restriction cannot lie against race. Hence, the *guarantee*. If an idiot or an ignoramus is denied the right to vote on account of his idocy or ignorance, still this idiot or ignoramus is guaranteed the right to vote "without regard to race."

"In the same letter Mr. Lanier also says with emphasis: 'At present there is absolutely nothing in the constitutions or laws of any Southern state that infringes or in any way violates this Amendment —the ignorant and prejudiced charges that are constantly being made to the contrary notwithstanding."

Statement Untrue

"This statement is so absolute, universal and unconditional that to refute it will require only one example to the contrary. Here it is; from the latest revised constitution of Texas: 'in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary election held in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same.'

"This is from the *constitution* of Texas. We will not stop to quote from the laws based on this constitutional discrimination. In this case one swallow makes a summer.

"And now one word as to the *implications* that there is no discrimination: even in Southern states where the letter of the law avoids a plain statement of discrimination, so as to avoid technical conflict with the 15th Amendment, the law is made with the plain intention, as the words of the lawmakers show, to enable the administration of the law to discriminate against Negroes. For example, the law will require educational "fitness" of candidates for registration, and then authorize only *white registrars* to judge the Negro's "fitness." Such tricks are too numerous to mention here but we would offer to debate them thoroughly with Mr. Lanier or anybody else."

WILLIAM PICKENS

REPUBLICANS ASK NEGRO SUFFRAGE INQUIRY IN SOUTH

Senate Leaders Aid Ernst Amendment To Democrats Vote Investigation

Washington, D. C.—What is regarded as an effective counter move against the plans of Southern Democrats who ask an investigation of the reported bartering of federal patronage was made Tuesday by Republican Senators who promptly got behind the Ernst amendment to extend the scope of the Harris resolution to include an inquiry into the disfranchisement of Negro voters in "some of the states." The Ernst amendment was introduced by the Kentucky Senator, who is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Monday.

The Judiciary Committee has named a sub-committee consisting Chairman Norris, Senator Ernst and Senator King, Democrat, Utah, to consider and report on the original resolution, introduced by Senator Harris, of Georgia, and the amendment sponsored by the Kentucky Senator.

It was understood that the Ernst amendment had the suport of Senator Reed, Pennsylvania, who is interested in the seating of Senator-elect William S. Vare, and of Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, and other Republicans.

Senator Reed intimated that since Southern Democrats were almost solidly against Vare, because of his large campaign expenditures, the Republican regulars were entitled to retaliate by inquiring into the disfranchisement of Negro voters in the

MARK SULLIVAN'S MISINFORMATION

The country thought the Civil War was over, and that all the errors that might have been made, on either side, had been wiped out and forgotten by the militant spirit of a reunited country. We thought the day of waving the bloody shirt was over, and that even the rising tide of race prejudice was on the decline, and that the country over was reconciling itself to the proposition, that all men were created equal, and were endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which were the right to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. But, when we read Mr. Sullivan's rehash of Senator Borah's unstatesmanlike announcement in the Senate, a few days ago, we discern a disposition on the part of some of our latter day statesmen to fight the war over, and to push themselves to the front by stirring up racial strife and speaking approvingly of the legal theft of the ballot of fourteen million people. Mr. Borah says and Mr. Sullivan speaks approvingly:

"I believe that the enfranchisement of the slave at the time it was brought about, was one of the greatest mistakes ever made in this country. The statement may be of interest to those who say that I seek the Presidency because I espouse the Eighteenth Amendment."

For the sake of this argument, let us grant that Senator Borah is right in his contention. What good does he hope to accomplish by continuing to tell the country that the Nation made a mistake, when it armed the ex-slaves with the ballot. The proposition is, water passed the wheel, and cannot be returned. If error was committed, it cannot be corrected, the thing for a statesman to do, when he finds error in legislation or judicial opinion, is not to discuss it, but in the name of truth and righeousness, shape his conduct so as to cure the error without prejudice to either side of the question. Mr. Sullivan lays down the proposition, that Mr. Borah is great because he had the moral courage to stand up in the Senate and say that Congress made an error. Reasoning from the same premises, any soap-box orator can muster up enough physical courage to say that Lincoln erred when he freed the slaves, which, in the definition of Mark Sullivan, would make him great. Mr. Sullivan says that Mr. Borah has the largest following of any man in public life. If he has, Mr. Sullivan seems to be the only man who has discovered it. But, Mr. Sullivan is not to be taken seriously, because he writes too erratic to be a safe and sound counsellor.

Mark Sullivan takes the position that there is not a single discriminating law on the books of any southern state, that every law on the books regulating suffrage applies, equally, to white and black men, and that every statute is constitutional and has so been declared by the Supreme Court. As usual, Mr. Sullivan is in error. He does not remember the Oklahoma and Maryland cases, or he does not care to remember the decision of the court in these cases, when former Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes was on the bench. And when he states that all the disfranchising laws on the books, in the southern states, are fair and apply equally to white and black men, he misstates the facts, and gives out information that he knows is not true. In Georgia we have five qualifications, or disqualifications, whichever the case may be.

First. You must be able to read and write.

Second. You must be able to read a paragraph of the Constitution to the satisfaction of the judges of elections, who, in many cases are

more ignorant than the voters.

Third. You must own five hundred dollars worth of city property, or forty acres of country land.

Fourth. You, or your granddaddy must have fought in some of the wars for or against the Flag.

Fifth. If you have neither of these qualifications, you must present a certificate of good character, and the practice is, that only a certificate from a white man is acceptable in proof of your good character.

To grant that these five qualifications apply equally and alike to white and black men, the practice and administration of them furnish all kinds of avenues for partisan election judges to manipulate and discriminate against the black voter, because of his race and color. Many of these qualifications, or disqualifications, are unreasonable and against public policy. Judges differ about the interpretation of the Constitution, and how can an ordinary field hand explain to a man, no more intelligent than he is, and who is biased against him, to his satisfaction, the meaning of a paragraph of the Constitution of Georgia or of the United States. If fifteen Negroes would testify to the good character of one Negro, any common place white man could step up and say, "This Negro is a bad Negro, because he sauced me or disputed my word," and the judges would have the power to disqualify the Negro as a voter.

Mr. Sullivan says that Negroes can register and qualify throughout the South without molestation. He is either lacking in information or guilty of willful misrepresentation. He qualifies his statement, by saying, "If too many of them do not apply." He argues that they are not molested, intimidated or discriminated against, yet, he says, they get along all right, if they do not attempt to exercise their rights in too large numbers. That is to say, that if ten out of a million were to attempt to exercise their right of suffrage, it is all right, but if five thousand out of ten thousand undertook to vote, they would be molested. There are hundreds of counties throughout the South, whether Mark Sullivan knows it or not, and we believe he does know it, where Negroes, out of fear of bodily harm, would not undertake to vote or to qualify to vote. We have one county in our State, where no Negro is permitted to pass through, much less live. In the large cities of our State, the Negro is permitted to qualify and to vote, but in many of the country counties, no Negro need apply. It is not a matter, altogether, of self elimination, or indifference on the part of the Negro. He would like to exercise the ballot, for he believes that such exercise is not only helpful to his political status, but that his economic and industrial welfare depend upon its use and service. But, out of fear of bodily harm, out of fear of night riders and self regulators, he abstains that he may live in peace and security in the community where all he has and possesses is located. Mark Sullivan would have the country understand that the ballot is as free in Mississippi as it is in Massachusetts; as free in Florida, as it is in New York; which is contrary to the facts, and nobody is better informed of the real truth than Mr. Sullivan.

Both, Senator Borah, with all of his great learning, and Mark Sullivan, with his great opportunity to render a public service to humanity, could engage in a more profitable business, than discussing errors made fifty years ago, if they would dedicate their talent to peace and tranquility among men, and their services to the betterment of every American citizen.

POTENCY OF THE NEGRO VOTE

In all of the former seceding States, except Tennessee the Negro vote has been wiped out by Democratic disfranchising State laws in violation of the enfranchising Amendments but acquiesced in, winked at, or openly approved by Republican leaders.

These ten States with 94 Representatives and 20 Senators in Congress added to 29 Representatives and 6 Senators from Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee, in which States the Negro vote is sufficiently juggled and harrassed to insure Democratic majorities practically in every election compels the rest of the country to bend beneath the yoke of the South. Herald-Common Wealth

Because of disfranchisement its majorities are certain and its representation in Congress and in the Electoral College is fixed and stable. Because of disfranchisement in ten States and a degree of suppression and juggling in three others it constitutes an unchangeable majority of its party in Congress; it dominates therefore both Houses of Congress and subjects the executive to its commands from time to time. It enters into a presidential election with 149 electoral votes, more than half of the 266 votes necessary to elect the President in the Electoral College.

Nevertheless, with all these votes to start with the Democrats have won but four elections while the Republicans have won thirteen from 1869 to 1924. 12-18-26

Frank R. Kent, political weather forecaster, analyzing conditions shows, in the Baltimore "Sun", that according to present indications Republicans will win the next presidential election. Mr. Kent also declares that some of the States with big electoral votes have become irredeemably Republican because of the size and solidity of the Negro vote in those States. He named Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana. He might also have added New York, Michigan and smaller States such as New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, and West Virginia. Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Kent being a Southern Democrat, we are glad that he directs the attention of the South to the fact that while destroying the Negro as a political factor in the South it has invested him with great power in the North. While suppressing, repressing and oppressing him in the South and thereby maintaining a purely white man's government, State and municipal, in every department throughout that section, they have driven hundreds of thousands of Negroes to the North who because of Southern conditions which they or their parents suffered, ally themselves irrevocably with the Republican party and completely block all efforts of Southern Democrats to reach the national pie counter.

The potency of the Negro vote in non disfranchising States will increase not diminish.

Are there no Democratic politicians, or statesmen if you choose, who possess the wisdom and vision of seeing the folly of building up perpetual hatred for the Democratic party on the part of Negroes that will so long as that hatred lasts bar the Democratic party from control of the National government except at rare and lengthy intervals?

The Negro has broadened politically and in every way. He knows that there is nothing in a party label, and in State and municipal elections in the North he votes for Democrats freely, but in national politics he cannot overcome the feeling of hate for the party which still harasses the members of his group and bars them from every political privilege and right that belongs to citizenship in ten States of the Union.

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Georgia.

Political- 1926

Suffrage

LET'S PUT THE BONDS OVER

We are Citizens of Atlanta, and interested in her progress. Whatever forwards Atlanta's interest, forwards all of our interest in common. We are not aliens to the City's interest, but stockholders in her public welfare, and entitled to share in her responsibilities, as well as in her progress. If we fight her economic development because some other group has done something to us, we fight our own progress. To hit back does not always pay. Sometimes it does and sometimes it doesn't. Soft answers turn away wrath. Love conquereth envy and strife.

We are quite certain that we have nothing to gain by the defeat of the Bonds, and all to gain if they go over. We need more water, better sewer system, more room in the schools, more teachers and better pay. We need the viaducts in the interest of health, progress and life. We need the City Hall if they are going to build a sanitary, up-to-date and modern station house and Fire department in connection with it. Our Fire headquarters is an old broken down dilapidated building, in an inconvenient place, built fifty years ago, and the City Hall is not large enough to house the City offices, and as a whole the Bond proposition means the progress of the City. As a City grows it must take care and increase its facilities to keep pace with its growing population and business.

A guarantee from the Mayor, Superintendent, or anybody else to any group of our population that the money for the schools, or any other project named in the Bonds will be misleading, unwarranted and impossible of belief. There is nobody in authority to say how the school money, or any other fund raised by the Bonds may be distributed. Any person who would make such a promise is without authority to do so, and the promise is not worth the breath that it takes to convey it. We must go into this fight with the view of getting our own, with the hope of not being discriminated against. We must help in the fight with the expectation of receiving our share, and not expecting to be discriminated against. The fellow who looks for trouble is most likely to find it. So let us put ourselves into this fight, and do our duty, and not be governed by our prejudices, because the City Council and the Mayor have not always treated us right. Let us win them by fair and square dealing. Let us rise above race prejudice and strike for the City, for the reason that public officers do not always represent the will of the people. Politicians hardly ever do.

We cannot see how anybody who listened to the wonderful speech and appeal of Superintendent W. A. Sutton at Big Bethel A. M. E. church Tuesday night could vote against the Bonds. His speech was wonderful. It was broad and Statesmanlike, and it appealed to all that is noble and splendid in manhood We went to the meeting with our minds open to hear the story of those who are promoting the Bonds. We heard the Mayor who made a splendid presentation from an official standpoint. He argued well for the City, and his appeal to the Colored man was good. He expressed himself as being the Mayor of all the people, and that his highest ambition was to serve everybody, and that would be his policy as far as the Bonds were concerned, so long as he was in office. But Mr. Sutton, the great Statesman that he is, was so convincing in his argument, in his presentation of the advantages in passing the Bonds, and the disadvantages in defeating the Bonds, swept the house off its feet, and we hardly think a man or woman who heard his appeal will vote against the Bonds. He told us how three million dollars would seat ten thousand more pupils and how five hundred thousand dollars would provide all the schools with better equipment. He said that he could not promise anything, and he would not, further than his influence, which would be manifested by his recommendations to the authorities above him. He said he would be absolutely fair and impartial, and would see no race in his recommendations, but would make an appeal through his recommendations for every child in Atlanta.

Let us if not for any other reason, if we cannot rise to the height of loyalty and patriotism, let us vote for Bonds, every one of them, for Mr. Sutton, whom we know to be our friend, and great big brother at heart.

Vote Is 10,201 for Five Items of Bond Program—Viaducts and School Bonds Lead List in City Election Wednesday, Returns Show—New City Hall Trails Voting—Leaders in Campaign Jubilant Over Success of Issue—See Prosperity Era.

Voters of Atlanta Wednesday ratified by vote of approximately 10 to 1 the $8,000,000 municipal bond issue program in its entirety.

Complete tabulation of the voting made by The Constitution showed that the $1,000,000 viaduct bond issue item led the list, with the $1,000,000 school feature running a close second. The $500,000 waterworks issue was third; the $2,000,000 sewer item fourth, and the $1,000,000 city hall project trailed the list.

The complete vote was:

School Bonds—For, 10,081; against, 954.

Sewer Bonds—For, 9,881; against, 979.

City Hall Bonds—For, 9,236; against, 1,817.

Viaducts—For, 10,150; against, 843.

Waterworks—For, 10,030; against, 906.

All Items Carried

A two-thirds majority vote favorable to bonds, this number constituting a majority of the registered voters of the city, was necessary for passage of the program. At the close of registration late Wednesday afternoon, City Clerk Walter Taylor announced that 14,969 citizens were qualified to vote. On the basis of this figure, all bond issue items passed by safe margin.

No concerted opposition to the great improvement issue developed anywhere, and the vote was uniformly overwhelming for the various features of the program. City hall bonds met with less favor than the other issues, but the new municipal building development was assured without serious threat.

In only one precinct was the vote against the new city hall proposal, the item losing by a vote of 8 for to 50 against in precinct A of the sixth ward.—Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.
MAR 23 1926

NEGROES INDORSE BOND PROPOSAL AT MASS MEETING

More than 500 Atlanta negroes indorsed the proposed city bond issue Monday night at a mass meeting at Big Bethel A. M. E. church. Only one dissenting vote was cast against the proposal.

A number of speakers, including Rev. T. James Barrett, B. J. Davis, A. P. Walden, H. D. Cannady, Sr., Rev. E. P. Johnson and Howard W. Russell, spoke in favor of bonds. A. Graves was the only speaker who disapproved the West plan.

Speakers went into details as to the reasons why the issue should be voted and explained how bond money would be used in various city improvements.

VOTE IS 10 TO 1 FOR FIVE ITEMS OF BOND PROGRAM

Viaducts and School Bonds Lead List in City Election Wednesday, Returns Show.

NEW CITY HALL TRAILS VOTING

Leaders in Campaign Jubilant Over Success of Issue — See Prosperity Era.

Voters of Atlanta Wednesday ratified by vote of approximately 10 to 1 the $20,000,000 municipal bond issue program in its entirety.

Complete tabulation of the voting made by The Constitution showed that the $1,000,000 viaduct bond issue item led the list with the $3,500,000 school feature running a close second. The $500,000 waterworks issue was third; the $2,000,000 sewer item fourth and the $1,000,000 city hall project fifth.

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In only one precinct was the vote against the new city hall proposal, the item losing by a vote of 8 for to 51 against in precinct A of the sixth ward.

Mayor Sims Jubilant.

Mayor Walter A. Sims, who fought valiantly for passage of the entire issue, and who spoke to dozens of meetings in the interest of the drive, declared that ratification of the issue marks the beginning of an era of progress never before experienced in Atlanta. All during the campaign he told voters that the city's future as a leader of the south depended on doing this "one big thing to make Atlanta a bigger and better city."

"By passing this bond issue Atlanta put the world on notice that it is bidding for big new industrial enterprises and that it is preparing for the greatest era of development in the annals of the city," Mr. Sims said. "I am confident that every person who voted for bonds has the best interests of the city at heart and I pledge my efforts to seeing that every penny of bond money buys as much as is possible.

"This majority is indicative of the faith in Atlanta's future and means new life and a reflected prosperity in surrounding territory."

Was "Red Letter Day."

"The victory was a 'red letter day' for Atlanta and assures her future place as leader in the southeast," said Alderman William B. Hartsfield, general chairman of the bond campaign committee, following the victory. "The old Atlanta spirit has been reborn—all elements united for the best interests of Atlanta and rallied to the common cause. The ability of Fred B. Wilson, chairman of the executive committee of the bond drive organization; Ed I. Cooldige, executive secretary of the campaign, and Mrs. Frank McCormack, secretary of the woman's division, were big factors in the success of the issues, and too much credit can not be given them.

"I feel that the burden of organizing the large corps of workers has fallen heavily on their shoulders, and they assumed their responsibilities with a cheerfulness which spelled victory.

"Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, and his co-workers, the parent-teacher council, labor organizations, civic and social clubs and others united in this one great effort to guarantee Atlanta's future, and the movement was destined to certain success.

Others Highly Praised.

"Leaders of the movement worked without remuneration, their only compensation being the desire to serve the city. The cooperation of the three Atlanta newspapers was one of the most powerful factors."

Ed I. Coolidge, executive secretary, who for the past several years has been secretary of the Atlanta Produce club, declared that he was overjoyed at the success of the drive.

"The loyalty and untiring efforts of all workers and the cooperation of civic, social, labor, school and many other organizations coupled with a willingness on the part of speakers and city and other officials to assist in any way possible, spelled victory. I have always had an abiding faith in the slogan 'Atlanta Always Ahead' for this city, and that view had been vindicated by the poll on the bonds."

School Heads Pleased.

Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools, and Dr. R. M. Eubanks, president of the Atlanta board of education, both hailed the vote in favor of all bond items as an indication of the "fine spirit of progress of citizens," and expressed their thanks to voters in behalf of the schools.

"Atlanta children deserve the best schools in the world and the issuance of the $3,500,000 for school bonds will be a great forward step in modernizing and perfecting our system," Mr. Sutton declared.

"Of course Atlantans did the right thing by their children. They always do," Dr. Eubanks said. "Every item on the list deserved the loyal and enthusiastic support it got, and I am proud of Atlanta."

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
MARCH 21, 1926

An Ingenious Southern View of Negro Voting.

It must have long since become apparent that the South, whose politicians talk about enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment with all the fervor of evangelists, has heard tart retorts from the North about non-enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Now, with the uproar over Volsteadism at its height, the South has found a spokesman. He is Sam W. Small, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta "Daily Constitution," and it would be microscoping the truth to say that he has done ample justice to the Southern States' case in the controversy over disfranchised negroes. The structure of defense that Sam W. Small has erected is more than ingenious. It might better be termed breath-taking.

The brief of the Atlantan appears in full in the appendix of the "Congressional Record," inserted at the enthusiastic suggestion of Senator George of Georgia. It makes the telling point that the Supreme Court has ruled that these amendments prohibit only State action to take away votes of colored citizens. In other words, if a resident of a suburb of Atlanta sits outside a polling place with a shot-gun in his hand and glowers at the dusky voters with a mien so terrifying that they refrain from casting ballots, nothing unconstitutional has happened.

The sovereign State of Georgia has not violated either amendment.

Further, he says, quoting a Professor Burdick, it must be proved that any restriction is on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Let even a sovereign State disfranchise a negro for any frivolous reason. No constitutional point there; the Supreme Court may act only if it is done for a serious reason, and it must be one of the three mentioned in the Fifteenth Amendment.

Up to this point Sam W. Small appears to have proved that the South is disfranchising negroes but getting away with it.

That was not his original intention.

So he goes on to a second section in his brief. He introduces as witnesses to prove that there is no discrimination the Governors of the Southern States. Ingenious folks, these Governors, as these excerpts from their testimony will demonstrate:

"Non-voting negroes in Alabama are disfranchised merely because they fail to qualify by registering or because they fail to comply with the laws of the State, which are applicable to the whites as well as to the negroes."—Governor Brandon of Alabama.

"It is true not many of them (the blacks) assert the right (to vote) but they can do it."—Governor McRae of Arkansas.

"They disfranchise themselves by failure of being able to comply with laws pertaining to suffrage."—Governor Parker of Louisiana.

"If they will comply with the laws of the State the same as I have to do they can vote as readily and safely as I can."—Governor Walker of Georgia.

Of course Governor Walker does not say so, but the plain implication in his tone is that the negro had better not try to do anything of the sort.

The adroitness of Sam W. Small permits an inquiry into his personality and career. He writes "Member Anti-Saloon League of America" in his "Who's Who" sketch, so evidently his broad construction of constitutional amendments does not apply to the Eighteenth. He has, in fact, written books about prohibition. He is a reverend with a considerable record of evangelical exploits, is a veteran of the Confederate Army and is seventy-five years old. The Senator from Georgia is justly proud of him.

REGISTER

The Independent has been carrying on its masthead the admonition of the voters of the state to register for eight months, and if every Negro man and woman who are eligible have not registered, it is their fault, and they have nobody to blame for their negligence but themselves. There are only a few days left to register.

April 30th the books will close, and if you have not registered, you will not be able to vote in any of the elections this year. Matters now pending, whether they are city, state, or nation-wide. You are an alien and a heathen to your own best interest.

We doubt seriously whether the man or woman who fails to qualify to have his part of the civic responsibility, in the community where he lives is fit for Citizenship, or not. He is like the man who desires liberty, but is too big a coward to strike the blow for himself. Yes, worse than that—he is liken unto the fellow who will drown because he is too lazy to dip the water out of the sinking boat until a rescuer comes. The man who will not vote, ought not to have a vote, it matters not whether he is white or black, and the old excuse, that you have no one to vote for, will not work any longer. The country would be foolish if it did not prepare for war, because it did not have war on hand. Wisdom would suggest that the time to prepare for war is in the time of peace, so when war comes we will be prepared, and can get ready on short notice.

The ballot is the greatest weapon man can use in defense of his freedom, and the fellow who will not use this weapon, to strike with, will lose it. For the fellow who is vigil enough to strike with his weapon will soon over-power the weakling and coward, and take his weapon away from him, and have two. Let us register, before the ides of April close. Get ready, so when you get somebody to vote for you will be in a position to

Political - 1926

Georgia.

Suffrage.

DISFRANCHISEMENT MADE EASY

For some reason or other, certain leading Democrats in the South desire to impress the country at large that the Negro is not disfranchised in that section. Not many months ago many of the governors of Southern States contributed to a symposium prepared under the auspice of a former itinerant evangelist, the Rev. Sam Small and published in the the New York World, to show that if Negroes failed to vote in their respective states, it was of their own choice and that no legal bar existed to prevent their use of the ballot. Of course, this was a disingenuous quibible, intended to impress trusting Northerners with the fair dealings and impartial election methods of the South.

This propaganda to disbuse the simple Northern Democrats and Republicans too, perhaps of the idea that the Negroes are not permitted to vote in the South, has been extended in other directions. Frank R. Kent, writing in the Baltimore Sun, is active in disseminating the idea that the Negro is shunning politics and is not anxious t oexercise his right to the franchise. But he fails utterly to show the reasons that have brought about such a condition so far as it actually exists. In discusing Mr. Kent's assertions styled as propaganda pure and simple, being done merely as an excuse for denying the Negro the privilege to vote, The Savannah Tribune sheds some light on the subject. The Tribune is a Negro weekly established in 1875 by the late John H. Deveaux, who was Collector of Customs at Savannah and also at Brunswick, Ga.

According to the statements of this Savannah editor, Negroes are not permitted generally to become qualified voters in the South. The methods by which their disfranchisement is accomplished are more subtle and less violent, but neverltheless effective in keeping them from the polls. To begin with, in certain localities, it is made extremely difficult for them even to approach the registrars, so far as to get their names on the registration lists, the first step toward qualifying as voters. The Tribune continued:

> The registration laws of this section are made applicable to both races, but enforced only on the Negro. The "grand-father" feature is as rampant as ever. Cases are personally known of fairly educated men who were turned down simply because they could not answer correctly technical questions that even a collegiate would fail to do. In certain counties applicants are sent on a "foos errand" from one person to another, or bid to return on certain days only to find that the officer is not present or the place is closed. This is always exasperating to a man who has to travel many miles to a small county seat, matters not how persistent he may be.

Similar methods are practised in Alabama and other Southern States, where Negroes are persistent in their effort to qualify as voters. In Birmingham the women leader of a group who goterant evangelist, the Rev. Sam Small and into the registrar's office and applied for registration, was arrested and put in jail. In one of the counties of Oklahoma, the registrar's flatly refused to enroll Negro applicants as qualified voters, even resisting an order of the United States Court to place the names on the books In Florida, readers of the dailypapers will recall how the persistence of one fearless Negro in trying to cast his vote in a backwoods precinct brought on a riot by the resentful whites, in which the colored settlement was burned to the ground and many of its residents killed or injured. The original contender for the ballot paid for his pertinaty with his life.

And yet Southern Governors and members of Congress claim that the Negro has equal opportunity to vote in the South and that no law is on the statute books to prevent it. This emphasizes the fact that the suppression of the vote in the South is a lawless act, permitted by the state authorities in defiance of the Constitution and the laws, both Federal and State. It makes the government of the South obligarchical in fact, though it may claim to be democratic in form. And yet inconsistent as it may appear, there are certain favored spots in the South, especially in the larger cities, where Negro citizens are encouraged to vote, when their aid is necessary to carry bond issues or help in a change of city officials. But on other issues disfranchisement is made easy through arbitrary abuse of power by local election officials.—New Yark Age.

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REQUIRES 6,000 VOTES TO NAME ATLANTA MAYOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Despite the fact that this town has 51,302 colored and 102,037 white, it required only 6,192 votes to elect I. N. Ragsdale, mayor of the city last week. But 23,000 votes were cast in the entire city which has 100,000 eligible voters.

UNUSED FRANCHISE

(Savannah Tribune.)

The plea is generally made that many of us in the South are denied our franchise rights. This is no doubt true in some localities. This cry is generally made in which we often join. To a great extent in this county the privilege of voting is not denied and in many instances encouragement is given voters to come to the polls. This voting privilege is not being enjoyed by a large per cent of us. Out of our large population in the county of more than fifteen thousand men and women should be on the registration list. At its peak we have never had more than two thousand since the present registration laws have been effective. This peak was reached when the women were granted the franchise and a vigorous campaign made for registration. Since that time two thirds of these women have allowed their names to be dropped from the list because of failure to pay poll tax, along with a number of men. It is deplorable to think that out of a population of fifty thousand and in this county, not more than eight hundred are eligible to vote. Does this prove that we are enjoying our rights of citizenship? What has became of our civic pride? We are ever ready to register a protest against the least wrong inflicted upon us, but according to the above, lack sufficient pride to maintain our franchise rights. In this direction there should be a great awakening.

CALL FOR A "SHOW DOWN."

According to Dr. Sam W. Small, Constitution staff correspondent in Washington, a group of southern members of congress will call for a "show down," immediately after the holidays, on the oft-repeated republican campaign charges of the south's alleged nullification of the 14th and 15th amendments. In Dr. Small's dispatch, published Tuesday, he says:

"Early in the new year a joint resolution will be introduced in both the senate and the house to create a joint committee to investigate fully suffrage conditions in the southern states and fully report thereon to the first session of the 70th congress in December, 1927. The committee will be authorized to sit during the interim between this and the next session, to hold hearings in each of the southern states, summon witnesses and documents and formulate a definite report as to the relation of the suffrage laws of each southern state to the 14th and 15th amendments."

This is what should have been done years ago. Every session of congress finds a number of "down easterners," headed by Tinkham of Boston, berating the south for alleged disfranchisement of the negro, and the small vote polled in the general elections in the south is offered "in evidence." These congressional pillorings are usually followed by a group of Boston negroes visiting the capital, and making themselves offensive by their personal attacks—sometimes before committees, but more often with such members as will lend them ear.

There are a great many negroes who vote regularly in the south—a great many in Georgia and in Atlanta. They must have their poll and other taxes paid, and register, which requirement applies to all voters, white or colored. They must be able to read and understand their ballot, a literacy test that is not half so drastic as literary tests legally necessary in many of the states of the north and west.

The average negro in Georgia can vote if he wants to, and he knows it. There is no disfranchisement, direct or indirect, and he knows that also.

The trouble is, there is always a group in congress that is seeking to cut down representation in the house from the solidly democratic southern states. In these states—in Georgia, to illustrate, as we have repeatedly pointed out—the fact that our primary, which merely nominates, is the real election, due to the lack of party contests in the general election, the strong vote is the primary vote. The general elections poll, therefore, but a small percentage of the registered vote of the state. And yet, in compiling election statistics the census bureau can use only the general election figures. This gives the group in question their battle ax. Every member of this group knows the facts. Not one of them will admit them. Therefore the investigation contemplated should be made.

And while investigating, would it not be well to find out why it is a republican congress has not reappointed congressional representation since the 1920 census, as is the solemn mandate of the federal constitution? Representation in the house is predicated upon population units, and not upon the size of the vote cast in general elections. The present unit, fixed after the 1910 census, is 230,000 in round numbers. And yet because of shifts of population there are many districts with less than 200,000 population, and many others, especially in the south, that have almost double the fixed unit. This is neither democratic nor just. Fact is, and the republican leaders know it—if a new unit is fixed, based on the 1920 census, the south would gain several new members

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The Patronage Bill recently enacted by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President is nothing less than a new scheme to disfranchise the Negro in the South, wearing the guise of good morals in politics. Nobody in America who is conversant with political conditions in the South believe for a moment that the Democrats who introduced this disfranchising scheme, under the guise of clean politics, is any better morally or otherwise than the men they seek to investigate. Not even their own constituents who vote and send them to Congress from time to time believe in their sincerity or cleanliness in politics. It is generally known that the Democrats will resort to any cunning design or subterfuge to secure their election; that they will not stop at the use of money, but will use instruments far more deadly and far-reaching in consequence than all the millions that have been spent in Illinois, Pennsylvania or elsewhere. The Democrats set a trap and a Republican Congress unwittingly walked into it, and not only acquiesced in the Democratic trick to disfranchise Negroes, but voted unanimously to deny the Negro his constitutional rights to participate in the selection of officers. It was not the bargaining and selling of federal offices in Georgia or elsewhere that moved Senator Harris to introduce the original resolution, it was the nigger hobby upon which he seeks to ride into Congress in 1928 by appealing to the prejudice of the white man against the Negro. If he has any proof of trafficking in federal appointments in Georgia he ought to be given the opportunity to put up his proof and cease to stand up in the Senate and convict citizens of felonious crimes without giving them a hearing. The Senator is not a bad man as the public may understand him to be. If he hates Negroes, he hates them for politic's sake. In his heart we believe he is as good as the average white man, but in politics he resorts to whatever methods he thinks may enhance his case, whether the means be fair or foul. He says that "It was a disgrace for a Negro to dispense patronage in Georgia and a reflection upon the Republican Party." This statement is the crux of the resolution, and an investigation will show that our senior Senator's move is political and not moral, and that he is in court without a case. But the Republican Party is responsible. It stood idly by and consented by its silence and by its vote to the final act in the South's disfranchisement of a free people. In the South, the rule is he can not vote, because he is not registered. The few that register meet but little opposition when they come to vote, as Sam Small says in The Constitution, but Mr. Small was careful not to point out that the intimidation and discrimination was before the election, at the time of registration. While our disfranchising amendment provides five qualifications of registration, the Negro is prevented from registering by divers subterfuges employed by Democratic registration boards upon which the Republicans have no representation. It makes no difference how clean, how intelligent and how upright a black man is when he presents himself to register, as a rule throughout the South, he is met with excuse after excuse and subterfuge after subterfuge to prevent him from qualifying as an elector.

The Republican Party can no longer shirk the responsibility. We are Republican and have no other party to vote for, and do not intend to vote for any other party; for to do so, would be like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. The remedy lies within the Republican Party, and we are going to remain in the Republican Party and fight it out. Disfranchisement is wrong in morals and illegal in law, so far as the law's administration is concerned, and the attempt of Democratic Congressmen to charge a wholesale brokerage business to Republican organizations in the South, is not going to always cover their sins of disfranchisement, and intimidation, to keep themselves in Congress without the consent of the people. The Republican Party must accept the gauntlet thrown down by the Democrats who are introducing resolutions to investigate everybody but themselves, and do some investigation of them. They must meet the issue and have real investigations, not frame-ups; discover the truth, and punish the guilty. And any Congressman who stands in the halls of Congress to represent the people and dissipates his time in bringing charges and counter charges against citizens without proof, ought to be furnished the opportunity to prove his case, and if he does not prove it he ought to be required to make a public apology, or some effort to repair the damage that he may have done an humble citizen by reason of his high official position.

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Georgia.

Suffrage

The Patronage Bill is purely and simply a disfranchising scheme. It makes it unlawful to collect funds from an office holder for legitimate campaign purposes. It makes it unlawful to receive a gift for party purposes, to give, or to make a promise to help your own party, it matters not how honest your intentions are. But Congress was careful not to let this law apply to it, nor to its members. The law applies only to appointments, and not to persons elected to office. Therefore, any Congressman or Senator may collect as much money as he pleases, to meet his campaign expenses and can promise every office to voters of his district if they will vote for him, and under this new law neither will they have to make an affidavit that they did not pay, give or promise anything to anybody before they can draw their salaries. But if an appointed officeer promises a penny or any other thing of value to his party or any individual with a view of influencing his appointment, he has committed a crime, and upon conviction must be punished accordingly under the statute.

If the Republican organizations in the states are not permitted to fill the offices with Republicans, who is going to fill them? Are the Democrats going to be permitted to fill all the offices when they are in charge of the government, and to do likewise when the Republicans are in charge of the government? If so, Congress should pass another law to the effect that nobody shall hold office in the country during a Democratic administration, except Democrats, and that no person shall hold office in the South during a Republican administration except such Democrats as are named by Democratic Congressmen, Senators and Democratic organizations, and that all Republicans shall be ineligible. The Democrats voted to disfranchise the Negroes in the Southern States, and to complete the job the Republicans voted unanimously to disfranchise and to eliminate all Negroes from party control of party emoluments in the South, by passing the Patronage Bill that the President signed December 11, 1926. And the baneful effects and un-Americanism expressed in this bill, is chargeable to the Republicans in Congress and not the Democrats. The responsibility is Republican and can not be evaded. If the law has any standing in morals, it should have applied to all officers of the government, whether appointive or elective. The Patronage Bill is simply a shot at the Negro and not in the interest of good morals, and the Republican Congress ought to have seen it was a Democratic trick. But they were asleep at the switch and the Democrats put one over them.

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Georgia.

LET US REGISTER NOW

An ordinance was recently passed by the City Council of Atlanta, as follows:

"Hereafter, Barber Shops shall be operated for the races separately, that is, white barbers shall serve white people, only and colored barbers shall serve colored people, only, where such service is rendered in barber shops."

Independent
2-4-26
Atlanta, Ga.

The above ordinance shows which way those, who are controlling the political affairs of this city, see things. Just as this revolutionary step is being taken to curb the privilege of black people to earn a livelihood in a vocation, which formerly was considered to be for black people only, it is only a question of time before other restrictive measures will be passed. It will not do us any good to complain. We must prepare ourselves with the only weapon which can be felt in a republic, and that is, to get ready to use our ballot.

There are thousands of colored people in the City of Atlanta, who have the right and the privilege to register, who have not registered, and who must register today, in order to make our influence felt against such sentiment, as has been expressed by the City Council of Atlanta, in the passing of the ordinance, referred to above.

Questions of the most vital import are to come up for action within the next few months, to-wit: Bond issues for schools, for sewers, and for viaducts, in which all of the people will have an interest, and where our influence and votes will be needed to insure the successful passing of these measures. We should remember this very undemocratic spirit of the City Council, when called upon to support bond issues for matters which they consider vital to the welfare and future development of the city.

The hour for whining and sitting idly by and complaining all the time that somebody is doing something to us is past. It is now the hour for action, immediate action, heroic action. Today is the day, not tomorrow, to go to the courthouse in Fulton County, or wherever your home county is, and ask the Tax Collector to permit you to register. If you have paid your taxes, he will permit you. If you have not, he will not permit you, for the reason that you will violate the law to swear that your taxes are paid when they are not paid. It is surprising to hear intelligent men, business men, college men, professional men profess their ignorance of how to register. It would not be surprising to hear the fellow in overalls seeking information as to the avenue to register, but it is appalling to hear men of degrees and professions, who style themselves as leaders in their professions say that they do not know how to go to the courthouse and pay their taxes and qualify to vote.

March straight to the courthouse and ask for the tax collector or a clerk and he will give you the necessary advice. If you have paid your taxes, the clerk will give you the necessary information as to how to register, and register you; if not, put the money in your pocket and go to the courthouse and pay your taxes and register.

Nobody is doing anything to us, we are doing everything to ourselves, by our criminal negligence in the performance of our civic duty. The white man will continue to take from you the few rights left us, if we do not place ourselves in a position to defend those rights.

LET US REGISTER TODAY, NOT TOMORROW.

Wake Up, Young Men, Register and Vote

By W. C. KELLEY.

We are directing this article to young men of today, because it is upon their shoulders and in their possession that the future hopes of the Race rests. Of all the mysteries of life there is one that we know full well and that is Time waits for no man. Tomorrows keep creeping into this modern pace from day to day and ere we are aware we will find untold responsibilities on our shoulders.

Independent
2-18-26
Atlanta, Ga.

Stand for a while on Auburn, sit in a cornor in the drug store. Go with me to the different schools and colleges where ever a young Negro is found. Listen to his conversation. Talk with him and find out his thoughts. Deep down in his heart and soul he deplores his condition here in the South, but so far as his actions are concerned, so far as his future plans are concerned. He absolutely has none.

From time immemorial we have heard various solutions to the Race problem. Some have advocated the Blood and Thunder method. They say the way to get your rights is to fight for them. Others believe the solution liese in going back Home to Africa, while still others are radicals who protest everything. So far all of these solutions have failed. With these facts looking the young man in the face the question arises, what are we going to do then. **"Register and Vote."** Use the rod that is in thy hand. This is Mr. Davis' solution. The young man will tell you that he is not interested in politics. You don't have to be interested in politics, but you do have to be interested in yourself. Your future posterity and the future development and growth of the race. These are the things you have to be interested in to **Register and Vote** both in the municipal and national governments.

We believe that if the young Negro of today would fix a place in his daily program for politics, we could have more national committeemen, a few city aldermen, a few city policemen, and many other positions. We believe you know that the white man is not going to throw open the door and invite Negroes to these positions. We can make a way for them with the ballot.

In Atlanta we have hundreds of Clubs, Secret Societies, and Fraternities ranging from the "Lion Tamer's Club," whose slogan is to 'tame wild women,' up to the Greek Letter Fraternities. The members of these various clubs whether from the alley or of the elected few represent the Negro Race. They represent you and me. So far as we have been able to find out not one of these clubs, secret societies or frats has a place for politics on its program. We don't think there is a single political club or organization in the city. Men these are vital facts. We should wake up. We should form a City Republican Club and work as a branch of Mr. Davis' State Wide Political Club and take an active part in looking out for our own welfare. Let's give this solution a fair trial. We owe it to Mr. Davis. We owe it to ourselves, We owe it to our Race.

REGISTER TODAY

Register today, and every other day, until May the first, that you may find yourself in the position to protect your interests. In Fulton County, the Negro is at no great disadvantage, when it comes to qualifying to vote. If he will pay his taxes, he can register, and the fellow who will not pay his tax, is not fit to vote, and the man who will not vote, or qualify to vote, ought not to be free. He ought to be a slave, and he is a slave. We could enjoy many rights, that we do not enjoy, if we would but qualify to exercise those rights. We would rather whine and complain, than to perform our duty.

Independent
2-4-26
Atlanta, Ga.

The passage of the Barber's Ordinance, a few days ago, which has for its purpose, the putting out of business every Negro barber in town, who caters to white trade, was passed because the Negro had no vote. If ten thousand of us were registered, the City Council would hesitate a long time, before they would pass any discriminatory legislation. They would first hesitate to find out whether our ballots would effect their program.

The average white man, in thinking of the community interest, Negro is not in his mind. H-

not think of him as a citizen to be cared for, but whatever accrues to the Negro's interest, is out of his effort to further the interest of the white man. But, all of this can be changed, if we will qualify to vote. It is not necessary for us to run for office to protect our interest. All we have to do, is to arm ourselves with the proper ammunition to make a telling fight, and we will find that we are consulted every time bonds are to be issued for any cause. And, there are other things that can't be put over in a white primary. It is true that there are two white persons in Atlanta to one Negro person. Atlanta has about 275,000 population, quite a third of them are Negroes, and we have no hope of controlling the government. Very few, if any of us, have any seeh desires, but we are hoping that our interest and desires be protected; that we be given an opportunity to make bread; that jobs be opened to us, instead of closing up the few we have. We believe that it is a function of a government to create jobs for its citizens, and that it is a crime to lessen jobs or opportunities for any part of its citizens to earn a living. And, when a government engages in the pastime of lessening the opportunities for any class of its citizens to work, in order to increase the opportunities of others, the government itself becomes a criminal and ought to be changed. We believe that wealth and intelligence ought to control, it matters not whether the wealth and intelligence be held by white men or black men. We believe that a government controlled by wealth and intelligence is better than a government controlled by ignorance and poverty. Our government must not pass, and if it has passed, it must not long remain in the hands of the ignorant and the poor.

Let us qualify to function as citizens. You don't need a gun, and you don't need a pistol; all you need is one ballot, for it is the only weapon that can win for you or for us the victory.

We have three great daily papers in Atlanta and each of them raised their voices and protested against the passage of the Barbers Ordinance. The Journal of Labor, that makes so much fuss about union labor, did not protest or say a word about the passage of the ordinance. Yet, it calls for union labor on everything that the Negro has printed, and solicits business under the slogan that we stand for a square deal for all classes of labor, and they are the only institution that stands for a square deal for Negro labor. Yet, the Journal was silent when union barbers were striking at the life of Negro barbers.

Let us arm ourselves with the ballot. It is the only thing that will make the white man respect the black man.

REGISTRATION CRUSADE

The women are making a crusade for increased registration. The chairman of the Citizenship committee of the national organization of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, of this city, has issued an appeal which should meet ready and hearty response. This appeal should not be needed by the women but the men with even more alacrity should.

For years the excuse for not registering has been given by many of us on account of the restrictive methods in certain Southern states to disfranchise us. Even in some of these states the registration requirements are very strict, but even then with determined ones these restrictions can be overcomed. Each person who is not on the registration list, should be very determined to be so placed and be not disfranchisers themselves But slight respect or consideration is shown any set of people who are unable to protect themselves at the polls. This matter is not taken very seriously by the mass of our people, and until they become more serious minded, conditions in many respects will remain unchanged.

Mrs. Williams and her organizations are to be commended and whole heartedly encouraged in their effort to increase the number of voters in all of the states.

Women's Poll Tax Is $1 a Year, $3 If Payment Later

The poll tax that must be paid by women voters is $1 per year and amounts to $3 only when a voter fails to return or to pay the tax at the proper time, it was pointed out in a statement Monday from the Atlanta League of Women Voters, commenting on news articles Sunday which gave the impression, it was said, that every woman was subject to a $3 tax.

This statement said: "The following numbered facts are based upon the law and upon the statement of Attorney General Napier, made in response to a letter from W. S. Richardson, tax collector.

"1. The poll tax is a state tax and is $1 a year.

"2. All men must pay this tax, but only women who vote are required to pay it.

"3. If a woman has once registered, she owes 1 poll tax each year unless she goes to the tax collector at the court house personally and has her name stricken from the registration lists.

"4. If she fails to return or to pay the tax at the proper time, fees are charged until the tax may amount to $3 a year.

"5. In the event that she fails to have her name stricken from the registration lists, and also fails to pay her poll tax, she cannot legally vote until all of her back poll taxes and fees are paid.

"6. Any woman who up to this time has never registered and wishes to vote should take the following steps.

"(a) Go to the court house to the office of tax receiver before May 1, and return her poll tax, which means that she will pay it in the following fall.

"(b) Go to the office of tax collector in the court house and register. She is then on the permanent state and county registration lists

SIMS AND SUTTON TO SPEAK TONIGHT AT BIG BETHEL

Mayor Walter A. Sims and Superintendent W. [illegible] of Atlanta schools will speak tonight at a mass meeting at Big Bethel A. M. E. church, held under auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

It is expected that the church will be crowded to hear the two outstanding citizens with reference to the coming bond election.

SUFFRAGE SLACKERS.

The old colored brother was right when he said of life, "Ef hit ain't one thing or ernudder, hit's somethin' else all de time!" Now it is a crop of demands for compulsory voting, "subject to tax, fine and suspended franchise." The thought is spreading that our governments and officials are the creations of active minorities. The people, it is said, no longer rule themselves, but are the subjects of successful party factions and insurgent blocs.

When a great state is represented, in the senate of the nation for six years, by a man who received only 31 per cent of the narrowly major party in the state, there is substance in the claim that we are largely a minority governed people.

Writing of democracy in America over a century ago De Tocqueville said, "Of all governments he will most highly value that whose head he has himself elected and whose administration he may control; such is the grand maxim upon which civil and political society rests in the United States."

But that was **then;** not **now.**

Neither Georgia nor Atlanta are governed by the majority of their eligible voters. The condition is due to the indifference of the electors and no cure for it is suggested that seems practicable. It is undemocratic and unrepublican, but it comes out of the American theory that use of the suffrage is only a privilege and not a duty. Every voter is free to be a slacker and to pay the price in misgovernment and the burdens that it entails.

Political - 1926
Suffrage.

VOTE ANALYSIS SHOWS POWER OF SOUTH SIDE

Whip Writer Says Most Political Failures And Successes Start There

(By Focus)

Out of the intorted maze of conflicting claims over the results of the primaries of April 13th comes one undisputed fact to which all astute politicians are willing to bow. Under the marble branches of the "Tree of Knowledge" in the foyer of the City Hall, where political sages hold forth in whispered confab, you hear it. In the carpeted political corridors of the Hotel Sherman it is passed from lip to lip with significant emphasis. Throughout the loop, wherever the political chess-board is taktn from its hiding places, this fact is held forth as an adage, "You **can't win** without the colored vote."

Present Primary Analyzed

In the present campaign, seasoned wiseacres point out that, although the majority for the Home Rule ticket was astoundingly large, yet the winners all followed the trend of sentiment as expressed by the voters of the south side. One smart political statistician in the Deneen camp points out that the defeat of the Deneen candidate for County Judge is directly attributed to the colored vote. Not that Judge Trude was not personally popular with southside voters, but simply because the great majority of the colored electorate went with the Crowe-Thompson ticket. This same observer points out to support his contention that Savage won by less than 25,000 and significantly adds that had Deneen won the county judgeship, with its control of the election machinery, the entire political complexion of Illinois would have been changed within four years.

Smith Gets Colored Vote

In the race for senator there is much discussion over the power of the colored voters in the nomination of Col. Smith. It is an open secret that Senator McKinley was unpopular with the colored constituency because of his failure to support the Dyer Bill. Col. Smith had a majority of nearly 20,000 among all of the colored voters of Cook County, or about one-sixth of his total majority throughout the entire state.

It is also said by some that a great deal of the Smith popularity was due to his ardent support by Thompson. Thompson got the Crowe-Thompson combine behind him and it is claimed that much of the reason why Smith got this support was because he was accceptable to colored voters.

McCormick's Defeat

It brings out the tremendous power of the colored vote in Illinois. All, some say, that is required is that the vote be handled with diplomacy and strategy to make all political things possible. Every big candidate who was not favored by the southside vote has been defeated. The colored voters went for Dever 3 to 1 rather than vote for Leuder. It is a fact that the postmaster recurrently recalls even to this day. Senator Medill McCormick tried but could not marshall the voters of the southside wards. He lost to Senator Deneen, who hadn't run for office in twelve years. But the colored vote put Deneen over, for he won by the narrow leeway of 7,000, while his majority in the second, third and fourth wards was several times that figure.

Thompson Had It

Those favored with the votes of the second, third and fourth wards have been fortunate. William Hale Thompson started with it. It carried him far. In the primaries of 1911 Thompson beat Judge Harry Olson for the majoralty nomination by a scant 3,000 votes. But Thompson beat Olson in the second ward by 9,000. Without the second there's no guessing where the mayor's political career would have been.

Again, when Thompson ran for his second term he beat Sweitzer by less than 35,000. But the colored voters gave him 50,000. That's what Thompson means when he says, "You stuck by me and I stick by you." He knows.

Illinois.

PLAN TO DRAW "COLOR LINE" IN TEST VOTE

Electorate in Dixie Is Aroused

Throughout the entire South members of the Race are up in arms over the proposal to submit the 18th amendment to a referendum that will ignore the Race vote in the southern states. There has been widespread dissatisfaction with the present "dry" regime that followed the passage of the prohibition amendment. Vice, illicit liquor, drunkenness and a whole host of sins have multiplied under prohibition, it is claimed. Now it is proposed to submit the 18th amendment to a popular referendum, to see whether the people really want the present dry regime continued.

The justification for the proposed referendum is simple. The 18th amendment, it is asserted, was never the actual expression of popular will. It was passed at a time when the manhood of the country was being drafted off into military service, and the men most interested never really got a chance to vote on the question.

As a piece of war-time emergency legislation, it was slipped over on a large section of the electorate who never got a real chance to express themselves on it. The referendum will remedy all that. Everyone will have a chance to vote.

PLAN TO CUT RACE VOTE

The advocates of the referendum do not tell the truth when they say that it will be a popular test, and that everyone will have a chance to vote. They know full well that their so-called popular referendum will not represent popular sentiment. It will represent only white popular sentiment. After the referendum is over, the country will know as little as it ever did about what the Race vote in the South thinks of the dry regime.

The Race vote of the South will be as completely shut from any means of making its wishes felt as was the soldiers' vote when the original amendment was passed. The sponsors or the movement for a popular referendum have not the slightest intention of going out of their way to see to it that several million voters in the South are given a chance to make their wants known.

TO "RAILROAD" MEASURE THROUGH

They protest because a measure was "railroaded" over on them, and now they diligently prepare to straighten the matter out by railroading the same issue over on several million voters. Have they the slightest notion that anyone will be fooled into thinking that their plan is fair? Is anyone going to sympathize with their cry that the enactment of the 18th amendment was unfair, when it is patent that the operation of the proposed referendum will be equally unfair?

In a measure it will be even more unfair, for the exclusion of the soldier vote in the passage of the 18th amendment came about during a period of national stress, when not even the soldiers themselves felt or cared anything about the fact of being excluded from voting on this measure. Most of them didn't know what it was all about. But the exclusion of the Race vote in the South has been the result of a deliberate, nasty plot, in which both political parties have been equally at fault. How much longer are we going to let it go on?

BLAINE FAVORS LAW TO RESTORE VOTE TO NEGROES

Lenroot, His Senate Rival, Dodges Borah's Issue.

The two candidates for the United States senate from Wisconsin have been asked what their attitude would be in regard to enforcing the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution, the question of nullification having been raised by Senator Borah and others respecting the eighteenth. Specifically they were asked whether they could vote to unseat a senator elected in a state which denies the vote to Negroes.

Gov. John J. Blaine, contesting for the seat now occupied by Senator Lenroot, said, in response to the inquiry, that congress should enact legislation that will compel the southern states to carry out the intent of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Duty of Congress.

"These two amendments should be enforced and observed," Gov. Blaine declared. "Congress should carry out the duty to enforce these amendments by appropriate legislation and such duty, in my opinion, is mandatory. I shall vote for legislation to make effective these amendments."

Gov. Blaine was not clear as to whether he would vote to unseat a United States senator who had been elected in a state where the amendments have been nullified. He indicated that a candidate might be in favor of enforcing the two amendments in question and yet be elected by the fact that these votes were disfranchised by state laws. Under such circumstances he indicated that he did not believe the candidate should be held accountable.

Lenroot Dodges Issue.

Senator Lenroot was less definite. He wired in reply to a long distance telephone inquiry:

"Could not answer your question without knowing the law and the facts in a particular case. The fourteenth amendment covers many subjects, and, of course, any state law in conflict with it is invalid."

Subsequently a message asking a further statement was unanswered by Senator Lenroot.

ANNVILLE (PA.) NEWS
APRIL 3, 1926

URGES COLORED PEOPLE TO VOTE

Pastor Of Baptist Church Says Ballot Is Either Blessing Or Curse.

Rev. H. D. Martin, colored, pastor of the Second Baptist church, in urging the colored people of Danville to vote in the elections to be held Tuesday, the school election next Saturday and the primary election on April 13, declares that the ballot is either a blessing or a curse. His communication is as follows:

"The ballot is a blessing only when it is wisely cast, otherwise it is a curse. When it is cast in the defense of good government—a square deal for every one—it blesses. On the other hand, when it is cast in favor of the classes, it at once becomes a curse to the common good of the community. To such a sane and simple system of voting there are strong oppositions and many barriers. Most politicians oppose simple, honest balloting. Why? Because such would mean their undoing, end, and elimination from politics, and therefore from shaping government. Rather than suffer elimination, politicians would prefer poor government or no government.

"Mark you, I said politicians. I do not mean statesmen, who would welcome an honest ballot and a clean vote. And Why? Because real statesmen love and work for the betterment of the whole people and the permanent advancement of the states. They realize that this cannot be accomplished and maintained except through an uncommercialized ballot system.

"Many voters, too, are opposed to honest voting and clean officials. They want the politician's money. Some demand more, some less but the principle is one and the same. When one sells his vote, he divests himself of every right to demand impartial administration, when his vote purchaser comes into office. All obligations to him were settled when his vote was bought—whether two dollars, twenty-five dollars, or one thousand dollars that ended the purchasers obligation to the voter. But that is not all, the candidate who comes to office through the purchase channel cannot make an honest official. Somehow his money must not be lost. In some way he must be reimbursed. From what source? There you are and there is the open door to grafters, combinations and the money powers, who enter with all their cunning and shrewdness to influence legislation. This influence is always against the highest interest of the whole country. Hence, the common people are made to suffer.

"Colored voters, where are you on this question? What are you doing to establish and maintain good government in Danville, Ill., and the United States? Do you vote on principle rather than for political money; for men and measures when they are right rather than for the politician's money? No amount of money should in any way influence the Negro's vote in America. His rights as a citizen, indiscriminatory legislation, and impartial administration of the laws should always actuate him in the casting of his ballot. On April 6, 10 and 13, let us vote for a better and greater Danville, a greater Illinois and a better United States. To do this we must vote for men who believe in good government and the rights of all the people, irrespective of race or religion."

REV. H. D. MARTIN.

WHEN THEY SEEK US

In Chicago when the great political campaigns are at white heat and election day draws near it is interesting to note how the white candidates leave their own burroughs and bailiwicks and come rallying forth in to the much reviled "black belts" seeking our votes. They come in high spirits, but with no air of patronizing. They come without effulgence or form. They come as plain citizens seeking the support and suffrage of their fellowmen. We are glad to have them come but we should not close our eyes as to the purpose of their mission.

They come to us because we have something that they want. It was ever thus. During the war when there was a shortage of man power, labor agents went south to bring our people up here and give them jobs. Men from the railroads used to hang around the saloons seeking men to use as waiters on the dining cars. When there is something that the other fellow needs, he will come after it.

The white man needs our vote here in Illinois. Sometimes he is peeved, nettled, because he needs it, but the fact remains that it is something to be desired. What can be used by others, can well be utilized by ourselves and every agency in this municipality should use its influence in incouraging us to make the most of our suffrage. Ministers are doing quite the right thing in educating their flocks into the political affairs of the world. Our suffrage is the thing now most desired by our white brother. It ought to be worth a whole lot to us. In November the State and County elections will hold forth; in the meantime it will work to our best interest to intelligently prepare ourselves to make the most of our votes.

NO HOPE FOR NEGRO IN PARTY POLITICS, VIEW OF WILLIAM E. WALLING

CHICAGO, June 29.—Speaking last night before a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in seventeenth annual conference here, William English Walling, writer and lecturer, declared that the Negro must look for salvation elsewhere than in party politics. Mr. Walling urged that Negroes throughout the United States vote independently of established political parties.

"As a persecuted minority the colored people must vote for their friends regardless of 'party,' declared Mr. Walling. "And that is exactly what they are doing in every northern state. When there is no friend to be voted for and no enemy to be voted against a colored citizen may vote for 'his' party. But even then he knows it is only 'his' party for that one election and in that one state. In the neighboring state he knows very well that that same party may be in the hands of the Ku Klux. And he doesn't know who will control 'his' party in the next election.

"Non-partisan voting is comparatively new and there is not always a full realization of what it means. It means, first of all, that the colored people must give first consideration to their own protection and advancement, viewed, of course, in a broad and enlightened spirit. No true friend of the colored people, whatever his politics may be, can honestly urge the colored citizen to do anything else. You must consider yourselves first. Is this narrow or selfish? It is not. If each social group voted intelligently and with true vision for its own highest interests we should have an ideal commonwealth. It is to the general interest that each group should attend to its own business—provided that business is not conceived in a small-minded or shortsighted spirit. We can never get anywhere by attending to one another's business.

"But is this all that is needed to make the ballot effective? Can the colored people confine their attention to their own interests thus broadly conceived? They cannot—and for two reasons. They must take their stand with those who want to make the ballot effective and they must take a stand against those who want to deprive the voters of all effective power over the social structure. They must be prepared to fight shoulder to shoulder with the other democratic forces for the direct primary and every other democratic institution and they must be prepared to fight each and every special economic interest and political reactionary that is opposing the development of democratic institutions.

"In other words, every issue but one may be subordinated to the interests of the colored people viewed in a large way. But there is one issue—and one only—that can never be subordinated and that is political democracy itself. When the ballot is threatened or weakened or made ineffective, the foundation of all political action is undermined. And that is precisely the issue between the progressive and the reactionary.

Senator McKinley and the Negro Vote

In the course of a recent address to a large and representative audience of Negroes in Chicago, the much loved and feared and hated Mr. Clarence Darrow urged that his hearers become, known as givers rather than receivers of gratuities.

The sensational situation in Mr. Darrow's home state, Illinois, would seem to afford an opportunity for a wholesome demonstration of the Negro's acceptance of this piece of advice. Mr. McKinley, the Senior Senator from Illinois, is in the midst of a strenuous campaign for re-election in which he must steer between the Scylla of the Ku Klux Klan of Southern Illinois and the Charbdis of the large Negro vote of Chicago and Cook County.

Under these circumstances attention is intently focused on the Senator of the amended Der bill into the Senate as Senate bill 121. Notwithstanding the charge of the Senator's opponents that the bill was introduced [illegible] it would seem that an opportunity is afforded to wipe out the impression that service to the Negro is politically unprofitable—an opinion which is largely held by the friends of the lamented Senator Foraker of Brownsville fame.

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Suffrage

Senate To Probe Disfranchisement In The South

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21—A Congressional investigation of disfranchisement in the South is looming.

At the meeting of the Senate judiciary committee Monday morning, Senator Richard P. Ernst, Republican, of Kentucky, moved to extend the scope of the proposed inquiry into the alleged barter of public offices in Southern states to include disfranchisement of colored persons in that section of the country.

A subcommittee consisting of Senator George W. Norris, Republican of Nebraska; Senator Ernst, and Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, was appointed to draft a resolution providing for an investigation not only of the alleged sale of federal offices but of disfranchisement of colored persons in Southern states.

In an interview Monday afternoon, Senator Charles S. Deneen, Republican, of Illinois stated that the Republican members of the Senate judiciary committee were going to vote for the proposed investigation of the alleged sale of federal offices and of disfranchisement in the South. Senator Deneen is a member of the judiciary committee. He did not know what form the resolution would be in when it is reported by the subcommittee at the next regular meeting of the full committee, but expressed the belief that it will include provision for an inquiry into disfranchisement practices in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

State

NOV 10 1926

Intimidation in Chicago.

Press dispatches report from Chicago that on election day four or five Negro workers were dragged from the polls and held in durance vile until they were released by legal process. In another case a Negro worker was beaten. Of particular interest is the fact that these Negroes were Democrats.

The attention of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and of other societies and uplifters of that nature north of the Mason and Dixon line is directed to the circumstance that not in the last 30 years has so much violence been shown to Negroes at the polls in South Carolina as on this one day in Chicago.

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Indiana.

Suffrage

SOUTH BEND IND TRIBUNE
APRIL 15 1926

COLORED VOTERS MEET.

School of Political Instruction Opens at Negro Masonic Temple.

Large and enthusiastic crowds of colored voters attended the first sessions of the school of political instruction which is being held at the colored Masonic temple, continuing to-day. Republicans from [illegible] northern Indiana districts were represented in yesterday's meetings.

John F. DeHaven, a republican candidate for county clerk, spoke on behalf of A. G. Graham, senatorial candidate who was unable to attend because of delay in his return from Indianapolis last night. Charles P. Creviston, another republican candidate for county clerk, was also present and, upon being introduced, made a few remarks. A number of the speakers, in addition to endorsing Mr. Graham, endorsed Senator James E. Watson.

The speakers included Rev. Barney Stone, Noblesville, said to be the oldest colored voter in the state, who gave civil war reminiscenses; Mrs. Laura Jackson, Fort Wayne; Rev. E. F. Adams, Anderson; Rev. S. T. Byrd, South Bend; Attorney T. E. Gray, Michigan City; Attorney Charles Wills, South Bend; Rev. Samuel S. Reed, Indianapolis, former member of the educational branch of the army and secretary of the Ohio state Baptist convention, who delivered the principal addresses of the sessions, discussing political science and the history of the republican party in its relation to the Negro; Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Gary, and Mrs. Ida Plummer Liston, Indianapolis, head of the women's colored organization for Senator Watson, who organized the institute and presided at all the sessions.

Mrs. Liston expressed much satisfaction at the interest which is being shown in the meetings and expects that the crowds will continue large and enthusiastic.

NEWS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OCT 26 1926

COLORED VOTERS RALLY.

Three G. O. P. Addresses at Tomlinson Hall Tuesday Night.

Three principal addresses are scheduled for a rally of colored Republican voters to be held Tuesday night in Tomlinson hall, under auspices of the Republican county committee.

The speakers will be Governor Ed Jackson, Perry W. Howard, assistant United States attorney-general, and J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the colored Elks of the world.

The meeting, which is expected to attract a large crowd of colored voters, will be attended by some of the county and state candidates, some of whom may be introduced.

Political—1926

Suffrage

Independent Negro Voters' Association.

NEWARK NEWS LEDGER
MARCH 6, 1926

Negro Voters to Gather March 15 for Convention

When the annual convention of the Independent Negro Voters' Association takes place March 15 at the Roosevelt Temple, the delegates from Essex County will not go on record in favor of any group of candidates.

Former United States Commisioner John A. Matthews and City Clerk William J. Egan, Democratic leaders will speak. The Rev. S. L. Corrothers is president of the association.

The executive committee of the association will convene from 4 to 7 P. M. and the mass meeting will take place at 8 P. M.

Political—1926

Suffrage

Kentucky

BLACK DEMOCRAT FINDS HARD WAY AT THE POLLS

Attacked By His Own Folk, Forced To Flee For Life As Guns Bark 15 Times

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—Scott Johnson, colored Democratic clerk, declared Wednesday, in the Democratic contest deposition, that he was forced to flee from the 57th precinct of the third ward, 621½ East Burnett avenue, election day when a gang of colored men fired 15 shots at him and shouted that they would "get that black Democrat."

Johnson said that a police officer sent word through Simeon E. Jacobs, 21 years old, 141 E. Washington street, a law student, Democratic inspector, to the effect that he had better "run, and run like hell." He also said that threats had been made to burn his house down and drive him from town.

Jacobs corroborated Johnson's testimony. Johnson alleged that he had caused many repeaters to be turned away at the polls, and that he had refused to issue ballots to others. It was because of his vigilance in thus preventing illegal voting, he said, that there was so much resentment shown toward him.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Post

NOV 3 1926

NEGROES SEEK RIGHT TO VOTE

Complaining that they had been notified their names were stricken in purgation when they sought to vote this morning, approximately twenty-five negroes trooped into the office of Circuit Clerk Louis Vissman at the courthouse and sought advice on the matter. All denied having been notified officially by the court that their names had been stricken and several asserted they had been away from the city considerably of late.

Republican attorneys went before Judges Lafon Allen and Davis W. Edwards in behalf of the negroes, and after presenting arguments, the negroes were instructed to appear before these judges, and if they would swear they were legally entitled to vote they would be allowed to do so.

Louisiana.

Political - 1926

Suffrage.

Walter Cohen's Folk Don't Vote

NEW ORLEANS, La., (A.N.P.)—Despite the fact that the population of this city is over four hundred and sixty thousand with one hundred and twenty thousand Negro citizens, only 200 Negroes male and female, have availed themselves of the right to vote by filing registration papers according to the register of voters in a statement issued yesterday.

The white vote, male and female, is 101,809, of whom 342 are unable to read, write, or sign their names. The few Negroes who vote, however, are educated.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DEC 30 1926

COLORED PEOPLE IN POLL TAX RALLY

A general rally for the purpose of arousing interest among colored people in the payment of poll tax will be held December 22, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Autocrat Social and Pleasure club, in the club auditorium, St. Bernard avenue near N. Roman street. Included in the speakers for the evening are: Walter L. Cohen, U. S. comptroller of customs; Wallace Marine, president of the Autocrat club; George Doyle, of the Plasterers' Association, Local No. 93; C. C. Taylor, Louisiana Weekly publisher; George LaBat, president of the San Jacinto Social club. The San Jacinto Social club brass band will furnish music.

Political – 1926

Maryland.

Suffrage.

Afro Polls Southern White Women On Lynching

Four Vote For Passage Of Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill; Four Opposed

(A new series of articles on the movement against lynching and mob violence in the United States by Thomas L. Dabney, Brookwood Labor College, Katonoh, N. Y.)

When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began in 1910 to investigate and publish facts in regard to lynching, little was known about the circumstances and truth surrounding mob violence outside the community where it occurred. Newspapers for the most part did not publish the truth about lynching when it was known. The few whites who felt that lynching was unjustifiable did not have the courage to express their opinion.

After fifteen years of heroic effort in gathering and publishing the truth about lynching, the N. A. A. C. P. with the aid of the Interracial Commission, the Federal Council of Churches and other agencies has awakened the South from its position of lethargy, not only with reference to lynching, but with regard to the whole question of racial cooperation. In recent years the South has conducted systematic campaigns against lynching and mob violence. The white women of the South are taking a leading part in these campaigns—a few going so far as to favor Federal legislation.

The following statement from Miss Lucy R. Mason, general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, of Richmond, Virginia, is typical of the most favorable opinion expressed recently by women in seven southern states on lynching and mob violence:

"I think," writes Miss Mason, "lynching unjustifiable under any and all circumstances.

"Personally, I do favor the Dyer Bill against lynching, if it is the only method of accomplishing the desired result. On the other hand, I am always slow to ask for Federal actoin as the best means of accomplishing results and would rather see every State pass drastic anti-lynching laws. I believe the participator in a lynching is a murderer, and should be dealt with as one who has violated law."

Miss Mason informed the writer that this statement was the expression of her personal opinion, and ought not to be construed as an official statement. With statements like Miss Mason's from southern women of influence and leadership, and the work of the different agencies against lynching and mob violence, we have reason to believe that something will be accomplished this year to restore law and order in the South.

1. Mrs. J. Allison Hardy, prominent social worker, of Artesia, Mississippi.
2. Mrs. Allen Cox, Helena, Arkansas.
3. Miss Lucy R. Mason, general secretary, Y. W. C. A., Richmond, Virginia.
4. Miss Charlotte Dye, superintendent, Vashti Industrial School, Thomasville, Virginia.
5. Mrs. Eleanor G. Kirby, social worker, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
6. Mrs. C. M. Parks, Tarboro, North Carolina.
7. Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Athens, Georgia.
8. Mrs. F. M. Burkhead, of Houston, Texas.
9. Mrs. J. G. Merritt, superintendent of social service, Woman's Missionary Society, Northwest Texas Conference, Colorado, Texas.

And others—

Of the letters received so far I have made the following tabulation:

Those for lynching	2
Those against lynching	11
Those for Dyer Bill	5
Those against Dyer Bill	4

Afro-American
2-6-26
Baltimore, Md.

Less Said About Voteless South, The Better. -Bruce

Maryland Senator Answers Borah's Declaration That Disfranchisement In The South Is Legal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The less said about the question of disfranchisement in the southern states the better."

This is the conclusion of a debate in the Senate Tuesday between Senator Borah, (Republican, Idaho) and Senator Bruce, (Dem., Md.) as to whether or not southern states violated the constitution in their various methods of keeping Negroes away from the polls.

Senator Borah was speaking on a recommendation to Congress that the prohibition law be amended so as to permit light wines and beers and leave to the several states the right to enforce the law as each sees fit.

Mr. Borah contended that such legislation, if passed, would permit the State to determine which laws should be enforced and which should not under the constitution.

Senator Bruce interrupted him here to say that just what the north did by refusing to return fugitive slaves before the Civil War. Both senators then admitted it was a mistake to give the Negro the vote following emancipation, Senator Borah referring to the period immediately following the war as a period of disgrace and degradation.

Senator Bruce also mentioned the fact that the South after the Civil War determined for itself without regard to the 14th and 15th amendments the best methods of preventing Negro suffrage.

Mr. Borah retorted that so far as he knew all laws in southern states governing Negro disfranchisement had been sustained by the United States' Supreme Court.

When Mr. Bruce told how citizens of his home town when he was a boy banded themselves together in order to nullify the 14th and 15th amendments, without regard to Congress, Senator Borah accused him of preaching communism and anarchy. Senator Bruce denied this maintaining that the south was simply solving the suffrage problem in its own way despite the constitution.

Penned down by Senator Borah to state whether or not the southern states were violating the constitution in disfranchising Negroes, Mr. Bruce replied,

"What is the use of asking me to say something that everybody knows? The southern people had to take their choice between constitutional abstractions and civilization and they selected civilization."

When Mr. Borah reiterated his view that the disfranchisement laws are within the constitution, Senator Bruce said,

"I think the less we say on this subject the better."

Mr. Borah—"I think so."

Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 1 1926

AVERAGE NEGRO OF SOUTH BARRED ONLY IN PRIMARIES APATHETIC AS TO POLITICS

BY FRANK R. KENT
Special Correspondent The Birmingham News and The Baltimore Sun

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—When you touch this subject of not letting the negro vote, Southern gentlemen in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and other states of this section look you squarely in the eye and say that there is in their respective commonwealths no restriction upon the right of registration or the high privilege of voting applying to the negro that does not also apply to the white man.

In the small matter of the primaries they point out it is true the state laws do restrict participation to the whites but so far as the general election and registration are concerned there is not a word upon the statute books of a discriminatory nature. Nor is there any unfairness toward the blacks in the administration of the laws. Negroes who apply for registration are treated exactly as are the whites. As a matter of fact, there are in all Southern states a number of negroes who regularly register and vote. If more of them do not it is either because they lack interest or can not meet the tests that apply to all. In other words, it is their own fault.

Situation Contradictory

In one way every bit of the foregoing is absolutely true. In another it is just not so at all. Not that these Southern gentlemen have the least desire to deceive; far from it. They very frankly avow the real situation. They will tell the world that if it were necessary to discriminate in order to eliminate the negro from politics, they would certainly discriminate. If only unfair means would deprive him of the vote they would be used. In the South any means required to take from the negro a power he is unfit to have, and which, even so eminent a Republican as Senator Borah, recently said, it was a mistake to give, are uniformly regarded as justified. In the past, perhaps, it is stated, there may have been discrimination against the negro, but that time has gone. There is no discrimination now, because none is necessary. The negro in the South, with rare exceptions, has accepted the situation. He has grasped the idea that in the South politics is not a healthy nor a profitable occupation for the colored man; that there is among the white people a deep and inflexible determination not to allow the negro to become through his vote a real political factor, constitution or no constitution.

Loses Interest In Politics

So clear has this been made that he has lost all interest in politics. The futility of the thing so far as he is concerned is well understood. He has abandoned the habit of political thought and no longer makes an effort to register. Apparently, he has acquisced in the theory that government in the South is a matter to be administered by whites.

That is about the situation. It is no longer necessary to have discriminatory election laws in the South. And it is undoubtedly true, as they tell you in these states, that there is today no test that applies to the negro that does not also apply to the white man. The grandfather clauses, by which the disfranchisement of the negro was first achieved, have either expired, been repealed, or declared unconstitutional by the courts. In their place there are in these states simple educational qualifications, and a small poll tax, both of which are features of the election laws in various Northern and Western states. Obviously, there is no legal bar raised against the negro except in the primaries. There is apparently no reason why the negro should not register under these Southern laws today just as easily and freely as the white man. And there would not now be any discrimination against him either unless he tried too numerously to do so.

THE PRIMARY NEXT TUESDAY

On next Tuesday the 14th the registered voters of Maryland have an opportunity to declare their choice, according to party affiliation, for the various offices to be filled at the general election in November.

A factional fight for the control of the party has developed among Republican leaders and opposition candidates offer for U.S. Senator, Governor and other State offices.

The storm center of the fight rages around the Senatorship. Senator O. F. Weller, the recognized head of the Republican organization, is a candidate for re-election on what is known as the Weller ticket and Colonel John Phillip Hill is the candidate of the Hill-Humphries-Jackson ticket.

In some counties there are opposition local tickets aligned with the Weller and Hill factions respectively.

In Baltimore there is a new local opposition candidates of both factions. It is the duty of every registered voter to go to the polls next Tuesday and name his choice for party nominees to be voted for in November.

The highest privilege of citizenship is the right to a vote in selecting the men who are to run the government.

Let every colored registered voter, men and women, turn out Tuesday and vote.

REGISTRATION NOW BOTHERS CANDIDATES

Plans Being Made To Bring Our Qualified Voters September 21

DICKERSON LEAVES JOHN HILL CAMP

Candidate Withdraws In 4th Ward To Support Walter S. Emerson

Candidates for various offices began to turn their attention this week to registration of qualified voters, a matter which is said to be worrying them.

In all of the headquarters plans are being made to bring out the potential voters when the registration booths open here September 21 and 22. This will be one week after the primary and the only other chance will come in October.

Many Meetings

Many meetings and much activity during the week indicated that all reserves are being thrown into the political fray by the opposing forces.

Friday night marked the opening of the battle in the Fourth Ward to carry it for Senator Weller and Charles W. Main, the latter being opposed by Lewis Rose for executive. An open air meeting was held at the corner of Pine and Josephine streets in interest of these candidates, who knowing ones say will have a walk away.

14th And 17th Wards

Members of the 14th and 17th ward Republican clubs held a rally in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium which also mapped out plans to elect three colored men to the State Legislature and return Senator Weller as U. S. Senator.

On Friday night, leaders of the Weller-Badger forces held a meeting at Perkins Square Baptist church and began war on Col. John Phillip Hill and Charles C. Hall, the latter running for ward executive.

The opening speech was made by Louis Davenport, who is running for the state legislature and was followed by John Berry, both of whom urged solid support for the colored legislative candidates.

Badger Talks

The climax came when John Badger, who is running for executive from the Seventeenth was called to the floor. In his speech he said he was trying to avoid getting into the fight for personal villification and that his efforts would center mainly in bringing peace and harmony.

One of the enthusiastic women voters punctured Badger's ramarks with a loud exclamation that he was the Moses of the ward and was sure to win.

Turkey Buzzard

Considerable ginger was sprinkled in the meeting by the next speaker, Frederick Tydings. He began by declaring the Colonel Hill was a traitor not only to the colored race, but to the white men who had helped to make him. He declared that he was once doorkeeper for Col. Hill and had heard Mr. Hanson denounce him for his "Jerk-Water" "policy of doing things." He then launched a severe attack on Charley Hall, who is running for executive of the ward. Tydings declared "that Hall who was a recipient of many favors from Senator Weller and had proved a traitor to the man who had made it possible for him to eat bread bygoing out working against him." The speaker was referring to Mr. Hall's alignment with the Hill faction.

Tydings declared that Hall was lower than a Turkey Buzzard, and an ingrate for working against Senator Weller, the man who was putting bread in his mouth. "Amens" could be heard all over the spacious Auditorium of the church as Tydings denounced Mr. Hall for his activities against Senator Weller and the regular Republican organization.

Dickerson Withdraws

Herman Dickerson, 519 Bloom street, who had filed as ward executive on the Hill ticket, withdrew last week in favor of Walter S. Emerson and declared his allegiance to the Weller forces.

Friends of Emerson declare that his clean fight and his long service of political activity in the ward is sure to make him a winner over his opponent.

23,782 REGISTER FOR ELECTIONS

There was a total of 23,782 colored registrants on the books when they closed in the last registration hour Wednesday night, according to figures compiled by the Election Commission.

Although this number is more than 4,000 less than those registered last year, leaders are pleased with the general result in that the percentage of white and colored voters was slightly raised in favor of the latter.

Last year there were 28,277 voters on the books. But there was a corresponding large number of whites registered.

TWO WARDS LEAD

In the 14th and 17th wards of the Fourth District, race registrants outnumber the whites. In the 14th there were 2,630 whites and 3,612 colored while in the 17th ward there are 499 whites and 3,275 colored voters on the books.

In the 5th ward the voters are almost equally divided, there being 1,344 whites and 1,175 colored. One ward, the 24th, registered no colored voters while there were four in the 28th.

Political - 1926

Michigan.

Suffrage.

Claim Slave's Son Is Not A Citizen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The epartment of labor, through its commissioner of naturalization, has just been called upon to determine the status of the son of a slave who recently ried to vote in Detroit.

The man's father escaped slavery in South Carolina in 1858 and went to Canada, where the son was born in 859. While the son was still young, he emigrated to Detroit, Mich., and ettled down there. Now it is contended that the son is not an American citizen.

The American Register - 9-11-26 Savannah Ga.

DETROITERS SEEK PLACE IN POLITICS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 5.—The Negroes of this city, fast awakening to a full realization of the power of the ballot, are planning to use this legal weapon to fight the many obstacles strewn in their pathway. For several months Negroes have been grooming Negroes for positions in the state government. And the way Negroes here have been registering preparatory to voting in the coming primary election is an indication that they will poll a heavy vote.

Several candidates are up for election for the state senate and state legislature, three of whom have been indorsed by all of the political clubs of the city.

Julian W. Perry, who was associated with Clarence Darrow in the famous Sweet case, is candidate for the senate. J. Edward Brown and Henry H. Tarrant, two prominent young attorneys are running for the legislature. All stand a fair chance of being elected.

Political - 1926
Suffrage

Missouri.

"CONTROLLING THE NEGRO VOTE"

In seeking to become committeeman of the Twenty-third Ward, Attorney Albert W. Johnson, is quoted as saying that he could best represent the Colored voters of the Ward, because he understood them and could control their vote. Rich, isn't it?

Of course, there is nothing strange about the position that Mr. Johnson takes with regard to the Negro vote. He has stood back and has seen other men rise to places of power, money and influence, by such control and the very logical thing for him to do is to want the thing that will elevate him to place and power. If the Negroes of the Twenty-third Ward want Mr. Johnson to direct their political fortunes, well and good, provided they have counted the cost. In counting up the cost, the past is the only guide by which a logical conclusion can be reached. We all know what such political leaders have meant to us in the past. Surely, if we are to make any progress along political lines, we must change our way of thinking. We must think in terms of Negro leadership. We ought to get this thought as fixed in our lives as our religion. If we do not win today, we must try, try again.

As we look back upon the past, we can see how the control of the Negro vote in certain Wards of this city has made some little white men, big men in the political world. By the same rule, if we vote for Negroes for public office, we will be able to see in the course of time Negroes win offices.

We are not at all surprised to find among us those who are still crying, "Not Time Yet". Neither are we surprised to find among us those who are, "Slaves at Heart Yet". There are those who have never supported a Negro candidate for public office and it is hardly to be expected to find them supporting a Negro now. They have their excuses, which are many. Most of them are quite flimsy to-be-sure. They say that for lack of experience in public affairs, a Negro in public office is likely to make a mistake; that he hasn't the influence, and is minus of the proper training.

To meet these excuses we are compelled to come to the table of confession. We admit we have not had the experienced training etc. But, pray heaven, when will we get it unless we try? Answer that.

Of course, we do not know what support Mr. Johnson has or expects from the Negroes of the Twenty-third Ward. There may be some who actually believe that he can best represent them. With them we have no quarrel—all we ask of them is to think. If there is any chance of electing a colored man to represent the Ward, then we ask the Negro voters to think again—think.

KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI

U. S. MAY PROBE NEGRO VOTE BAN

District Attorney Asks City G. O. P. Leaders to Cite Instances.

Federal investigation of alleged disfranchisement of hundreds of Negro voters through illegal Democratic challenges will be launched immediately if concrete instances of fraud are shown, Roscoe C. Patterson, United States district attorney, said today.

Mr. Patterson said he had requested Republican leaders who conferred with him yesterday to submit specific cases on which to base an investigation by the department of justice and the federal grand jury which convenes November 3.

Election officials also indicated they would take a hand in the investigation of charges that the Democratic organization had filed challenges against scores of Negroes who are entitled to vote. A total of 3,600 challenges was filed by Democratic precinct workers.

Hiller Sees No Reason.

Dr. Frank P. Hiller, chairman of the election board, declared the challenges apparently were filed without any basis of reason and included the names of many Negroes who had voted from the same address for years. He indicated the board would investigate the method employed in the filings.

Republican leaders charged the filing of this large number of challenges against Negro voters, simply was a move to disfranchise many qualified voters who would not take the trouble to appear before the commissioners and show cause why their names should not be stricken from the registration rolls.

Leaders in the Democratic organization today denied there was any intent to deprive any qualified voter of his suffrage.

Morris Marks, who is in charge of the workers division of the Democratic campaign organization, said the challenges were based on a canvass made by clerks of the election board and the names taken from the verification books at election headquarters.

100 Negroes Protest.

More than 100 Negroes appeared before the commissioners today to protest the challenges. Fifty were placed back on the registration rolls.

Repeated complaints of the wholesale challenges against Negroes caused the election commissioners to send for two men who signed most of the affidavits challenging them.

The two men are Thomas O. Lee, 2200 Vine street, and Earl Smith, 1408 East Ninth street. Wentworth E. Griffin, Republican leader, urged the commissioners to bring them in and question them.

A verbal tilt between Mr. Griffin and W. W. Graves, Democratic member of the board, marked the hearings on affidavits today. Mr. Griffin had asked the board to remain in session through the noon hour to hear about fifty Negroes who were challenged.

This the Democratic members declined to do.

It was at this point Mr. Griffin charged Mr. Graves with being unfair. The election commissioner jumped to his feet and replied hotly that he was not unfair and did not relish being so accused.

The Democratic members remained firm in their decision not to remain in session during the noon hour.

RACE VOTE IS EFFECTIVE IN MANY CITIES

Chicago Defender
11/13/26

Los Angeles, St. Louis Elect Officers

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—The result of the elections last week proved in striking manner the strength of the Race vote in this city. Six were elected to office here at Tuesday's election. By electing Attorney John A. Davis as a member of the lower house, Missouri legislature, two of the Race will be members of the state's law-making body. Hon. Walthall M. Moore, who also was elected to that body, will begin his third term in the house.

Judge Crittenden E. Clark, who went over in fine style, will begin his second term as justice of the peace in the Fourth district. When first elected to that office four years ago he was the first of his race to be so honored in Missouri.

Langston Harrison and Ira Dorsey, who were also successful, will begin their second terms as constable of the Fourth and Fifth districts, respectively, while William A. ("Billy") Morant will begin his first term as constable of the Fourth district.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 12.—Assemblyman Roberts was re-elected for his fifth term. Two other Race candidates for assembly were defeated, but made excellent showings. Titus Alexander, Democrat, with the indorsement of William Gibbs McAdoo, had the full support of his party.

Race folk gave strong support to sustain the Wright act and against the effort to license race track gambling. They also voted almost to a man against school and playground measures tending towards discrimination. They were divided on a measure to force Bible reading in public schools. The measure was defeated. The forum, better suffrage, and other civic organizations here are schooling Race folk to use their ballot most effectively.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOV 1 1926

CONGRESSIONAL RIVALS BID FOR NEGRO VOTE

Dyer and Israel Wage Newspaper Campaigns for Favor in Twelfth District.

More than 18,000 of the 34,000 registered Negro voters in the city are concentrated in the Twelfth Congressional District, and there political argument and artifice has a flavor and a vehemence all its own.

Moreover, the number of Negro voters in that district is more than twice the number of white voters, so the current pre-election issue of the St. Louis Argus, a newspaper for Negro readers, is ablaze with flamboyant phrases and unsoftened statements as the rival congressional candidates strain and strive to capture the Negro vote.

Dyer States Position.

On the front page, L. C. Dyer, Republican, who has represented the district in Congress for the last 16 years, makes his effort to confound his enemies thus:

I have always opposed the Ku Klux Klan, both in Congress and on the platform all over the country. Who states differently is a COMMON LIAR.

I am opposed and have fought against segregation (Note—long since declared unconstitutional in Missouri), Jim Crowism, disfranchisements and race and religious persecution of all kinds. Who states differently is a COMMON LIAR.

I have always praised the Negro clergy. Who states differently is a COMMON LIAR.

I have given equal consider-

ation to colored boys in appointments to West Point and Annapolis. I have such appointments open now and I invite colored boys to apply for them. Who states differently is a COMMON LIAR.

And Mr. Dyer hammers home his sincerity by offering $100 to anyone who can prove that he ever has acted otherwise.

Comes now on the same front page, David D. Israel, Democratic nominee opposing Dyer's re-election with inescapable big type: "For beer," "For wine," and two hands point to "Not a K. K. K."

Israel has a biographer to scale perfervid peaks for him. The first sentence says: "The name of David Israel has become a household word in St. Louis."

There follows, then, a lengthy discussion of Israel's stand on burning issues in the Twelfth District:

Men of big minds and high principles can always be expected to represent ALL the people. Mr. Israel measures up to every expectation. He stands openly against that deadly organization, the Ku Klux Klan, a secret order that denounces Jews, Catholics and Negroes, and on this great question we owe it to ourselves to aid in his election, since on this vital question, L. C. Dyer, his opponent for Congress, is silent.

"Like Julius Rosenwald."

Mr. Israel advocates the modification of the Volstead law, another open and fearless move. All foolish fears that the Uncle Toms of our race have of Northern Democrats have been proven to be ill-founded and superstitious. The time has come for the Negro to drop sentiment and go in for men and measures. "Charity begins at home."

David Israel proposes to build a $175,000 hospital and nurse training school for colored people next to the West End Hotel. (Note—owned by Israel.) He will name this institution in honor of his daughter, Sylvia Gladys. It will be manned, run and directed exclusively by colored physicians and nurses.

Never in the history of the last 50 years of the upward climb of colored people has any man in American more clearly demonstrated his desire of heart and mind to aid in the human and material advancement of the race as has Mr. David Israel, the well-known philanthropist and business man of St. Louis, who, like his fellow - countryman, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, seems happiest when he is administering to the human needs of colored people.

Dyer has the advantage of Israel to the extent of winning the top of column space.

Political – 1926

North Carolina.

Suffrage.

North Carolina Editor Opposes Voting Franchise For Negroes

Declares That Race Must At First Become Economically and Industrially Independent—Thinks That Politics Should Have No Interest For Afro-Americans.

Editor Floyd J. Triplett, of the Hertford (N. C.) Herald, writes quite a lengthy article in a recent issue of his paper opposing franchise for American Negroes. Mr. Triplett asserts that his article is his reply to progressive minded element of Negroes of his state who have frequently approached him asking that he undertake an agitation for the restoration of the right to vote to all Negroes in the South who have been disfranchised by local statutes.

The substance of Mr. Triplett's answer to these Negroes is that: "The ballot is the least of things American Negroes need." This editor takes the position that the race needs at first to become economically, and industrially independent. His article in full follows:

"The editor of *The Hertford Herald* has been approached frequently recently by educated, progressive Negroes of this section of the State asking that he undertake an agitation for the restoration of the right to vote to all Negroes in the South, who have been disfranchised by local statutes which they claim are in contravention of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. These advocates of Negro enfranchisement point to the progress made by the Negro race in North Carolina, and the ambition evidenced in progressive lines, and the constructive work done by individuals of the race in our own county and the counties nearby, as a claim on the right to vote.

"In order that there may be no longer any misunderstanding of the policy of the newspaper or its editor on this question this is being written. It is the truth that the Negro of North Carolina, as well as other states in the South, has been worse treated since his emancipation than before. He has been worked without pay, and cheated out of what he has produced generally. His education and aspirations for a better standard of living have been opposed in many communities, and he has been forced into poverty in spite of industry that began to show. He has been forced or induced to "go North" for education and first-hand knowledge of better living conditions.

"He has been disfranchised in the South, because he blindly followed the advice of Northern fanatics who hated the South. When he had the ballot he showed no comprehension of his responsibility for its use, and was merely a cheap tool in the hands of a corrupt set of politicians. With a great majority against them the Democrats of most Southern states deprived the masses of Negroes of the right to vote, which is proof that that race is not qualified to cope with the white people of the South in political matters about which they disagree.

"Republican leaders and leading Negroes claimed that the elections were fradulent. But, whether fraudulent or not, and whether the legislation followed was legal or not, both were sustained by the highest court in the country, and there is no further legal appeal.

"The bitter, tyrannical arrogance of the Fifteenth Amendment had never been equaled before in oppression in America. There was no reason why the freed slaves should be given the equal right with their late masters to vote on questions affecting federal, State or local welfare. They had no feeling but one of retaliation for wrongs they had been persuaded they had suffered at the hands of their late owners and masters. They were persuaded wrongly. They had made no progress in the theory of government during slavery. Their late owners had treated them well as chattels. Their wrongs were inflicted by the evil speculators and cruel marauders who captured them in their native jungles and brought them to America in irons and sold them as laborers. Largely these speculators were Northern capitalists.

"Since their freedom the race has gone far through association and contact with white men. Their greatest injury has been from those well-meaning, over-zealous philanthropists who have many individuals of the race capable of receiving the education, and instilled the conviction that their education fits the whole race for full participation in all activities of government and for the breaking down of all social barriers.

"It is probably not possible that any country can keep up the progress of educational and commercial advancement under the control of two races which can not amalgamate without injury to both. In the nature of things there can not be amalgamation of the white and black races in this country without destroying both. Whatever could be the gain to the Negro race as a race, it would be a catastrophe to the white race that would spell degradation and reversion to barbarism for the whole. That is repugnant and unthinkable to any intelligent, normal member of either race.

"But, the refusal of the white race to amalgamate with the Negro race or to receive its members as social intimates, and the opposition to sharing in the management of the government with that race as a whole at this stage of its mental and spiritual development, is not in any way discouraging to those who are working among the colored population of the South. Great strides have been made in better conditions among the Negroes of our Southland. They are learning agricultural and mechanical arts. They are getting educations that fit them to understand the fine things in literature and history. They are learning, or getting ready to learn, how civilization advanced among the white peoples of the world, and how it failed when the white races became contaminated with colored strains of blood.

"Negroes are learning that they form a community separate and apart from their white neighbors, and that there is nothing socially in common between the two. They are learning now to make their own social and community life, as they have learned that they must make their own domestic life, without interference by white people. They have yet to learn how to protect themselves commercially by being honest with white people with whom they have contact. And this is the great problem before those who would elevate them.

"An enthusiastic Negro worker among his race said to the *Herald* man recently, in discussing this phase of the problem, that there is not one in one hundred of his race that has any real conception of honesty, integrity or the proper attitude of members of one race toward another. He said it is the work of a hundred years to educate the Negro and get them away from the inborn prejudices and natural tendencies to dishonesty that now stand in the way of their advancement. Negroes, he said, are emotional, imitative, and changeable. Even the best of them, he said, can not be depended upon. He promises, but he fails you when the time to act comes. This is not his attitude toward white men only, but he is so with his own color. And that is generally true among the most advanced of the race. What can you expect among the masses that have not even begun to form stability of character?

"Colored races throughout the history of the world never have reached the stage of advancement that allows them to carry on a form of self-government that complies with the high ideals of white government. Wherever they have been allowed to largely participate in white government it has meant revolution, unrest and general chaotic conditions. The Northern states still give to the Negres the privilege of voting in all elections. Even some Southern states, as West Virginia, Kentucky and some others extend the franchise without limit as to color. But in those states the white voters so completely dominate the politics of the states that the Negro is generally not a factor, except as he may be directed by white politicians as holding the balance of power in favor of the Republican party. In all states where Negroes generally vote, there is purely a white man's government. When that becomes endangered, the Negro will be disfranchised there just as the Japanese are in the Pacific states.

"All of which brings us to the conclusion: The ballot is the least of the things American Negroes need. His greatest and most immediate need is to be educated and trained to become an asset and not a liability to his community. He must become first of all, independent industrially and economically. He must learn to be a producer at a profit to himself.

"There is a common saying thruout the South, "When you educate a Negro you spoil a field hand." Very well. Spoil them all! What use has the South for mere field hands? For the "man with the hoe?" Let every Negro be turned from a field hand into an intelligent, creative, inventive human being, and let the "field hands" pass out of existence. Would that there were not one south of Mason and Dixon's Line. Would that there were not a "nigger cabin" anywhere in the South!

MAY 26 1926

REAL BALLOT REFORM IS NEEDED

The Carolina Times, the local Negro weekly, is urging the Negro population here to register and vote.

Which serves to remind us that under the prevailing custom, a man or a woman voting in the primary of a given party is practically compelled to vote that party ticket when election comes. Just how long the voters are going to continue to stand for such nonsense and injustice, we do not pretend to know. It would not be many seconds if we had the say-so about it. We venture to predict that it will not be long after a fair proportion of the population gets its eyes open.

There is something fundamentally wrong about an elective system under which a voter is constantly menaced by the whip of coercion, cajolement and undue influence of various sorts. Such a sys-

tem must be changed if North Carolina is to have even civic honesty and independence.

There should be no obligation to vote any ticket whatever, regardless of what primary one participates in. Concede we will, that this would enable some voters to vote in the primary of one party one year and of another party the next, and would do some injustice to both party organizations. But the rights of the voter are paramount to the rights of any party. It is more important that a citizen have the ight to vote against his party's candidate on election day, when that candidate is the man he opposed at the primaries, than that the party machine should allow no one to participate in its internal affairs who has not voted the straight repocratic or demubrican ticket since the mind of man runneth not to the contrary!

Above all, the voter is entitled to privacy in casting his ballot and be free from interference, threats and butting-in. If one wants to refrain from advertising how he voted he should have that right. His choice for public office should no be a football and a jest for heelers and hangers on. Nor should his job be in jeojardy—as is often the case when he is a factory employe—if he desires to vote for a candidate not in high favor with the man who owns the shop where he gets his living.

The Australian ballot provides the fair, honest, decent way of electing public officials. And when we say "Australian ballot," we mean the Australian ballot, the original secret bollot, not the counterfeit kind used in various places.

North Carolina should have the Australian ballot. So should every state that has not adopted it.—Durham Co. Progresss.

The American Citizen And The Ballot

Elsewhere in this paper is reprinted an article written by Editor Floyd J. Triplett, of the *Hertford* (N. C.) *Herald* in which he undertakes what he terms "A frank discussion for withholding political rights to colored people in a white government" and arrives at these conclusions: that the ballot is the least of things American Negroes need; that the Negro's greatest and most immediate need is to be educated and trained to become an asset to his community; that he must first of all become independent industrially and economically; that the salvation of his race rests on economic and industrial fitness and not on politics, and that training in statesmanship is out of the question always for the Negro.

Among other observations Mr. Triplett makes on the Negro is the assertion "that the masses of Negroes have not yet learned to protect themselves commercially by being honest with white people with whom they have to come in contact."

Mr. Triplett writes with a good deal of toleration and restraint, yet it is plain that he holds the orthodox Southern viewpoint. His perspective arises out of the Reconstruction era, and notwithstanding the marvelous progress that has been wrought upon both white and colored of the South by the evolutionary processess of time and education in the intervening years, his mind seems yet unable to dissociate itself from the tenseness of those times made doubly so by the complex problems that followed the civil war.

Mr. Triplett would assign the Negro a fixed status in the body politic somewhere just below the line of a full American citizen, yet he would seek to console and encourage him with the advice that all of the elements of citizenship as enjoyed by other American citizens are not essential to his unhampered advancement.

But with the American citizen of whatever race there can be no question of more importance than the power of the ballot. In a republic governed by the will of the majority, those who are without the ballot are serfs while those who have it are freemen. Regardless of the business wealth, education, economic and industrial fitness that a people who form an integral part of a republic may acquire, until they have acquired the ballot their destinies and all they possess are controlled by those in whose hands rest the right of suffrage. The greater our industrial, educational and economic advancement without a parallel advancement in political security the more precarious becomes our position in a government ruled by the will of the majority through the power of the ballot. Economic strength has never saved, nor even has it ever been entirely possible of attainment to a race or nation not versed in the art of government. So long as we are to live and hope to shape our destiny under the laws of this country, we need to have a voice in the making of these laws. This conclusion is inescapable.

Just what Mr. Triplett's relations with the masses of Negroes have been in a commercial way as to cause him to conclude that they are not commercially honest, we are not prepared to say. But everyday instances of business transactions between white and colored people contradict his statement. The economic advancement enjoyed by the Negro of the present is based upon the commercial dealings he has had with his white neighbor, and unless he had proved of average honesty his economic status would have been pitifully below what it now is. In fact the Negro's entire wealth has been acquired purely upon his meeting his promises to pay. Moreover, there are hundreds of colored men conducting business enterprises whose credit standing will compare favorably with that of the average white business man in their community. The North Carolina editor can have that fact verified by a casual investigation in his own state.

Far from it, training in statesmanship is not out of the question with the Negro. It is the largest question in his life today, and it is a training that he must seek now to acquire if he is to progress to the limit of his capacity along other essential avenues.

Political - 1926

New Jersey.

Suffrage

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
JULY 11, 1926

Borah Backs Dixie States In Wet Attack

Liquor Advocates' Proposal to Enforce 14th Amendment in Retaliation Called Fallacious

Prohibition Issue Seen as Rival of '61

Mark Sullivan Recalls the Years of Adjustment After War of the States

By Mark Sullivan

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In some Northern and Eastern sections of the United States—the particular sections described by a witness at the prohibition hearings in an intricate pun as "more wet but less aqueous, more thirsty but less dry"—there is an argument which runs thus:

The South helped—was, in fact, a leader—in putting the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution and keeping it there. Some of the rest of the country—use New Jersey as an example—does not like the Eighteenth Amendment and proposes to avoid being bound by it, if possible. Several of the referenda proposed in wet states look to giving each state the right to put its own interpretation on what constitutes an "intoxicating beverage." Therefore, this argument says, if the South insists on complete, nation-wide observance of the Eighteenth Amendment, New Jersey should insist on the complete, nation-wide observance of the Fourteenth Amendment. (The Fourteenth Amendment is the one guaranteeing to the Negro his right to vote; the one which the North inserted in the Constitution in the spirit of a conqueror after the Civil War.)

Stated another way, the argument is to the effect that if the South insists that New Jersey live up to the Eighteenth Amendment as interpreted by Congress, New Jersey will join with other wet communities in insisting that the South live up to the Fourteenth Amendment. Put yet more specifically, the argument is that if the manufacture and sale of liquor are to be forbidden in New Jersey, the Negro shall vote in the South. This argument occasionally goes so far as to propose that the wets shall unite in a movement to stir up the Negro in the South to vote in large numbers. In this last form the argument appears again and again in a Washington, D. C. newspaper and among wet exponents elsewhere.

Argument Has Basic Fallacy

There is a basic fallacy in the argument, as will be explained in a moment; but if there were not, this is a fairly disturbing proposal to add to the other elements which now work rather seriously against the tranquillity of the United States and the amity of its people toward each other. A movement financed, directed and stimulated from Northern cities to cause the Negroes in the South to vote in large numbers would be a second installment of that original tragic episode when the North granted suffrage to the newly enfranchised slaves who were a majority in many Southern states; tried to enforce that suffrage with arms; and actually, in some states, for some years, maintained a non-white government.

The granting of suffrage to the Negroes within five years after they had been slaves and under all the circumstances, is now held to be a mistake by many leaders of thought in the North. Many believe it who do not say it, and some say it. So conspicuous a person as Senator Borah said it the other day, and Senator Borah has the largest personal following of any man now in American public life. In the judgment of many Borah comes nearer to being entitled to be called "great," in the older political sense of that word, than any other man in the Senate. Borah's willingness to say that he regards the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, at the time it was passed, as having been a mistake, is part of his bigness. (Incidentally, that utterance gives occasion for some explanation from persons who say that Borah is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. If a man were really a Republican candidate for the Presidency; if the thought of the Presidency lay at the root of his public utterances and accompanied them, about the last thing he would do would be to take a position likely to cause him the loss of the Negro vote in some of those Northern cities, like Indianapolis and Cincinnati, on which the Republican party depends to win its Presidential campaigns.)

South Not Disobedient

But Borah's position goes further than saying that the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, at the time it was passed, was a mistake. The facts go further than that. Borah made the point that the Fourteenth Amendment is not disobeyed in the South. That is the fact. There is not now any law on any Southern statute book which fails to conform to the Constitution. Every one of the existing state laws in the South affecting suffrage that has been submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States on a question of constitutionality has been held constitutional. The last of these test cases came from Alabama and one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States who declared the law constitutional was a man who had himself fought in the Northern army in the Civil War and had been rather gravely wounded, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. The South has now no laws which conflict with the Federal Constitution, and is indulging in no talk about referenda or other gestures aiming to limit, or qualify, or neutralize the effect of the Federal Constitution in its states—in the sense that some wet states are proposing to qualify or limit the application of the Eighteenth Amendment to them.

One ought not to make this assertion without adding that the Negro in the South does not vote in large numbers at general elections. But the reason he does not vote is not concerned with the Federal Constitution. This point was covered recently in a dispatch sent from the South to "The Baltimore Sun" by Frank R. Kent, from which the following sentences are taken:

No Discrimination Seen

"There is . . . no restriction whatever upon the right of registration or the high privilege of voting applying to the Negro that does not also apply to the white man. In the . . . primaries, it is true . . . that the state laws do restrict participation to the whites, but so far as the general election and registration are concerned there is not a word on the statute books of a discriminatory nature. Nor is there any unfairness toward the blacks in the administration of the laws. Negroes who apply for registration are treated exactly as are the whites. As a matter of fact, there are in all Southern states many Negroes who regularly register and vote. If more of them do not, it is either because they lack interest or cannot meet the tests that apply to all. In other words, it is their own fault. . . .

"[Southerners] very frankly avow the real situation. They will tell the world that if it were necessary to discriminate in order to eliminate the Negro from politics they would most certainly discriminate. If only unfair means would deprive him of the vote they would be used. . . . In the past, perhaps, it is stated, there may have been discrimination against the Negro, but that time has gone. There is no discrimination now because none is necessary. The Negro in the South, with rare exceptions, has accepted the situation . . . he has lost all interest in politics. The futility of the thing, so far as he is concerned, is well understood. He has abandoned the habit of political thought and no longer makes an effort to register. Apparently he has acquiesced in the theory that government in the South is a matter to be administered by whites. That is about the situation. It is no longer necessary to have discriminatory election laws in the South. And it is undoubtedly true, as they tell you in these states, that there is to-day no test that applies to the Negro that does not also apply to the white man . . . there are in these states simple educational qualifications and a small poll tax, both of which are features of the election laws in various Northern and Western states. Obviously there is no legal bar raised against the Negro, except in the primary. There is apparently no reason why the Negro should not register under these Southern laws to-day just as easily and freely as the white man. And there would not be any discrimination against him either unless he tried too numerously to do so."

Borah's Stand Explained

What Mr. Kent says in those sentences is what Senator Borah had in mind. In all the Southern states the election laws and other laws conform to the Federal Constitution. There is no attempt by local state laws to deny or limit the application of the Federal Constitution; or to assert the right of a state to put its own interpretation upon a portion of the Federal Constitution. The suggestion that a Northern state like New Jersey, using that state merely as an illustration, should retaliate on the South for its support of the Eighteenth Amendment by calling for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment in the Southern states themselves has no point. To be sure, it would be possible for any wet organization, for wet motives or any motives whatever, to try to stir up the Southern Negroes to vote in larger numbers than now do so. That would make some trouble and would add one more item to the aggregate of local irritations which now composes about all there is of national politics in the United States. But it wouldn't change anything. And if any persons or organizations try it they won't gain any friends for their own cause.

Some thoughtful persons believe that prohibition is going to become a question of the sanctity of the Federal Constitution and that as such it will overshadow all other political issues to the extent that the Constitutional aspects of slavery overshadowed everything else in American politics for 115 years.

Rancor Lasted for Years

If that should come to pass it would be the pity of pities. Few persons in the present generation understand the incubus to American development that was inherent in our preoccupation with the political and Constitutional aspects of slavery. I said those slavery questions lasted for 115 years, meaning from the beginning of the country until 1890. Many assume that the politics arising out of slavery ended when slavery itself did, with the closing of the Civil War. That is not true. Some of the greatest of our troubles arising out of slavery were those that came in the period from the end of the Civil War until about 1890. So long as the rancours aroused by the Civil War lasted the political evils of slavery lasted. As late as 1887 an official in Grover Cleveland's Administration undertook to give back to the Southern states battle flags which had been taken from them in the Civil War. Thereupon in its convention of that year the Grand Army of the Republic, which was, on the whole, the most potent political organization in the North, stopped its march at a banner containing the name of the President of the United States and walked around it. Cleveland, having accepted an invitation to speak in St. Louis, received so many threats that for the sake of the dignity of his office he felt obliged to withdraw his acceptance. The unhappiness of the twenty-five years following the Civil War was as great as that of any period preceding the war. The spirit characterizing the North's treatment of the conquered South was one of the most unfortunate aspects of our whole history.

Incidentally, one might speculate on an interesting analogy: While the Civil War was at its height President Lincoln publicly preached "malice toward none; charity toward all." If Lincoln had lived on after the Civil War he would have tried to practice charity toward the South. If he had done that would not the North have turned against him and cried him down? Was not Lincoln, on the whole, fortunate to have died within ten days of the ending of the Civil War?

Wilson, Too, Asked Charity

The other aspect of the analogy is this: During the World War President Wilson preached peace without victory, and later a doctrine of no malice toward anybody except the Kaiser, and of charity toward the Germans, if they would get rid of their Kaiser, and toward all other democracies. When the war ended and Wilson tried to live up to the spirit of his utterances he was cried down and spent five unhappy years until he died. If Wilson's death had happened to come to him at the same time, relatively, as Lincoln's, that is, within ten days after the Armistice, he would have died at the point of his highest exaltation.

There is much to reflect about in this comparison. In all wars people are worked into passion, and at the end of them are indisposed to follow leaders who propose charity.

It was not until about 1890 that America really got rid of the incubus of slavery. During all that early portion of our history our entire equipment of statesmenship was consumed in meeting problems associated with slavery. Not until after 1890 was it really possible for us to see what we could do with the operation of a democracy.

Not only as respects politics and statesmanship was slavery and the aftermath of slavery an incubus. Preoccupation with it prevented us from flowering as the nation might have flowered in other respects, political, spiritual and material. The thirty-five years since 1890 have seen infinitely greater accomplishment than all the years before. There was no American drama until 1890. There had been some American poetry, but the only consi- a uous American novel before 1890 ic one that dealt with slavery, "UU Tom's Cabin." Eighteen hundred e ninety was about the beginning nc America's flowering in the dram ea fiction and in most of the arts. sh the same time was the beginning 60. best period of material develop n, an

If we are to have several yen running Constitutional debate lly prohibition analogous to the o offic slavery the leader of one side The already in position. The W this day will be Senator Bora alth

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
APRIL 24, 1926

Negro Voters Meet

Negro voters of Trenton met last night at the Odd Fellows' Hall, North Willow Street. Representatives from every voting precinct attended. Following a discussion of current negro problems, refreshments were served.

Members of the committee in charge of the meeting were: R. L. Burrell, I H. G. Logan, S. H. Howard, G. T Walker, J. B. Johnson, MacNeil Williams, London Walthore, W. S. Schenck and W. A. Allen.

TOWN OF UNION N. J. DISPATCH
JULY 28, 1926

NEGRO VOTERS NAME JONES AS SECRETARY

C. Bion Jones, of Jersey City, was named yesterday as chairman of the political committee of the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey. Mr. Jones also is executive secretary of the organization.

Other members of the committee are Rev. W. A. Byrd, of Jersey City; Mrs. A. L. Randolph, of Paterson; T. B. James, of Hackensack, and A. R Mayo, of Bloomfield. The appointments were made by the president, John A. Huggs, of Paterson.

TOWN OF UNION N. J. DISPATCH
MAY 25, 1926

NEGRO VOTERS FILE TICKET

All Nominees Are Colored—Move Seen As Retaliation by Hartgrove

Choosing the designation "New Era Voters," a group of candidates, sponsored by Counselor Robert S. Hartgrove, recently ousted as counsel to the Hudson County Board of Health, yesterday filed their petitions for the general election, which is to be held next November. The candidates desired to have "New Era Democrats" after their names on the ballots, but Deputy County Clerk George Landwehr informed them the word "Democrats" was already chosen by another group.

All of Hartgrove's nominees are colored. The lawyer's movement is regarded as retaliation for the action of the authorities in ousting him from his $2,500 a year berth.

The full list of "New Era" nominees, who are all from Jersey City, follows:

Louis G. Faulkner, 763 Communipaw avenue, sheriff.

Fred N. Carter, 338 Halladay street, surrogate.

Alice Chapman, 109 Atlantic street; Joseph Halliday, 370 Bergen avenue; Martin Rolls, 102 Monticello avenue, freeholders.

Clarence A. Jones, 410½ Monmouth street; Leon B. Wallace, 102 Orient avenue; Ulysses G. Benson, 409 Jackson avenue; Walter L. Jacobus, 185 Monticello avenue; Solomon C. Robinson, 4451 1-2 Pacific avenue; A. Benjamin Morrow, 95 Atlantic street; Theresa Sinclair, 372 Whiton street; Bettie Green, 187 Union street; Fannie Black, 451 Mercer street; Mary James, 90 Tuers avenue, and Arthur C. Banks, 97 Atlantic street, members of the assembly.

TRENTON, N. J.
Gazette
OCT 19 1926

Colored Democratic Club Gets Charter

Incorporation articles were filed with County Clerk Hartpence yesterday by the 13th Ward Colored Democratic Club, with headquarters on Frazier Street, and Cornelius Wilson named as agent. Five trustees named include Wilson, Matthew Brent, Adolph Allen, Charles Williams and Floyd E. Towne.

NEWARK, N. J.
Star
NOV 1 1926

Colored Voters Plan Final Campaign Drive

Colored voters will give the campaign its biggest closing whoop tonight when the Associated Colored Republican Clubs and the auxiliary campaign committee stage a rally at Republican headquarters, 45 Academy street.

The candidates will appear in full force and special honor probably will be paid Dr. Le Roy Baxter, the colored nominee for assemblyman. A supper will be served after the meeting by the woman members of the auxiliary committee.

Political - 1926

Suffrage

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

OCT 27 1926

WRIT MAY HIT NEGRO VOTERS

Ban on 2,500 Registered At Last Minute Slated To Be Sought.

Fight over registration of more than 2,500 negro voters in Okfuskee county and effort to prevent their voting at the general election, November 2, is expected to reach a climax before election day.

Appeal from an order of Franklin E. Kennamer, judge of the federal court for the northern district, will be carried to the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, by state and county election officials, according to Sid White, Okemah attorney.

Writ May Be Sought

Following filing of an appeal, application will be made a writ of prohibition, to prevent Kennamer from "interfering with r egistration officials in Oklahoma, so long as the officials follow the state law."

White said he will go to Tulsa Wednesday, to investigate reports that the federal court reporter was making no attempt to turn out a transcript of proceedings held before Judge Kennamer a week ago, until after the election has been had. Appeal to the higher court cannot be made until after the transcript has been prepared.

Injunction Move Seen

If election officials are successful in their attempts to obtain a writ of prohibition against Judge Kennamer, they will go then into state court with injunction proceedings to prohibit the voting of negroes recently registered in Okfuskee county, under order of the federal court.

More than 2,500 negroes in Okfuskee county were registered in the last twenty-four hours of the registration period, according to word received by George D. Key, democratic state chairman. More than 1,000 of these were residents of Boley, negro settlement in Okfuskee county.

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Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA

OCT 19 1926

SUIT LODGED TO REGISTER NEGRO VOTES

Plaintiffs In Action Blame Color For Disbarment.

Members of the state election board were Tuesday to be served with a summons to appear in the United States district court at Tulsa on Wednesday to answer a suit filed against them there by Okfuskee county negroes charging alleged failure to name a county registrar.

The petition was filed late Monday before Judge Franklin E. Kennamer and charges the board with wilfully depriving a large number of citizens from being given the right to vote by reason of the county having no registrar.

Boards Are Enjoined

An injunction enjoining Okfuskee and state election authorities from interference in the registratio of voters in Okfuskee county was issued.

The injunction was granted on application of about 800 negroes from Okfuskee county who complained that they had been denied the right to register in the county "because we are negroes and for no other reason."

The action is the first of the kind during the present political campaign. It recalls a similar action that was filed in the United States district court at Muskogee about three years ago when prominent democrats faced prosecution on the grounds that they were using their effort to prevent registration of qualified voters. The state legislature appropriated funds to be spent in the defense of the defendants. The cases terminated without the defendants being convicted.

Republicans Deny Responsibility

Republican leaders upon hearing of the Tulsa action, were quick to deny that they prompted the suit. It is known they have been cognizant of the Okfuskee county situation for many days. Republicans say they could not afford to become responsible for court action for fear of being accused of attempting to register Okfuskee county negroes, who, they say, are the real cause of the controversy.

Okfuskee county is said to be democratic by a majority of 1,500. It is said the county has 1,800 unregistered negroes. Democrats say it is the hope of republicans to register this vote.

Job Is Unpopular

According to W. C. McAlister, secretary of the state election board, the dispute over the office of registrar in Okfuskee county has gained such proportions that it has been impossible to find any one who would serve. Past prosecution has made the appointment an undesirable one, he says. Secretary McAlister asserts he has named about a dozen persons to the office, but they resigned as rapidly as they received their commissions.

The registration period closes Friday.

TROUBLE FEARED AT OKEMAH POLLS

Sheriff Denied State Troops Unless Clash Occurs Between Whites and Negroes

Montgomery Advertiser 11-2-26

OKEMAH, Okla., Nov. 1—(AP)—Peace prevailed here tonight despite the fact that an application for troops was made today by W. A. Parson, sheriff of Okfusgee county, who stated he wished soldiers to guard election booths.

The request was denied by Adjutant General Charles Barrett, of Oklahoma City, who said the troops would not be sent to Okemah unless a riot occurred tomorrow.

The sheriff said he expected no trouble between negroes and whites at the polls tomorrow following an order which permitted registration of voters and under which between 600 and 1,000 negroes registered. A similar situation had existed two years ago, he said, and there had been sligh outbreaks at polls.

Montgomery Ala

TIMES

King Fisher-Okla

OCT 14 1926

THE COLORED VOTE

Just now the big question in this county is how to land the colored vote for this candidate or that. The colored folks in this county have not been getting a square deal in the matter of schools and other things. In fact, they seldom do get a square deal anywhere.

If the colored folks know who is to blame for their troubles in this respect it is perfectly legitimate for them to use their ballots to reward their friends and punish their enemies. They have little to gain, however, by allowing themselves to be "controlled" in the interests of anybody.

If this paper knew of any white man who could always be depended upon to give the colored folks a square deal, we would tell you his name. We know of no one answering that description, but we do know of men who are willing to promise the colored man almost anything during the political campaign in order to get his vote.

THE UNITED STATES COURT COMPELS THE ELECTION MACHINERY OF OKLAHOMA TO REGISTER THE COLORED VOTERS OF BOLEY, WHO HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED FOR TWENTY YEARS; AND PAYING TAXES ON OVER A MILLION DOLLARS; A RIGHTEOUS UNITED STATES JUDGE.

The colored voters of Boley, Oklahoma, won a big victory in the United States District Court last month in Oklahoma City. The Judge ordered the election machinery of that state to register the voters and not to intimidate them at the polls. This is fair and just and such effort should be put forth in every community where colored voters are disfranchised. Just think of hundreds of voters around Boley, owning over a million dollars of wealth and could not vote to say who should tax their property. From now on white Democrats, white Republicans and Independents will consult with the colored voters around Boley about public affairs. The colored people are not seeking office. All they want is to be let alone. If the white people will treat them fair they can have offices for some time to come.

Yet the time will come when Education and Wealth will demand its own. Now let the colored voters use good judgment. Don't all vote like sheep, have a reason and a policy that will count. Vote for the person who you think will be interested in the welfare of the community and not a clique—one that will be fair to all, be they Democrat or Republican, always remembering that it was the effort put forth by the colored voters and not the parties.

If either party had put forth special efforts this controversy woudl not have been so live. No credit to any Political Party for this Righteous Victory. From now on, vote "Men and Measures." At the same time keep up party organization, aligning yourselves with whatever party that you think is best, and when the wrong person is nominated, vote for the best one.

"If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off."

This government will never have peace within its confines until all the citizens are recognized as equals before the law. That was the policy of the Immortal Lincoln and Grant.

When such Republicans show up that are imbued with their policy, then vote for them. Democrats and Independents as well. My advice to our colored voters is to move cautiously and slowly on all public matters and office seekers. Let the race prepare for better days for they are bound to come.

NICK CHILES,

Editor, Topeka Plaindealer.

Plaindealer
11-12-26
Topeka, Kansas

Political-1926

Suffrage

South Carolina.

FRANK KENT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH

Frank Kent in recent articles in the Baltimore Sun undertakes to give what he concludes is a true portrayal of suffrage conditions as applied to the Negro in the South.

Baltimore Sun

Mr. Kent tries to show that the Negro is satisfied with disfranchisement, makes no effort to vote for that reason and harbors no resentment.

7-7-26

In an article Mr. Kent sums up:

"It is no longer necessary to have discriminatory election laws in the South. And it is undoubtedly true, as they tell you in these States, that there is no test that applies to the Negro that does not apply to the white man. The grandfather clauses by which the disfranchisement of the Negro was first achieved, have either expired, been repealed, or declared unconstitutional by the courts. In their place there are in these states simple educational qualifications and a small poll tax, both of which are features of the election laws in various Northern and Western States. Obviously there is no legal bar raised against the Negro, except in the primary.

Baltimore Md

"There is apparently no reason why the Negro should not register under these Southern laws today just as easily and freely as the white man."

Mr. Kent makes his observations apply in a wide sweep to all of the disfranchising States. We do not undertake t osay what the conditions are in each of these States. Mr. Kent has in his articles referred to South Carolina several times and we therefore do not hesitate to say that his conclusions are absolutely wrong as to that State.

The laws in South Carolina as to qualification of voters are not expressly discriminating but in thei rapplication they are absolutely discriminating. There are in that State two qualification tests, namely, to read and write some article of the State Constitution, the ownership of $300 worth of property and the payment of poll tax and other taxes six months prior to a general election.

The Constitution of 1895 provided that in additionn to ability to read and write any section of the Constitution required by the registrars the applicant should be required to "understand" what he reads or is read to him if he could not read. The understanding clause expired in 1898 but is still in operation to Negro applicants in most countries of the State. In the practical application of the South Carolina suffrage tests the Registration Board (composed of 3 men) is the sole judge of a voter's qualification. A large majority of the members of these boards are uneducated men, that being easily understood when it is known that the position carries only a small salary, is political and can be, and most frequently is, dispensed as patronage by the Governor.

These men can reject as unable to meet the test any applicant whom they choose to reject and there is no redress except to the superior court by each individual rejected voter. The appeal involves the employment of a lawyer. If the court decides the applicant is entitled to register he must then return to the Registration office with the writ from the court in order to register.

Also there is no system of "first come, first served" as to Negroes in the Registrar's office; every white the office will be registered before any Negro and if the business istering whites becomes too slack and Negroes are present two regis , if not all, will absent themselves until there are whites to regist as one registrar cannot issue a certificate.. By all these means Negre have been hampered and prevented from registering, though qualified until the Negro vote has been reduced to insignificance. This condition is not accepted by the Negro in South Carolina nor any other State where similar suffrage conditions prevail.

If Mr. Kent will carry his observations to Tennessee, Kentucky and bring them back to Maryland in which States of the South disfranchisement does not prevail he will observe that there has been no migration from those States; there has not been and is not now general unrest on the part of Negroes. Negroes accept disfranchisement only as they accept the damnable Jim Crow railroad laws, which is not acceptance but acquiescence because they cannot help themselves; when they learn of opportunity to escape from disfranchisement which is responsible for the Jim Crow and all other discriminations and oppressions they grab the opportunity and will continue to do so until conditions change.

Political - 1926

Suffrage.

Tennessee.

Knox County Voters Urged To Register

Knox county voters will be given the last opportunity to further qualify to exercise their franchise in the approaching election when the registration books open on Friday, July 9th at 9 o'clock at the customary voting places throughout the city and county. The books will remain open each evening until 9 o'clock during the days of Friday, Saturday and Monday for the purpose of registering voters for the election of August 5.

Those who will be 21 years of age prior to August 5 and have reached that age since the last registration, those who are unregistered and are entitled to do so, and those who have moved from one residence to another within a voting district or from one voting district into another, are urged to register at this time.

The election commission announced yesterday that any one who expects to be absent from the city during the supplemental registration may procure proper blanks and oath forms at the commission's office at the Knox county courthouse and be registered in this manner.

CHATTANOOGA VOTERS MADE WARD LEADERS

Six Candidates First to Be Honored

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 14.—The results of the Republican primaries held Friday, April 30, show that for the first time in the history of this southern city six Race men have been placed at the head of wards. This fact is particularly significant because the Seventh ward in which live and vote many of the most influential Republicans of the city chose as its chairman a man who is probably the leading political figure among the Race in this section of the country, Dr. W. A. Thompson, succeeding Frank Day (white), who held that office for four years. Dr. Thompson was almost unopposed. His election was the first ever conceded to a Race man in that ward. As one of the most substantial and influential citizens of the state he lends a dignity to the office which makes almost certain the success of the Republican campaign. As vice chairman with Dr. Thompson, Miss Julia Hunter was elected. D. C. Harper is the secretary.

The elections in the other wards were as follows: Third ward, Dr. J. B. Hankal, chairman; Fourth ward, Walter C. Robinson, chairman; Seventh ward, Dr. W. A. Thompson, chairman; Eighth ward, Prof. John Williams, chairman; 10th ward, A. G. King, chairman; 12th ward, Sydney Byers, chairman.

In order to perfect plans for the campaign the six Race chairman met on the night of May 3 at the offices of Dr. Thompson in the Thompson building and chose the following officers: Walter C. Robinson, chairman; A. G. King, secretary; Dr. W. A. Thompson, treasurer. In this meeting preparations were made to encourage the registration of all Race voters before election day. The general trend toward good citizenship was noted and means devised to make the organization effective in keeping with the campaign before the voters.

In seconding the nomination of J. H. Anderson for chancellor at the Republican convention held in the Hamilton county courthouse on May 1, Dr. Thompson very eloquently expressed the sentiment of his constituency and called attention to the progress in Republicanism in the state and nation. Of such results as these the Race and nation can justly be proud.

This Is a White Primary, Colored People Can Vote in County Election, But Not in Governor's Race

In the city of Memphis and in Shelby County there will be two elections on Thursday—two all over the State. One is an election in which all qualified voters can take part; it concerns county offices. The other election has to do with the Democratic state primary. Commercial Appeal

The candidates in the state primary in Shelby County are the three candidates for governor, and the three candidates for railroad commissioner. 8-3-26

There will be separate polling booths and separate officers.

The Democratic primary is a Democratic primary.

It is a white man's fight. The colored people will have their chance to vote for governor in November. Memphis Tenn.

There may be an effort to run some of the negroes into the Democratic primary. (Saw a story printed where Orange Mound negroes proposed to vote.) This would be unlawful.

It would be unlawful for the judges and clerks to permit colored Republicans to vote. There are no colored Democrats. It would be unlawful for the colored people to attempt to vote in the Democratic primary. If they do attempt to vote they will be guilty of a violation of the law, and take on to themselves the trouble that comes. So the best thing for the colored people to do is to stay away from the Democratic primary and not let any one cajole them into, or tempt them to vote. They can vote in the election for county offices. They can vote for sheriff and judges and county court clerks and the other clerks, but they cannot vote for governor.

This fight for governor is a fight among Democrats, even though a number of "Taylor Democrats" are leading the opposition to Peay. Taylor Democrats are those who pose as great Democratic leaders, but four years ago put badges on themselves and voted for Alf Taylor, Republican, against Austin Peay, Democrat.

The Commercial Appeal more than anything else is concerned in a fair election. We want Mr. McAlister to get every vote that is legally his. We want the same for Mr. Peay and Mr. Neal, no more and no less.

Any man who votes fraudulently, or any man who encourages any man to vote fraudulently, is guilty of the highest crime that can be committed against the constitution.

Since June 27th, 1916, The Commercial Appeal has carried at its editorial masthead this statement:

4E

Political-1926
Suffrage

Texas.

Richardson's Protest and Notice of Contest Is Filed As Per Texas Election Laws

Speaking for Disfranchised Republican Electors of Houston and Harris County, Recent Candidate for County Chairman of the Republican Party in Harris County Makes Official Protest of Purported Republican Primary Election Held July 24, 1926—Complies With General Election Laws of Texas, Filing Same Under Article 3148, Revised Civil Statutes—Protest Ignored By Morris and Republican Executive Committee—Legal Suit Only Recourse Now. Houston Chronicle

Houston, Texas, July 30, 1926.

Hon. R. B. Morris, County Chairman; and
Harris County Republican Executive Committee,
Houston, Texas. 8-21-26

Sirs:

In compliance with the statutes covering the filing of protests with the county executive committee of any political party in Texas before taking other action I am taking this means to file my protest, both as an American citizen, republican elector and recent candidate for county chairman of the republican party of Harris County, against the irregularities obtaining in this county Saturday, July 24, 1926, in the holding of the republican primary election.

I wish to enter a protest against the manner in which practically 2,000 qualified republican voters were excluded from the voting polls and virtually disfranchised by you and your primary committee, in that no polling places were provided as advertised by your committee and organization in the issues of the Houston Post-Dispatch under dates of July 23 and 24, 1926. I speak in reference particularly to Precincts 25, 30 and 48, the large colored precincts of this city; where no polls, nor election supplies or election officials were proivded the voters, who were thus (the voters) unable to cast a ballot for their choice for the state, district and county candidates. The names supplied for two of these polling places (Precincts 30 and 48) were fictitious, and I have yet to find the first republican voter who was able to find his or her voting booth in these two precincts. The qualified republican voters in these three (3) precincts approximate 1500, enough to decide an election.

I wish next to protest against the action of you and your committee in throwing out votes cast for me for county chairman of the Harris County republican party. Nowhere in the general election laws of Texas is such authority given to you and your committee; also protest against your failure to tabulate and record said vote.

In view of these irregularities and the illegal method in which you and your committee conducted said primary election on Saturday, July 24, 1926, I ask that the republican county convention, which meets in Houston, Texas July 31, consider these facts and order the holding of another primary election immediately where all the voters can exercise their elective franchise rights as Americans and republicans; or that an opportunity be afforded all voters thus disqualified and disfranchised in said republican primary election, to cast their ballots for their choice for the various offices.

The office of county chairman is elective at the primary elections of all political parties polling more than 100,000 votes for their gubernatorial candidate in the last preceding general election, and it is not a party nomination. As an election the voters have the constitutional right to scratch the name of any candidate for said elective office, and write in their choice. THIS IS AND WAS AN ELECTION, as far as the county chairman and precinct chairmen are concerned.

Again, in publishing and circulating in the daily and one weekly newspapers the lists of polling places which had no identity or entity, perhaps it will be interesting to note that you and your committee employed the mails of the federal government with intent to deceive the voters and defraud them of their constitutional rights.

Not only that, but many of these voters were both potential E. P. Scott and H. H. Haines voters, and when you and your committee denied said voters the right to vote for me as their choice for county chairman, you also confiscated their right to vote for either of these gentlemen, as well as other candidates on the official republican ballot in the republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926.

Instead of trying to stimulate party activity and get out a large republican vote at the primary election of the party in this county, you and your committee did everything within your power (judging from your actions in refusing to provide voting places in several of the leading republican precincts in this city and county) to cut down the republican vote, and thus the republican party polled less than 12,000 votes throughout Texas in said primary election, and fully one-third of these votes were cast in the 14th congressional district of Texas.

If you and your committee refuse to act favorably upon this protest, and if you persist in your program of denying American citizens and republican electors their sacred, inalienable, constitutional and partisan rights, then you prove by such actions that you are not willing to help build up a strong party here of ALL THE PEOPLE of republican persuasion, and that racial hatred, rancor and prejudice are the actuating factors in this un-American and unrepublican attitude and policy of you and your executive committee.

This is not only my protest as a republican candidate in the republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926, but I also speak for hundreds of republican voters, whose signatures I already have touching upon this unholy situation.

From nearly 300,000 votes cast in 1924 for George C. Butte, republican candidate for governor of Texas, to a little over 11,000 votes in the republican primary election in 1926, is certainly falling from grace; and just such tactics as you and your committee perpetrated upon the voters in this city and county last Saturday, July 24, 1926, will seal the doom not only of your faction, regime and administration, but also of the republican party in Texas.

The interests of the republican party certainly should transcend the interests of any individual or set of individuals within the party; and the people have a right to be heard as to their choice for the various offices sought by the republican candidates in the republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926.

In order that fair play may prevail and the voters of ALL PRECINCTS IN THIS CITY AND COUNTY, who are willing to subscribe to the republican pledge, may be given a chance which was denied them at the primary of the 24th inst., I ask that you and your committee order a new primary election, or some scheme whereby these disfranchised voters of republican faith may have a chance to cast a free and untrammeled vote for their choice for the various district, state and county offices.

Yours for a square deal,

C. F. RICHARDSON,
Candidate for County Chairman of the Republican Party of Harris County Texas.

Partial Republican Polls Made Public By Morris; Negro Precincts Missing

R. B. Morris, county chairman of the republican party of Harris County, has given to the daily press a list of the polling places for the republican primary election, which will be held in Houston and Harris County, Saturday, July 24, when voters will go to the polls and cast their ballots for candidates for district, state and county offices. Houston Chronicle 7-24-26

In announcing his list of polling places and their location, Morris took good pains to omit from the published list the heavy colored precincts, numbers 25, Third Ward; 30, Fourth Ward; 47 and 48, Fifth Ward. Some think that there is a method in Morris' madness in omitting these precincts, hoping thereby to keep the colored citizens in said precincts in the dark as to their polling places until the last moment; for the daily papers stated that the list was not complete, and that the missing precincts would be published Friday.

C. F. Richardson, candidate for county chairman of the republican party of Harris County, has issued his final statement to the voters, in which he urges them to watch the daily papers for the location of their polling places; then go out in large numbers and vote, keeping a record of the number on the back of their ballot. He urges his supporters to draw a line through the name of R. B. Morris, printed on the official ballot as a candidate for county chairman of the republican party in Harris County, and write in his name: C. F. RICHARDSON.

"If those who believe in fair play and real republicanism, as well as those who want to see the republican party restored to all the people in this city and county, will go to the polls Saturday and vote," said Richardson, "we shall win a mighty victory and repudiate the 'lily-white' regime, dominated by R. B. Morris and his gang in this city and county. But it is going to require votes to beat this ring; so let's get out, roll up our sleeves and see that every qualified voter casts a ballot in the republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926. I wish to thank all persons and agencies that have supported and backed me in this the people's fight, and I wish to reassure you that the fight has just begun. My final plea to all is that you go to the polls Saturday and vote, and urge all your friends to do likewise."

A partial list of republican polling places follows, as announced by the republican executive committee and published in the daily papers:

Prec.	Position	Polling Place
1	First Ward	A—Hawthorne School.
2	First Ward	B—2004 Crockett.
3	First Ward	C—Norhill Junior High.
4	First Ward	D—Fire station Houston Avenue and Pecore.
5	First Ward	E—4003 North Main.
6	First Ward	F—Woodland Park.
7	Second Ward	A—Rusk School.
8	Second Ward	B—Mack's barber shop.
9	Second Ward	C—Lubbock School.
10	Second Ward	D—Car Barns.
11	Second Ward	E—Restroom, Eastwood Park.
12	Second Ward	F—211 Greenwood.
13	Third Ward	A—Central High School.
14	Third Ward	B—Cruse Ollie Motor Company, San Jacinto.
15	Third Ward	C—South End Furniture Company, 1820 McKinney.
16	Third Ward	D—Wells and Kennedy, 1609 Austin.
17	Third Ward	E—Johnson grocery, 1620 Jackson.
18	Third Ward	F—Tietz grocery, McGowen and Caroline.
19	Third Ward	G—2703 Hamilton.
20	Third Ward	H—Almeda Pharmacy, Holman and La Branch.
21	Third Ward	I—Elizabeth Baldwin Park.
22	Third Ward	J—Hermann Park.
23	Third Ward	K—Chicago Meat Market, 2404 McKinney.
24	Third Ward	L—1516 Milby.
26	Third Ward	N—Henry's Restaurant.
27	Third Ward	O—4721 Walker.
28	Fourth Ward	A—400 Capitol.
29	Fourth Ward	B—Hermann Square.
31	Fourth Ward	D—Rear of South End Pharmacy.
33	Fourth Ward	F—Richter Bros. filling station.

34 Fourth Ward G—2406 Stanford.
35 Fourth Ward H—3402 Travis.
36 Fourth Ward I—4102 Greely.
37 Fourth Ward J—Owens Service Station, Welch and Waugh.
38 Fourth Ward K—2102 Woodhead.
39 Fourth Ward L—T. P. Lee garage, 1000 block Sul Ross.
41 Fifth Ward A—Hardy Hotel, 1204 Hardy.
44 Fifth Ward D—1213 Wrightwood.
45 Fifth Ward E—North Side Junior High.
46 Fifth Ward F—2518 Gano.
54 Heights B—1045 Heights Boulevard.
55 Heights C—419 E. 6th St., White Oak Drive.
56 Heights D—1332 Yale.
57 Heights F—18th Street fire station.
58 Heights F—18th Street fire station.
63 Magnolia Park A—6901 Harrisburg Boulevard.
64 Magnolia Park B—7406 Harrisburg Boulevard.

66 Harrisburg—Williams Building.
68 Pierce Junction—Newman Park.
74 Studewood—1105 Dunbar.
77 Hildebrant—Hurlburt residence.
82 Heights Annex—1562 Nashua.
83 Pasadena—J. P. Rigg's residence.
88 La Porte—First National Bank Building.
93 South Houston—Anderson's residence.
94 Park Place—Giles Manufacturing Company.
99 Goose Creek—Johnson's residence.
100 Goose Creek—Pringle residence, De Fee and 2nd St.
101 Pelly—Ross garage.
105 Little York—Johnney Caneios store.
110 Spring—Library.
117 Fairbanks—Shobert's residence.
119 Katy—Douglas store.
129 Morse—Mrs. Kate Osborn garage.
131 Almeda—A. L. Parker garage.

(It will be noted that over 12 precincts (Nos. 25, 30, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 75, 97, 114, 121) are omitted from the above list. The majority of the colored voters reside in the missing precincts.—Editor.)

OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN BALLOT.

Associate Justice Supreme Court.
G. N. Harrison of Brown County.

Governor.
H. H. Haines of Harris County.
(Draw line through Haines' name.)
E. P. Scott of Nueces County.
(Don't touch Scott's name.)

Lieutenant Governor.
W. H. Holmes of Potter County.

Attorney General.
Caswell K. McDowell of Bexar County.

Railroad Commissioner.
Wood Durrett of Dallas County.

Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals.
J. D. Dodson of Bexar County.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Helen M. Reynolds of El Paso County.

State Treasurer.
J. A. Kebelman of Parker County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.
C. Garrett of Travis County.
A. A. Lindsey of Franklin County.

Commissioner of Agriculture.
Robert H. Coston of Rusk County.

Comptroller of Public Accounts.
Ripley A. Hanrick of McLennan County.

Congressman, Eighth District.
J. M. Gibson of Harris County.

State Senate, Sixteenth District.
Bracey Melton of Harris County.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 1.
A. S. Hillebranner.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 2.
Robert Earl Magee.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 3.
O. S. Cummings.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 4.
George W. West.

County Judge.
A. F. Sundermeyer.

Sheriff.
J. I. Huff.

Tax Collector.
A. Hurlburt.

Tax Assessor.
D. H. Miller.

County Clerk.
A. L. Parker.

Civil District Clerk.
Wm. E. Dwyer.

Criminal District Clerk.
Oswald Gerrard.

County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
A. A. Brooks.

County Treasurer.
George G. Timmons.

County Surveyor.
J. L. Moskowitz.

Voters, Notice!!

County Chairman.
R. B. Morris.
(Draw line through Morris' name.)
(Take pencil and write in this:)
C. F. RICHARDSON.

County Commissioner, Precinct No. 4.
C. N. A. Debajligethy.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Position No. 1.
L. E. Hohl.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Position No. 2.
C. L. Wottring.

Constable, Precinct No. 1,
M. F. Tharp.

If the voters desire to, they can cast a ballot for any of the remaining candidates.

Precinct Chairmen.

(Notice: Since no candidates have announced for offices of precinct chairmen, and since the law provides that they must be elected by the voters of their respective precincts in the republican primary election, July 24, 1926, we ask the voters of the following precincts to write in these names on official ballot at precinct indicated on the ballot at Saturday's election.)

Precinct 1—R. C. Cole.
Precinct 8—L. Keyes.
Precinct 23—R. Perkins.
Precinct 24—W. L. Davis.
Precinct 25—C. A. Gilmore.
Precinct 28—R. S. Scott.
Precinct 29—D. L. Wade.
Precinct 30—W. M. Ponder.
Precinct 31—E. O. Smith.
Precinct 41—F. Brooks.
Precinct 47—C. H. McGruder.
Precinct 48—H. P. Carter.
Precinct 50—C. Johnson.
Precinct 51—I. H. Smalley.
Precinct 52—W. J. Perry.
Precinct 53—P. Rogers.
Precinct 58—S. Austin.
Precinct 66, Harrisburg—T. Sanders.
Precinct 70—W. Daniels.
Precinct 75, Ind. Hts.—O. L. Hubbard.
Precinct 79—S. Hawkins.
Precinct 81—J. Jones.
Precinct 88, La Porte—C. Adams.
Precinct 97, Crosby—J. A. Branham.
Precinct 108, Humble—W. M. Johnson.
Precinct 110, Spring—N. Branch.
Precinct 114, Huffsmith—A. Smith.
Precinct 121, Hockley—J. E. Riley.

(Remember, only the voters in these respective voting precincts can write in the names of these candidates for precinct chairmen. In other words, only voters in precinct number 1 can vote for R. C. Cole; No. 8, for L. Keyes, etc. Herein, voters, fail not, and let's elect several republican precinct chairmen in the republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926. This'll get it!)

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AMERICAN VOTERS.

In a democratic republic, such as our country—America—professes to be, the only sovereign is the voter and the ballot is the only means of a citizen expressing himself on men and measures.

Whenever and wherever any American citizen is denied his right to vote, either through legislative disfranchisement or high-handed action of political cliques and partisan rings, said American citizen is robbed of his constitutional rights and prerogatives, and he thus attains a status below that of chattel slavery or the most pernicious type of peonage and serfdom.

The right to vote is an inherent and sacred guarantee vouchsafed to every American citizen, whether native-born or naturalized, and when this constitutional right is abridged or denied free Americans, then the basic laws of the republic have been violated and the manipulators of such disfranchisement, whether consummated legally or illegally, are arch-enemies to American ideals, institution, traditions and principles.

The American government, both national and state, was founded on the principle of popular government—the rule of ALL THE PEOPLE; and the founders never conceived hte idea that the right to vote would ever be abridged or denied American citizens by a coterie of designing politicians and partisan swashbucklers.

The ballot system and American freedom are the culmination of blood, sweat, toil, and sacrifice, and the elective franchise privilege is not a plaything—something to be handled or juggled at will by the reigning group or class, either in a political party, state or national government.

No man or partisan regime has any legal authority to deny American citizens the right to vote in any election, and particularly where the disfranchised citizens are members of the political parties thus denying and refusing said voters their inherent fundamental and elemental rights and warranties.

On July 24, 1926, thousands of American citizens were disfranchised and denied their sovereign rights as voters, by the republican lords, czars and bosses, who manipulated the republican primary election in such manner as to deny the majority the privilege of casting a ballot in said party election.

In the editor's overland jaunt over Texas we have discovered that the republican (?) leaders pursued such tactics throughout the state, most notably, where they felt that their machine was in danger of being defeated and wrecked; and with a possible voting strength in excess of 100,000, the Texas G. O. P. polled less than 12,000 votes.

If these American citizens and republican electors, who were so shamefully and shockingly denied their sovereign rights as voters, are not willing to wage a determined fight, in court and otherwise, for the retention and exercise of their constitutional rights, then it were better that they be returned to chains and human slavery.

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Remember, "winners never quit, and quitters never win." Send all contributions to The Informer, Legal Defense Fund, Houston, Texas, at once. Delays are dangerous and procrastination is the thief of time.

34 Fourth Ward G—2406 Stanford.
35 Fourth Ward H—3402 Travis.
36 Fourth Ward I—4102 Greely.
37 Fourth Ward J—Owens Service Station, Welch and Waugh.
38 Fourth Ward K—2102 Woodhead.
39 Fourth Ward L—T. P. Lee garage, 1000 block Sul Ross.
41 Fifth Ward A—Hardy Hotel, 1204 Hardy.
44 Fifth Ward D—1213 Wrightwood.
45 Fifth Ward E—North Side Junior High.
46 Fifth Ward F—2518 Gano.
54 Heights B—1045 Heights Boulevard.
55 Heights C—419 E. 6th St., White Oak Drive.
56 Heights D—1332 Yale.
57 Heights F—18th Street fire station.
58 Heights F—18th Street fire station.
63 Magnolia Park A—6901 Harrisburg Boulevard.
64 Magnolia Park B—7406 Harrisburg Boulevard.

66 Harrisburg—Williams Building.
68 Pierce Junction—Newman Park.
74 Studewood—1105 Dunbar.
77 Hildebrant—Hurlburt residence.
82 Heights Annex—1562 Nashua.
83 Pasadena—J. P. Rigg's residence.
88 La Porte—First National Bank Building.
93 South Houston—Anderson's residence.
94 Park Place—Giles Manufacturing Company.
99 Goose Creek—Johnson's residence.
100 Goose Creek—Pringle residence, De Fee and 2nd St.
101 Pelly—Ross garage.
105 Little York—Johnney Caneios store.
110 Spring—Library.
117 Fairbanks—Shobert's residence.
119 Katy—Douglas store.
129 Morse—Mrs. Kate Osborn garage.
131 Almeda—A. L. Parker garage.

(It will be noted that over 12 precincts (Nos. 25, 30, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 75, 97, 114, 121) are omitted from the above list. The majority of the colored voters reside in the missing precincts.—Editor.)

OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN BALLOT.

Associate Justice Supreme Court.
G. N. Harrison of Brown County.

Governor.
H. H. Haines of Harris County.
(Draw line through Haines' name.)
E. P. Scott of Nueces County.
(Don't touch Scott's name.)

Lieutenant Governor.
W. H. Holmes of Potter County.

Attorney General.
Caswell K. McDowell of Bexar County.

Railroad Commissioner.
Wood Durrett of Dallas County.

Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals.
J. D. Dodson of Bexar County.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Helen M. Reynolds of El Paso County.

State Treasurer.
J. A. Kebelman of Parker County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.
C. Garrett of Travis County.
A. A. Lindsey of Franklin County.

Commissioner of Agriculture.
Robert H. Coston of Rusk County.

Comptroller of Public Accounts.
Ripley A. Hanrick of McLennan County.

Congressman, Eighth District.
J. M. Gibson of Harris County.

State Senate, Sixteenth District.
Bracey Melton of Harris County.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 1.
A. S. Hillebranner.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 2.
Robert Earl Magee.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 3.
O. S. Cummings.

Representative, Nineteenth District, Place No. 4.
George W. West.

County Judge.
A. F. Sundermeyer.

Sheriff.
J. I. Huff.

Tax Collector.
A. Hurlburt.

Tax Assessor.
D. H. Miller.

County Clerk.
A. L. Parker.

Civil District Clerk.
Wm. E. Dwyer.

Criminal District Clerk.
Oswald Gerrard.

County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
A. A. Brooks.

County Treasurer.
George G. Timmons.

County Surveyor.
J. L. Moskowitz.

Voters, Notice!!

County Chairman.
R. B. Morris.
(Draw line through Morris' name.)
(Take pencil and write in this:)
C. F. RICHARDSON.

County Commissioner, Precinct No. 4.
C. N. A. Debajligethy.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Position No. 1.
L. E. Hohl.

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Position No. 2.
C. L. Wottring.

Constable, Precinct No. 1,
M. F. Tharp.

If the voters desire to, they can cast a ballot for any of the remaining candidates.

Precinct Chairmen.

(Notice: Since no candidates have announced for offices of precinct chairmen, and since the law provides that they must be elected by the voters of their respective precincts in the republican primary election, July 24, 1926, we ask the voters of the following precincts to write in these names on official ballot at precinct indicated on the ballot at Saturday's election.)

Precinct 1—R. C. Cole.
Precinct 8—L. Keyes.
Precinct 23—R. Perkins.
Precinct 24—W. L. Davis.
Precinct 25—C. A. Gilmore.
Precinct 28—R. S. Scott.
Precinct 29—D. L. Wade.
Precinct 30—W. M. Ponder.
Precinct 31—E. O. Smith.
Precinct 41—F. Brooks.
Precinct 47—C. H. McGruder.
Precinct 48—H. P. Carter.
Precinct 50—C. Johnson.
Precinct 51—I. H. Smalley.
Precinct 52—W. J. Perry.
Precinct 53—P. Rogers.
Precinct 58—S. Austin.
Precinct 66, Harrisburg—T. Sanders.
Precinct 70—W. Daniels.
Precinct 75, Ind. Hts.—O. L. Hubbard.
Precinct 79—S. Hawkins.
Precinct 81—J. Jones.
Precinct 88, La Porte—C. Adams.
Precinct 97, Crosby—J. A. Branham.
Precinct 108, Humble—W. M. Johnson.
Precinct 110, Spring—N. Branch.
Precinct 114, Huffsmith—A. Smith.
Precinct 121, Hockley—J. E. Riley.

(Remember, only the voters in these respective voting precincts can write in the names of these candidates for precinct chairmen. In other words, only voters in precinct number 1 can vote for R. C. Cole; No. 8, for L. Keyes, etc. Herein, voters, fail not, and let's elect several republican precinct chairmen in the republican primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926. This'll get it!)

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AMERICAN VOTERS.

In a democratic republic, such as our country—America—professes to be, the only sovereign is the voter and the ballot is the only means of a citizen expressing himself on men and measures.

Whenever and wherever any American citizen is denied his right to vote, either through legislative disfranchisement or high-handed action of political cliques and partisan rings, said American citizen is robbed of his constitutional rights and prerogatives, and he thus attains a status below that of chattel slavery or the most pernicious type of peonage and serfdom.

The right to vote is an inherent and sacred guarantee vouchsafed to every American citizen, whether native-born or naturalized, and when this constitutional right is abridged or denied free Americans, then the basic laws of the republic have been violated and the manipulators of such disfranchisement, whether consummated legally or illegally, are arch-enemies to American ideals, institution, traditions and principles.

The American government, both national and state, was founded on the principle of popular government—the rule of ALL THE PEOPLE; and the founders never conceived hte idea that the right to vote would ever be abridged or denied American citizens by a coterie of designing politicians and partisan swashbucklers.

The ballot system and American freedom are the culmination of blood, sweat, toil, and sacrifice, and the elective franchise privilege is not a plaything—something to be handled or juggled at will by the reigning group or class, either in a political party, state or national government.

No man or partisan regime has any legal authority to deny American citizens the right to vote in any election, and particularly where the disfranchised citizens are members of the political parties thus denying and refusing said voters their inherent fundamental and elemental rights and warranties.

On July 24, 1926, thousands of American citizens were disfranchised and denied their sovereign rights as voters, by the republican lords, czars and bosses, who manipulated the republican primary election in such manner as to deny the majority the privilege of casting a ballot in said party election.

In the editor's overland jaunt over Texas we have discovered that the republican (?) leaders pursued such tactics throughout the state, most notably, where they felt that their machine was in danger of being defeated and wrecked; and with a possible voting strength in excess of 100,000, the Texas G. O. P. polled less than 12,000 votes.

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Political-1926

Texas,

Suffrage.

Primary Brief From Texas Sent to N. A. A. C. P.

Fred C. Knollenberg, Texas attorney, retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to fight the "white primary" case which will challenge before the U. S. Supreme Court the disfranchisement of colored voters in Southern states has sent a tentative draft of the brief in the case to the N. A. A. C. P. National Office. The brief is now being gone over by Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P., Arthur B. Spingarn, vice president and chairman of the legal committee, and by James A. Cobb, chairman of the legal commitee of the Washington Branch.

Fighting Editor Is Battling For Texas Franchise

Associated Negro Press

HOUSTON, Tex., July 21.—In an effort to crush the growing power of the "Lily White" faction of the Republican party in Texas and to prevent it from taking over control of Harris County as it has some of the other counties of the state, C. F. Richardson, Jr., known throughout the country as one of the most courageous and virile editors of the group, is heading a fight to defeat the lilly whites at the polls on July 24th. Mr. Richardson himself is running for county chairman and although the courts have decided that his name should not appear on the ballot, colored churches and fraternal organizations aided by interested citizens are making a strong fight to have his name written in on enough ballots to win the chairmanship.

At a mass meeting held last Monday at the American Mutual auditorium, at which leaders from various sections of the state attended, it was determined to back Mr. Richardson, who by his fearless and outspoken attitude, has made himself the champion of racial interests in the section to the limit. The candidates opposing the lilly whites are on the ticket espoused by Congressman Wunzbach, the only Republican Congressman elected from the state of Texas and a man who has proven himself a true republican and representative of all the people. After it was determined that Richardson's name was not to appear on the ballot he used his newspaper and hand dodgers instructing the registered voters of whom the majority are colored just how to vote.

"The election laws of Texas," Mr. Richardson said. "Provide that the voters of any party can write in the names of any person for any office within the gift of the voters and if those supporting me for county chairman of the Harris County republican party will simply employ their pencils and write in my name after drawing a line through the name of R. B. Morris, the 'Lilly white' Negro hating County chairman who is a candidate to succeed himself, we will win. This procedure is legality of the election. If any of these ballots were tampered with, thrown out, or if any of the voters are interfered with in any wise by the election officials or if any test is imposed on the voter other than that which the law provides, we shall resort to court proceedings for a fair and square deal. Let's right wrong with our pencils on election day."

CHARGE VOTERS DISFRANCHISED IN G. O. P. ELECTION

While in the city last week Editor Richardsan of The Houston Informer and candidate for the G. O. P. chairmanship of Harris County made a statement relative to the elections which were held July 24 He declared that not only was the list of polling places published late in Houston but that the list contained the names of several polling places which did not exist and that more than 1500 Negro voters were disfranchised by this means. It is understood that these fictitious names and polling places were supposed to be in the wards occupied principally by Negroes and that this was not the case in any other part of Houston. Up until date, no count has been made of the ballots of the Houston Editor and it is expected that he will take his case to court after his formal application for a recount has been filed with the Harris County Republican Committee.

According to the statement of Editor Richardson, the same means were used in Galveston County where the candidate for the G. O. P. chairmanship was a Negro. That case will also be tried out in the courts after the formal application for a recount has been filed with the committee. It is reported that in the cases which are taken to court, it will be stated that each of the votes thus lost was a possible vote for the Wurbach candidates and that in the publication of fictitious polling places where the lists were sent through mail, the mails were used to defraud. Funds are now being raised in both of the counties for the prosecution of these cases and it is expected that the matter will be forcibly brought to the attention of the National Republican Committee before it is finally settled.

It is claimed that the opposition which has grown up in Texas against the "regular" Creger machine has grown out of the discriminatory methods used in the handling of the patronage of the state as well as the unfair treatment accorded all but the "handpicked" group which is said to constitute the central group.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JUN 8 1926

SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW CASE OF NEGRO VOTERS

Washington, June 7.—(AP)—The constitutionality of the Texas law under which negroes are prohibited from voting at democratic primaries will be argued before the supreme court in a case set today for hearing January 3, next.

The court has been asked to expedite its decision in an appeal brought by L. A. Nixon, a negro, of El Paso, stating that there are 370,000 negro voters in the state who are prohibited from voting in the democratic primaries. Nixon sought without success in the federal district court for western Texas to recover $5,000 damages from the two judges at the primary elections who refused to accept his vote, although he had for years voted the democratic ticket at the regular elections.

TEXAS PRIMARY CASE APPEALED

Nixon Files Suit In U. S. Court Seeking $5000 Damages For Exclusion

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27—(Special) Carrying a fight against disfrachisement to the United States Supreme Court, L. A. Nixon, colored citizen whose home is in Texas filed a brief in the country's highest court Thursday in an appeal contesting validity of the Texas law under which he was barred from the polls in the general Democratic primaries in July 1924.

Nixon sought to recover $5000 damages against precinct judges in a suit filed in the Federal District Court for Western Texas. The case was dismissed, however, on the grounds that the Federal Constitutions and laws relating to suffrage do not apply to the primaries.

Nixon dissatisfied by the dicision of the state supreme court carried the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. In his appeal he contends that the statute which renders a Negro ineligible to participate in Democratic primaries in the State is unconstitutional. Oral argument in the case will not be heard until the next term of the court which begins in October.

TEXAS G. O. P. ENFORCES JIM CROW METHODS

Houston Stages 'Lily White' Primaries

Chicago Defender:

Houston, Tex., Aug. 6.—The republicans of Texas held their first primary election in this town Saturday, July 24, and a studied effort was made by the Creager forces to keep the Wurzbach supporters from the polling places. Both in this city, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth and other Texas cities, the Creagerites tried to conduct a primary election just as they have manipulated their various conventions in the state for the last six or more years.

R. B. Creager is the republican national committeeman from Texas who used all his influence to defeat Harry M. Wurzbach, the only republican congressman from Texas in the 14th Congressional (San Antonio) District, in his candidacy for renomination. The congressman was renominated over Fred E. Knetsch, a reformed democrat, brought out by the Creager-Nolte-Lee faction to defeat Wurzbach.

In Houston, after the 61st District Court held that the republican county executive committee did not have to print the name of C. F. Richardson, editor of our race, Richardson's supporters decided to go to the polls, scratch the name of R. B. Morris, "lily-white" county chairman and a candidate to succeed himself in office, and write in the name of Richardson.

When the election was held Saturday, the race voters in the three heavy race precincts, numbers 25, Third Ward; 30, Fourth Ward, and 48, Fifth Ward, with fully 2,000 qualified voters, were disfranchised, Morris and his crowd refusing to hold elections in these and other precincts where any appreciative number of race voters resided, yet advertising bogus and phoney polling places, which special detectives could not locate.

Despite this illegal operation and holding of the primary election, several hundred republicans cast their ballots for Richardson, although Morris and his gang will not count said votes, holding that they were illegally cast. In all probability the election will be contested in a district court of Harris County.

GALVESTON ATTORNEY URGES ALL NEGROES TO VOTE

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Galveston, Tex., June 3.—What promises to be a most interesting republican primary ever held in the state of Texas will be held in July, when the "party machinery" is elected. A. G. Perkins, prominent Negro attorney and secretary of the Galveston county republican committee, is urging Negroes throughout the state to take part in this primary regardless of whether they are in favor of the present organization that is in control, which is alleged to be "lily white."

In a letter to political leaders of the state, Attorney Perkins points out the importance of taking part in the primary, declaring that "you should remember that the party machinery elected in July primary will be the party machinery in 1928 under which the next delegates to the republican national convention will be named."

Concerning the present "lily white committee," the attorney said, "It matters not what may be thought or said, it is the regular republican organization of Texas and is so recognized by the party of the nation," and he further expresses his hope that the Negroes in Texas will manifest their "usual interest in the question of suffrage from the standpoint of party regularity."

According to sentiment here, Attorney Perkins is essaying to forestall

a probale separate primary, by those who refuse to recognize the "lily white committee" as the regular republican organization, in spite of the recognition accorded this group at the 1924 national convention.

RICHARDSON TO OUTLINE FUTURE LEGAL COURSE IN DISFRANCHISEMENT TILT

To Republican Voters of Harris County:

So many of the citizens who supported me during my recent campaign for election as county chairman of the republican party in Harris County, having made inquiries regarding our intentions and our future policy, we take this occasion to inform them and all concerned and interested in our local cause, that we shall have a meeting in the auditorium of the American Mutual Benefit Association, 714½ Prairie Avenue, Monday night, August 16, 8:30 o'clock.

In this connection, I wish to state that the disfranchisement foisted upon us as republican electors, by the leaders of the republican party in Houston and Harris County, in the recent republican primary convention, Saturday, July 24, 1926, was a strict violation of both the federal and state statutes, and was a denial of our constitutional rights as free-born American citizens.

If we permit this malicious and wanton violation of the written laws of the United States and Texas, as well as the traducing and seducing of the traditions, tenets, practices and customs of the republican party, to go unchallenged and uncontested, then within the next few years we shall be political outcasts and partisan orphans; for having been emboldened and encouraged by their tricks and schemes as perpetrated upon us in the recent primary election, these self-styled republicans will resort to state statute to disfranchise all Negro voters under the guise of a "white man's primary."

The time to bend the tree is when it is a sapling, and the time to strike the iron is when it is hot, and not after the tree has reached maturity or the iron has become cold. Our foresight must be better than our hindsight, and, like all free American citizens, we must be willing to organize, employ the best legal counsel and wage legal battles for our sacred and constitutional rights.

If the republican bosses of Houston and Harris County can pull off such illegal and irregular primary elections as the fiasco staged here on July 24, 1926, and then get away with it, it is time to tear up the constitution and bill of rights, raze the court houses to the ground and padlock all houses of religious worship.

For more than 50,000 American citizens in this city and county to sit supinely by and permit a small group of scheming and designing politicians to rob them of every vestige of political and human right, will ultimately mean that the colored citizens of this community will have no right under the sun; and we shall be in a worse plight than the Russian serfs during the darkest days of autocracy and imperialism.

Let all colored citizens, male and female, who believe in their constitutional rights and who do not want to be political slaves, meet us Monday night, August 16, at the American Mutual, where we shall explain and discuss our next move in this local fight to regain and retain both our political and partisan rights.

(Signed) C. F. RICHARDSON.

Richardson Issues Voters Statement About Court Ruling

C. F. Richardson, editor-publisher The Houston Informer and candidate for county chairman of the republican party in Harris County, who lost his legal fight last Friday in the Sixty-First District Court, presided over by Judge Walter E. Monteith, whereby the editor sought a mandatory injunction to compel the Harris County republican executive committee to print his name on the official party ballot for the primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926, and have same certified to the county clerk as a candidate for county chairman or chairman of the county executive committee, has issued the following statement:

"Since the adverse decision of Judge Monteith of the Sixty-First District Court, refusing to grant me an injunction to force the Harris County republican executive committee, presided over by 'Rolling Bouncer' Morris, to print my name on the official primary ballot of the party as a candidate for county chairman or chairman of the executive committee, to be voted on Saturday, July 24, 1926, many of my supporters have inquired as to our next move.

"The decision of the court does not hold that my name shall not or can not be on the official ballot, but that the executive committee could not be forced to have same printed thereon; the judge merely holding that the offices of county chairman and chairman of the county executive committee are not one and the same offices under the law, and that I had improperly filed for the office sought —a mere legal technicality which the revised civil statutes of Texas do not support, neither democratic customs, usages or precedents substantiate.

"The election laws of Texas provide that the voters of any political party can write in the name of any person for any office within the gift of the voters, and those supporting me for county chairman of the Harris County republican party will simply employ their pencils on Saturday, Juyl 24, and write in my name, after drawing a black line through the name of R. B. Morris, the 'lily-white, Negro-hating' county chairman and a candidate to succeed himself. This procedure is legal and the ballots must be counted or we shall contest the legality of said election.

"If any of these ballots are tampered with, thrown out, or if any of the voters are interferred with in any wise by the election officials, or if any test is imposed upon any voter other than the one the law provides to be printed on the official primary ballot, we shall resort to court proceedings for a fair and square deal.

"The voters and citizens have a right to exercise their elective franchise right, and to say who shall be their county chairman, despite autocratic and arbitrary rulings, resolutions and edicts of political bodies. We have adopted as our slogan and battle-cry: **'Let's right a wrong with our pencils on election day, Saturday, July 24, 1926!'**

"As to the legality or illegality of my filing for the office, if the ruling of the judge is correct, then the democrats of Harris County have been filing improperly and illegally and have therefore, been nominated for and elected to said office illegally and improperly; for the democratic ballot of Harris County, for the primary election of Saturday, July 24, 1926, shows that Henry M. Dudley, Guy C. Harris and W. R. Morin are the democratic candidates for 'chairman executive committee'. (See Houston Post-Dispatch, Sunday, June 20, 1926 page 2, column 5, and also the certification in office of county clerk of Harris County!)

"Comrades, this fight has just begun, and we intend to fight it out along these lines if it takes all summer.' While writing in my name may require a minute or two more of your time at the voting booth, let us make an advantage out of a seeming disadvantage, and march to the polls, **both men and women,** like we did in that memorable political battle in this city and county during 1920, and completely rout the 'lily-white,' Negro-hating regime in Houston and Harris County.

"Watch for the location of your voting place, which must be 300 feet from the democratic booths, and if no voting booth is provided in your precinct, get in touch immediately with Richardson headquarters, 409-410 Odd Fellows Temple, phone Preston 1243. If we work together and push this cause as we did in 1920, we can achieve a wonderful victory on July 24, 1926.

"We intend to see to it that Morris and his gang conduct the election according to the election laws of Texas, and ask that you watch for any violation, or infraction of said laws, or any irregularity connected with holding this primary election. Go to polls, take your pencils, draw a black line through the name of R. B. Morris, printed on the official ballot as republican candidate for county chairman, and write in the name of C. F. RICHARDSON. I thank ..."

THE PAY- YOUR-POLL-TAX CAMPAIGN

Too much credit cannot be given to that committee of public spirited citizens who are sponsoring the placards reminding the members of the general public that the time for the doing of that duty is now at hand. It is an evidence of civic interest whose force should not be lost. It shows an awakening which should naturally be transmitted to every person of age in this city. There is hope that every Negro of voting age in Dallas will see the necessity of following the urge to pay his poll tax and of being in position to express his preference for city officials in the coming elections.

There are nearly 40,000 Negroes in this city and of that number at least 15,000 of them are of voting age. Think then what a tremendous force for good that number of voters could be could they but be made aware of their power for determining their own progress in this city. The last political campaign gave evidence of the good to be derived from the higher streets in larger number, the extension of sewer lines, the improvement of police protection court, and a generally higher tone of treatment of Negroes which has come about within the last three or four years can be dated back to the participation of members of the race in the political contests of this city on the proper plane, that of being willing to qualify to vote and of exercising the voting power in a way to improve the conditions which are found in need of improvement.

There is to be another city campaign soon. City officials are to be chosen again. And the present status of the field seems to indiciate that those for whom the race will vote must be chosen with great care if the best interests of the race are to be safeguarded. But there can be no doubt but that there is safety to a large degree in the possession of poll tax receipts in such a large degree as to make it well worth the while of every prospective candi-

Suffrage

TO DECIDE MANY LOCAL ISSUES OCTOBER 16.

The voters of Houston will be called upon to decide the fate of several issues and propositions on Saturday, October 16, 1926, when six charter amendments and five bond issues will be voted on by the qualified voters of this city—black and white, male and female.

Informer

The voters will be given two separate and distinct ballots, and they will be expected to exercise their elective franchise rights either for or against all the propositions.

10-9-26

The first three amendments to the city charter deal with increasing the salaries of the mayor to $12,000 per annum, city commissioners to $6,000 per annum and city controller to $6,000 per annum.

Houston, Texas

The fourth charter amendment bestows upon the city government the authority to widen, extend and open up streets and assess property in proportion to the benefit the property receives from such improvements. This authority the city already has by legislative act, but it has never been written into the organic law of the municipality.

The fifth proposition provides for so amending the city charter as to permit the appointment of a temporary judge of the corporation court, in the event of illness, absence or inability from any cause of the corporation judge to act. Under the present charter only the mayor or one of the city commissioners can act as corporation judge during the absence of the regularly appointed judge of said court.

The sixth proposition has to do with the annexation of Magnolia Park, one of Houston's suburbs, and the residents of Magnolia Park will vote on this same proposition at the same time Houston voters will be deciding whether they want to take in this adjacent municipality.

Bond issues totaling $1,450,000 will also be voted on at this special election, viz: Roadways down each side of Ship Channel, $1,500,000; Bray's Bayou drive, Hermann Park to MacGregor Park, $300,000; sanitary sewers, $150,000; graveling streets, $150,000; permanent paving, $350,000.

The only amendment that seems to be occasioning quite a bit of unfavorable discussion is the one relating to the annexation of Magnolia Park, which The Informer opposed when voted on before by the voters of Houston and which election the courts held invalid, null and void.

The Informer is not opposed to the growth, expansion and progress of Houston, which seems destined to become the leading city in the great Southwest; but this paper wonders if Magnolia Park with its 10,000 or 12,000 white voters, is taken into the corporate limits of Houston, will the political influence of these annexed voters preclude the possibility of colored citizens getting any appreciable consideration from the city hall—that is, as long as the present "white man's primary" is operated here in mayoralty elections!

Colored residential districts and colored citizens get very little if any, consideration from the city hall now, and with Magnolia Park added to this municipality and its citizens making demands for certain civic improvements, does it require the prophetic vision of a seer to foresee just what the colored citizens of Houston can expect or hope for along this and other lines from the city officials?

This paper is not opposed to the annexation of Magnolia Park per se, but self-preservation is the primal law of nature, and as the lamented Bert Williams said; "Self-preservation is de fus' law of him who gits it, and de Lor' helps dem who helps demselves."

If the city of Houston, as presently constituted, can not even grade and keep in passable order the vast majority of the streets in colored residential sections, to say nothing of graveling the main streets in said colored districts, what will be the plight of these streets when a strictly white suburb is added to the municipality?

Why add more burdens and worries when the present ones are almost overwhelming our "city fathers," and thousands of citizens are daily being fed with excuses, alibis and promises from the city hall?

Magnolia Park has a waterworks system, gas system, school system, some improved streets, fire department, etc., but will these offset the added burdens its annexation will place upon the already heavily-burdened shoulders of Houston?

THE INFORMER, WHILE IT FAVORS GOOD PAY FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS, DOES NOT CONSIDER IT FAIR THAT PEOPLE WHO CAN NOT VOTE FOR THE SELECTION OF SAID PUBLIC SERVANTS FOR POSITIONS OF PREFERMENT AND EMOLUMENT, SHOULD BE ASKED OR EXPECTED TO RAISE THE SALARIES OF SUCH PUBLIC OFFICIALS!

FURTHERMORE, IF COLORED CITIZENS ARE EITHER TOO CROOKED OR IGNORANT TO VOTE IN AN ELECTION TO NOMINATE CITY OFFICIALS, WHEN DID THESE SAME CROOKED OR IGNORANT COLORED CITIZENS COME IN POSSESSION OFENOUGH GRACE OR SENSE TO CAST AN INTELLIGENT BALLOT ON PROPOSITIONS OF SUCH FAR-REACHING AND VITAL IMPORTANCE?

As to the municipal bond issues, the colored citizens of Houston can hope for practically nothing, for the past history of such bond propositions is replete with glaring instances where our people, even though they have supported and voted for such issues in the past, have seldom, if ever, been remembered or considered when the bond issues were spent for public improvements.

Before casting a ballot in this special election on Saturday, October 16, the colored voters of Houston should carefully study these proposed issues as they relate to our people in particular; for when voting for bond issues and charter changes, the voters should always express themselves in terms that will bring something definite and tangible to themselves, as well as the community.

SUPREME COURT MUST DECIDE "WHITE PRIMARY"

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today announced that through the Texas Primary Case, to be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington on January 3, 1927, a definite decision on disfranchisement of Negroes in the South through the "white primary system" might be expected from the highest tribunal in the land.

The case has been prepared by Fred C. Knollenburg, white Texas lawyer retained by the N. A. A. C. P., and associated with him will be a noted array of counsel from the N. A. A. C. P., National Legal Committee, of which Arthur B. Spingarn is Chairman.

MOST PECULIAR TYPE OF DEMOCRACY!

Last Saturday was primary election day in Houston, when candidates for mayor, four city commissioners and city controller were nominated by the voters of Houston—that is, by all qualified voters except those of ebony hue and African descent!

While held and styled as a party primary, in which only white democrats are permitted to participate, this primary election is, to all intents and purposes, tantamount to an election; and the ratification ceremony, which will take place during April of 1927, is merely perfunctory. Informer

In connection with this "white man's primary," a $1,500,000 bond issue for port improvements was also balloted on by the voters of Houston and the entire navigation district; and in this bond election any qualified elector could cast a vote.

The Informer has never been able to comprehend the consistency nor logic in barring colored citizens from the city primaries, and then permitting these same disfranchised colored Americans to exercise their elective franchise rights when far-reaching issues and weighty propositions are before the electorate of this city and district. 12-11-26

In other words, The Informer can not see how any citizen, who is not patriotic, sensible and honest enough to know how to cast a ballot for some elective official in a city primary election, has enough patriotism, sense, honesty and integrity to cast an intelligent ballot in elections where huge bond issues are proposed and even where amendments and changes to the city charter are submitted to the entire electorate for approval or disapproval at the ballot boxes. Houston, Texas

Going a bit further, this paper often wonders just what species of democracy we have in this community, which disqualifies and disfranchises native-born, loyal, faithful and taxpaying American citizens from having a voice in saying who their public servants shall be; and yet on the other hand permits foreigners, born abroad and totally unacquainted with American ideals, institutions, customs and traditions, to not only vote in such partisan elections, but often to enjoy some of the spoils of victory!

As far as the colored brother in Houston is concerned, he is both a political outcast and partisan orphan—unable to have either a voice or vote in the democratic or republican primary elections; yet the colored man must shoulder all the responsibilities of city, county, state and national governments borne by others who are qualified to vote in any and all elections—whether primary, special or general.

There is nothing fair, democratic nor equitable in such a double standard of reputed democracy, for democracy presupposes a government OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE and BY THE PEOPLE; in other words, popular government, or the rule of the masses instead of the rule of the classes.

When Houston publishes to the world that its colored citizens are not worthy and competent to participate in an election where the city officials are chosen, it casts a worse reflection upon this municipality than it does upon the colored contingent of this city, and demonstrates that our community is not far removed from class bigotry, prejudice and intolerance.

In this connection, The Informer has never seen any party stage a primary election in one year, in which candidates were nominated for an election to be held the next year.

Such procedure can defeat the cause of its proponents, for it affords the opposition an opportunity to organize their forces for the so-called general election, encourage the payment of poll taxes in large numbers and launch an independent movement to defeat the successful candidates in the primary election held during the preceding year.

Because the colored citizens of Houston have no voice in the election of city officials, they receive very scant consideration from the city hall; but this would all be changed were these people granted the same political rights that even our foreign element enjoys and exercises.

If the colored man ever expects to wield the ballot in all elections in Houston, he must organize his forces, select his own leader and then wage an incessant legal battle for his sacred, inherent and God-given rights, warranties and prerogatives.

Political-1926

Virginia

Suffrage

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING IN VIRGINIA

1. You must be 21 years of age at the next election. You must be a resident of the State for two years; of the county, city or town for one year and of the precinct in which you offer to register thirty days. 5-8-26
2. You must have paid, at least six months before the election, all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against you for the preceding three years, which amount to $4.50. If you have just become 21 years of age, however, you are required to pay the poll taxes for only one year, or $1.50.
3. You must take your poll tax receipts, and unless physically unable to do so, make application to the registrar to be registered as a voter, in your own handwriting, without aid, suggestion, or memorandum in presence of the registrar, stating therein your name, age date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time, and for two years previously, and whether you have voted before; and if so, the State, county and precinct in which you last voted.
4. You will be required under oath to answer all questions affecting your qualifications as a voter, submitted to you by the registrar, which questions and answers he will reduce to writing and preserve as a part of the official record.
5. Persons who have been convicted in or out of the State, of treason, bribery, or any felony, petit larceny, obtaining money under false pretense, embezzlement or forgery or perjury, or inmates of charitable institutions or paupers are ineligible to vote, and the questions asked by the registrar affecting your qualifications have reference to these disabilities and are not given as a literacy test.
6. A person denied registration has the right to appeal, without any court costs, to the Circuit or Corporation Court of the city or county in which he offers to register, or to the judge thereof in vacation, by presenting to such court or judge within ten days thereafter a petition in writing to have his right to register determined. This proceeding takes precedence over all other matter coming before the court and it is mandatory upon the judge to hold a hearing as early as possible.
7. There is a mistaken impression among a number of people that they are required to pass a rigid educational test to become qualified voters, which is not a fact. The code of Virginia makes no reference to an educational or literacy test as a voting qualification, but it is presumed that person with sufficient intelligence to properly make out application for registration in his own handwriting and without aid or suggestion in presence of the registrar meets the intelligence requirements.
8. Pay your poll taxes, take your receipts to the registrar and make application to registrar. But registration merely gets your name on the books as a qualified elector, and your duty is not done until on the day of election, you have marked your ballot.